JOHNSON AND WALKER'S

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

A

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

BY

SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL. D.

AND

JOHN WALKER.

WITH

THE PRONUNCIATION GREATLY SIMPLIFIED,

AND

ON AN ENTIRELY NEW PLAN:

AND WITH

THE ADDITION OF SEVERAL THOUSAND WORDS.

BY

R. S. JAMESON, ESQ.

OF LINCOLNS'-INN.

SECOND EDITION, REVISED AND CORRECTED.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

THE object of this work is to combine the merits of the most popular Dictionaries, especially those of Johnson and Walker, so as to supersede the necessity now felt of having more than one Dictionary even for the ordinary purposes of the English student; and at the same time, in avoiding their defects and redundancies, to preserve the same dimensions as the ordinary octavo abridgement of Johnson.

The course which has been adopted is, first, the exclusion of many words, now standing in Todd's edition of Johnson, which neither by use or analogy are English; and the introduction of which, either in writing or conversation, would draw upon the person using them the charge of pedantry or vulgarity. Secondly, in the common abridgements of Johnson, the authors' names are still retained; while the quotations, shewing the various acceptations in which the words were used by such authors, and which alone could make their names valuable, or even necessary, have been excluded. Many of these are names of no authority, beyond that of having appeared in print, while their perpetual recurrence has contributed to swell the volume to the exclusion of really valuable matter. These names have been dispensed with; and the space obtained by their omission, and by the omission of useless words and obsolete acceptations, has been devoted to the insertion of all such technical words as are now in use, and which the general reader is likely to meet with, and expected to understand: these have been given from the best authorities. Among such additions are many which have been compounded for or applied to recent inventions, now of general notoriety, and which therefore demand a place in an English vocabulary. To these may be added many words, which, but a few years since, might have been deemed obsolete or homely, but which having been of late most deservedly revived by writers of transcendent merit, now con-

tribute both power and beauty to the most vigorous and polished compositions of the age. These, without descending to mere provincialisms, have been carefully inserted.

The pronunciation of Walker has been generally followed, though the Editor has not felt himself bound in all cases to adopt his mode of expressing that pronunciation. The principal deviation from Walker's system has been in the restoring of certain letters, for which others of a similar or nearly similar sound have been unnecessarily substituted. For instance, all words ending in *er*, as maker, eater, teller, better, &c. we are directed by Walker to pronounce ma'-kur, ka'-tur, tel'-lur, bet'-tur, &c. The sounds of the *e* and the *u* in that numerous class of words are certainly not easily distinguishable when spoken rapidly; but when pronounced deliberately, a delicate ear will instantly perceive the difference between the small sound of the one and the full sound of the other. Again, the letter *d* in certain situations, especially before the vowels *i* and *u*, when carelessly pronounced, is apt to slide into the sound of *j*. This, which in fact arises from a slovenly enunciation, is by Walker laid down as the strict rule: adulation is to be pronounced ad-ju-la'-shun, compendium is com-pen'-je-um, ingredient, in-gre'-jent, &c. This, in a passage read or spoken with solemnity, would be intolerable. In like manner the syllable *tu*, perpetually recurring in our language, as in the words congratulation, flatulent, natural, &c. will, even when most carefully spoken, receive a sufficient degree of the aspirate, without the speaker following Walker's direction to pronounce them con-gratsh-u-la'-shun, flatsh'-u-lense, nat'-tshu-ral, &c. It is not probable that a polite speaker would at this day, even on Mr. Walker's authority, pronounce the word yes, yis.

The simplicity and typographical beauty of the mode suggested by the publisher, and adopted for the first time in the present work, of marking the different sounds of the vowels by the points instead of the figures will be immediately perceived.

SOUNDS OF THE VOWELS.

A.

A has three long sounds and two short ones.

The first sound of the first letter in our alphabet is that which among the English is its name. This is what is called, by most grammarians, its slender sound; we find it in the words *lade, spade, trade,* &c. In the diphthong *ai* we have exactly the same sound of this letter, as in *pain, gain, stain,* &c. and sometimes in the diphthong *ea*, as *bear, swear, pear,* &c.; and twice we find it in the words *where* and *there*, and once in the anomalous diphthong *ae* in *gaol*.

The long slender *a* is generally produced by a silent *e* at the end of a syllable; which *e* not only keeps one single intervening consonant from shortening the preceding vowel, but sometimes two: thus we find the mute *e* makes of *rag, rage,* and keeps the *a* open in *range, change,* &c.; *hat,* with the mute *e*, becomes *hate*, and the *a* continues open, and perhaps somewhat longer in *haste, waste, paste,* &c. though it must be confessed this seems the privilege only of *a*; for the other vowels contract before the consonants *ng* in *revenge, cringe, plunge*; and the *ste* in our language is preceded by no other vowel but this. Every consonant but *s* shortens every vowel but *a*, when soft *g* and *e* silent succeed; as, *bilge, badge, hinge, spunge,* &c.

Hence we may establish this general rule: *A* has the long, open, slender sound, when followed by a single consonant, and *e* mute, as *lade, made, fade,* &c. The only exceptions seem to be, *have, are, gape,* and *bade*, the past time of *to bid*.

A has generally the same sound when ending an accented syllable, as, *pa-per, ta-per, spec-ta-tor*.

We proceed to the second sound of this vowel, which is that heard in *father*, and is called by some the open sound; but this can never distinguish it from the deeper sound of the *a* in *all, ball,* &c. which is still more open: by some it is styled the middle sound of *a*, as between the *a* in *pale*, and that in *wall*: it answers nearly to the Italian *a* in *Toscano, Romano,* &c. or to the final *a* in the naturalized Greek words, *papa* and *mamma*.

The long sound of the middle or Italian *a* is always found before the liquids *lm*; whether the latter only be pronounced, as in *psalm*, or both, as in *psalmist*: sometimes before *lf*, and *lve*, as *calf, half, calve, halve, salve,* &c.; and before the sharp aspirated dental *th* in *bath, path, lath, father, glass, grass, last, fast, after, basket, mast, master, command, demand,* &c.

As the mute *l* in *calm, psalm, calf, half,* &c. seems to lengthen the sound of this letter, so the abbreviation of some words by apostrophe seems to have the same effect. Thus, when the *no* is cut out of the word *cannot*, and the two syllables reduced to one, we find the *a* lengthened to the Italian or middle *a*, as *cannot, can't; have not, han't; shall not, shan't,* &c.

The short sound of the middle or Italian *a*, which is generally confounded with the short sound of the slender *a*, is the sound of this vowel in *pan, tan, mat, hat,* &c. We generally find this sound before any two successive consonants.

The third long sound of *a* is that which we more immediately derive from our maternal language, the Saxon,

but which at present we use less than any other: this is the *a* in *fall*, *ball*, *gall*: we find a correspondent sound to this *a* in the diphthongs, *au* and *aw*, as *laud*, *law*, *saw*, &c.

The long sound of the deep broad German *a* is produced by *ll* after it, as in *all*, *wall*, *call*; or, indeed, by one *l*, and any other consonant, except the mute labials, *p*, *b*, *f*, and *v*, as *salt*, *bald*, *false*, *falchion*, *falcon*, &c. The exceptions to this rule are generally words from the Arabic and Latin languages, as *Alps*, *Albion*, *asphaltic*, *falcated*, *salvo*, *calculate*, *amalgamate*, *Alcoran*, and *Alfred*, &c. Our modern orthography, has made it necessary to observe, that every word compounded of a monosyllable with *ll*, as *albeit*, *also*, *almost*, &c. must be pronounced as if the two liquids were still remaining.

The *w* has a peculiar quality of broadening this letter, even when prepositive: this is always the effect, except when the vowel is closed by the sharp or flat guttural *k* or *g*, *x*, *ng*, *nk*, or the sharp labial *f*, as *wax*, *waft*, *thwack*, *twang*, *twank*: thus we pronounce the *a* broad, though short in *wad*, *wan*, *want*, *was*, *what*, &c. and though other letters suffer the *a* to alter its sound before *ll*, when one of these letters goes to the formation of the latter syllable, as *tall*, *tal-low*; *hall*, *hal-low*; *call*, *cal-low*, &c. yet we see *w* preserve the sound of this vowel before a single consonant, as *wal-low*, *swal-low*, &c.

The *q* including the sound of the *w*, and being no more than this letter preceded by *k*, ought, according to analogy, to broaden every *a* it goes before, like the *w*; thus *quantity* ought to be pronounced as if written *kwontity*, and *quality* should rhyme with *jollity*. There are however some exceptions, as *quaver* and *equator*.

The short sound of this broad *a* is heard when it is preceded by *w*, and succeeded by a single consonant in the same syllable, as *wal-low swal-low*, &c. or by two consonants in the same syllable, as *want*, *wast*, *wasp*, &c. but when *l* or *r* is one of the consonants, the *a* becomes long, as *walk*, *swarm*, &c.

The *a* in the numerous termination *ate*, when the accent is on it, is pronounced somewhat differently in different words. If the word be a substantive, or an adjective, the *a* seems to be shorter than when it is a verb: thus a good ear will discover a difference in the quantity of this letter, in *delicate* and *dedicate*; in *climate*, *primate*, and *ultimate*; and the verbs to *calculate*, to *regulate*, and to *speculate*, where we find the nouns and adjectives have the *a* considerably shorter than the verbs. *Innate*, however, preserves the *a* as long as if the accent were on it: but the unaccented terminations in *ace*, whether nouns or verbs, have the *a* so short and obscure as to be nearly similar to the *e* in *less*; thus, *palace*, *solace*, *menace*, *pinnace*, *populace*, might, without any great departure from their common sound, be written *palles*, *solles*, &c. But the sound of the *a* which is the most difficult to appreciate, is that where it ends the syllable, either immediately before or after the accent. We cannot give it any of its three open sounds without hurting the ear; thus, in pronouncing the words *abound* and *diadem*, *ay-bound*, *abbound*, and *aw-bound*; *di-ay-dem*, *di-ah-dem*, and *di-aw-dem*, are all improper; but giving the *a* the second, or Italian sound, as *ah-bound* and *di-ah-dem*, seems the least so. For which reason the short sound of this letter has been adopted to mark this unaccented *a*: but if the unaccented *a* be final, which is not the case in any word purely English, it then seems to approach still nearer to the Italian *a* in the last syllable of *papa*, and to the *a* in *father*, as may be heard in the deliberate pronunciation of the words *idea*, *Africa*, *Delta*, &c

E.

The first sound of *e* is that which it has when lengthened by the mute *e* final, as in *glebe*, *theme*, &c. or when it ends a syllable with the accent upon it, as *se-cre-tion*, *ad-he-sion*, &c

The exceptions to this rule are, th

words *where* and *there*, in which the first *e* is pronounced like *a*, as if written *whare*, *thare*; and the auxiliary verb *were*, where the *e* has its short sound, as if written *werr*, rhyming with the last syllable of *pre-fer*; and *ere* (before), which sounds like *air*.

The short sound of *e* is that heard in *bed*, *fed*, *red*, *wed*, &c.

The *e* at the end of the monosyllables *be*, *he*, *me*, *we*, is pronounced *ee*, as if written *bee*, *hee*, &c. It is silent at the end of words purely English, but is pronounced distinctly at the end of some words from the learned languages, as *epitome*, *simile*, *catastrophe*, *apostrophe*, &c.

The first *e* in the poetic contractions, *e'er* and *ne'er*, is pronounced like *a*, as if written *air* and *nair*.

This vowel, in a final unaccented syllable, is apt to slide into the short *i*: thus, *faces*, *ranges*, *praises*, are pronounced as if written *faciz*, *rangiz*, *praiziz*.

There is a remarkable exception to the common sound of this letter in the words *clerk*, *serjeant*, and a few others, where we find the *e* pronounced like the *a* in *dark* and *margin*. But this exception, I imagine, was, till within these few years, the general rule of sounding this letter before *r*, followed by another consonant.

The vowel *e* before *l* and *n* in the final unaccented syllable, by its being sometimes suppressed and sometimes not, forms one of the most puzzling difficulties in pronunciation. When any of the liquids precede these letters, the *e* is heard distinctly, as *woollen*, *flannel*, *women*, *syren*; but when any of the other consonants come before these letters, the *e* is sometimes heard, as in *novel*, *sudden*; and sometimes not, as in *swivel*, *raven*, &c. No exact rule can be given for this variety of pronunciation; but, it may be observed, the *e* before *l*, in a final unaccented syllable, must always be pronounced distinctly, except in the following words: *shekel*, *weasel*, *ousel*, *navel*, *ravel*, *snivel*, *ravel*, *drivel*, *shrivel*, *shovel*, *grovel*, *hazel*, *nozel*. The words are pronounced as if the *e* were omitted by an apostrophe, as *shek'l*, *weas'l*, *ous'l*, &c. or rather as if written *shekle*, *weasle*, *ousle*, &c.; but as these are the only words of this termination that are so pronounced, great care must be taken that we do pronounce *travel*, *gravel*, *rebel* (the substantive) *parcel*, *chapel*, and *vessel*, in the same manner; a fault to which many are very prone.

E before *n* in a final unaccented syllable, and not preceded by a liquid, must always be suppressed in the verbal terminations in *en*, as to *loosen*, to *hearken*, and in other words, except the following: *sudden*, *kitchen*, *hyphen*, *chicken*, *ticken* (better written *ticking*), *jerken*, *aspen*, *platen*, *marten*, *latten*, *patten*, *leaven* or *leven*, *sloven*, *mittens*, and perhaps a few others. In these words the *e* is heard distinctly, contrary to the general rule which suppresses the *e* in these syllables, when preceded by a mute, as *harden*, *heathen*, *heaven*, as if written *hard'n*, *heath'n*, *heav'n*, &c.; nay, even when preceded by a liquid, in the words *fallen* and *stolen*, where the *e* is suppressed, as if they were written *fall'n* and *stol'n*: *garden* and *burden*, therefore, are very analogically pronounced *gard'n* and *burd'n*: and this pronunciation ought the rather to be indulged, as we always hear the *e* suppressed in *gardener* and *burdensome*, as if written *gard'ner* and *burd'nsome*.

This diversity in the pronunciation of these terminations ought the more carefully to be attended to, as nothing is so vulgar and childish as to hear *swivel* and *heaven* pronounced with the *e* distinctly, or *novel* and *chicken* with the *e* suppressed. But the most general suppression of this letter is in the preterits of verbs, and in participles ending in *ed*: here when the *e* is not preceded by *d* or *t*, the *e* is almost universally sunk, and the two final consonants are pronounced in one syllable: thus, *loved*, *lived*, *barred*, *marred*, are pronounced as if written *lovd*, *livd*, *bard*, *mard*. The same may be observed of this letter when silent

in the singulars of nouns, or the first persons of verbs, as *theme*, *make*, &c. which form *themes* in the plural, and *makes* in the third person, &c where the last *e* is silent, and the words are pronounced in one syllable. When the noun or first person of the verb ends in *y*, with the accent on it, the *e* is likewise suppressed, as *a reply*, *two replies*, *he replies*, &c. But it must be carefully noted, that there is a remarkable exception to many of these contractions when we are pronouncing the language of scripture: here every participial *ed* ought to make a distinct syllable, where it is not preceded by a vowel: thus, "Who hath *believed* our report, and to whom is the arm of the Lord *revealed*?" Here the participles are both pronounced in three syllables: but in the following passage, "Whom he did predestinate, them he also *called*: and whom he *called*, them he also *justified*; and whom he *justified*, them he also *glorified*." *Called* preserves the *e*, and is pronounced in two syllables; and *justified* and *glorified* suppress the *e*, and are pronounced in three.

I.

This letter is a perfect diphthong, composed of the sounds of *a* in *father*, and *e* in *he*, pronounced as closely together as possible. The sound of this letter is heard when it is lengthened by final *e*, as *time*, *thine*, or ending a syllable with the accent upon it, as *ti-tle*, *di-al*; in monosyllables ending with *nd*, as *bind*, *find*, *mind*, &c. in three words ending with *ld*, as *child*, *mild*, *wild*; and in one very irregularly ending with *nt*, as *pint*.

The short sound of this letter is heard in *him*, *thin*, &c. and when ending an unaccented syllable, as *van-i-ty*, *qual-i-ty*, &c. where, though it cannot be properly said to be short, as it is not closed by a consonant, yet it has but half its diphthongal sound. This sound is the sound of *e*, the last letter of the diphthong that forms the long *i*.

When this letter is succeeded by *r*, and another consonant not in a final syllable, it has exactly the sound of *e* in *vermin*, *vernal*, &c. as *virtue*, *virgin*, *bird*, *dirt*, *shirt*, *squirt*, *mirth*, *birth*, *gird*, *girt*, *skirt*, *girl*, *whirl*, *firm*, &c.

The letter *r*, in this case, seems to have the same influence on this vowel, as it evidently has on *a* and *o*. When these vowels come before double *r*, or single *r*, followed by a vowel, as in *arable*, *carry*, *marry*, *orator*, *horrid*, *forage*, &c. they are considerably shorter than when the *r* is the final letter of the word, or when it is succeeded by another consonant, as in *arbour*, *car*, *mar*, *or*, *nor*, *for*. In the same manner, the *i*, coming before either double *r*, or single *r*, followed by a vowel, preserves its pure short sound, as in *irritate*, *spirit*, *conspiracy*, &c.; but when *r* is followed by another consonant, or is the final letter of a word with the accent upon it, the *i* goes into a deeper and broader sound, equivalent to short *e*, as heard in *virgin*, *virtue*, &c. So *fir*, a tree, is perfectly similar to the first syllable of *ferment*.

There is an irregular pronunciation of this letter, which has greatly multiplied within these few years, and that is, the slender sound heard in *ee*. This sound is chiefly found in words derived from the French and Italian languages.

The words that have preserved the foreign sound of *i* like *ee*, are principally the following: *antique*, *bombasin*, *brasil*, *capivi*, *capuchin*, *caprice*, *chagrin*, *chevaux-de-frise*, *critique*, *frize*, *gabardine*, *haberdine*, *quarantine*, *routine*, *fascine*, *fatigue*, *intrigue*, *invalid*, *machine*, *magazine*, *marine*, *palanquin*, *pique*, *police*, *profile*, *recitative*, *mandarine*, *tabourine*, *tambourine*, *tontine*, *transmarine*, *ultramarine*. In all these words, if for the last *i* we substitute *ee*, we shall have the true pronunciation. In *signior* the first *i* is thus pronounced.

When *i* ends an initial syllable without the accent, and the succeeding syllable begins with a consonant, the

i generally slender, as if written *e*. But the exceptions to this rule are so numerous, that nothing but a catalogue would give a tolerable idea of the state of pronunciation in this point.

Chicane and *chicanery* have the *i* always short, or more properly slender.

Ci before the accent has the *i* generally short, as, *ci-vilian, ci-vility. Ci-barious* and *ci-tation* have the *i* long.

Cli before the accent has the *i* long, as, *cli-macter*.

Cri before the accent has the *i* generally long, as, *cri-nigerous, cri-terion*.

Di before the accented syllable, beginning with a consonant, ought generally to be pronounced long, as, *digest, digestion, digress, digression, dilute, dilution, diluvian, dimension, dimensive, direct, direction, diversify, diversification, diversion, diversity, divert, divertisement, divertive, divest, divesture, divulge, didactic, dilacerate, dilaceration, dilaniate, dilapidation, dilate, dilatable, dilatability, dilection, dinumeration, diverge, divergent*; though some of them may undoubtedly be pronounced either way; and in some the *i* is short, as, *divide, diminish, divine, diæresis, dioptrics*, &c.

O.

Grammarians have generally allowed this letter but three sounds. Mr. Sheridan instances them in *not, note, prove*. For a fourth I have added the *o* in *love, dove*, &c.; for the fifth, that in *or, nor, for*; and a sixth, that in *woman, wolf*, &c.

The first and only peculiar sound of this letter is that by which it is named in the alphabet: it requires the mouth to be formed, in some degree, like the letter, in order to pronounce it. This may be called its long open sound, as the *o* in *prone* may be called its long slender sound. This sound we find in words ending with silent *e*, as, *tone, bone, alone*; or when ending a syllable with the accent upon it, as, *mo-tion, po-tent*, &c.; likewise in the monosyllables, *go, so, no*. This sound is found under several combinations of other vowels with this letter, as in *moan, groan, bow* (to shoot with), *low* (not high), and before *st* in the words *host, ghost, post, most*, and before *ss* in *gross*.

The third sound of this letter is called its short sound, and is found in *not, got, lot*, &c.; though this, as in the other short vowels, is by no means the short sound of the former long one, but corresponds exactly to that of *a*, in *what*, with which the words *not, got, lot*, are perfect rhymes.

The second sound of this letter, as was marked in the observation, may be called its long slender sound, corresponding to the double *o*. The words where this sound of *o* occurs are so few, that it will be easy to give a catalogue of them: *prove, move, behove*, and their compounds, *lose, do, ado, poltron, ponton, sponton, who, whom, womb, tomb*.

It may be observed, that the *o*, like the *e*, is suppressed in a final unaccented syllable when preceded by *c* or *k*, and followed by *n*, as *bacon, beacon, deacon, beckon, reckon*, pronounced *bak'n, beak'n, deak'n, beck'n, reck'n*. The *o* is likewise mute in the same situation, when preceded by *d* in *pardon*, pronounced *pard'n*, but not in *guerdon*: it is mute when preceded by *p* in *weapon, capon*, &c. pronounced *weap'n, cap'n*, &c; and when preceded by *s* in *reason, season, treason, oraison, benison, denison, unison, foison, poison, prison, damson, crimson, advowson*, pronounced *reaz'n, treaz'n*, &c. and *mason, bason, garrison, lesson, caprison, comparison, disinherison, parson*, and *person*, pronounced *mas'n, bas'n*, &c. *Unison, diapason*, and *cargason*, seem, particularly in solemn speaking, to preserve the sound of *o* like *u*, as if written *unizun, diapazun*, &c. The same letter is suppressed in a final unaccented syllable beginning with *t*, as *seton, cotton, button, mutton, glutton*, pronounced as if written *set'n, cot'n*, &c. When *x* precedes the *t*, the *o* is pronounced distinctly, as in *sexton*.

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This letter is likewise suppressed in in the last syllable of *blazon*, pronounced *blaz'n*; but is always to be preserved in the same syllable of *horizon*. This suppression of the *o* must not be ranked among those careless abbreviations found only among the vulgar, but must be considered as one of those devious tendencies to brevity, which has worn itself a currency in the language, and has at last become a part of it. To pronounce the *o* in those cases where it is suppressed, would give a singularity to the speaker.

U.

The first sound of *u*, heard in *tube*, or ending an accented syllable, as in *cu-bic*, is a diphthongal sound, as if *e* were prefixed, and these words were spelt *tewbe*, *kewbic*. The letter *u* is exactly the pronoun *you*.

The second sound of *u* is the short sound, which tallies exactly with the *o* in *done*, *son*, &c. which every ear perceives might as well, for the sound's sake, be spelt *dun*, *sun*, &c.

The third sound of this letter is the *u* in *bull*, *full*, *pull*, &c. The first or diphthongal *u* in *tube* seems almost as peculiar to the English as the long sound of the *i* in *thine*, *mine*, &c.; but here, as if they chose to imitate the Latin, Italian, and French *u*, they leave out the *e* before the *u*, which is heard in *tube*, *mule*, &c. and do not pronounce the latter part of *u* quite so long as the *oo* in *pool*, nor so short as the *u* in *dull*, but with a middle sound between both, which is the true short sound *oo* in *coo* and *woo*, as may be heard by comparing *woo* and *wool*; the latter of which is a perfect rhyme to *bull*.

This middle sound of *u*, so unlike the general sound of that letter, exists only in the following words: *bull*, *full*, *pull*; words compounded of *full*, as *wonderful*, *dreadful*, &c. *bullock*, *bully*, *bullet*, *bulwark*, *fuller*, *fulling-mill*, *pulley*, *pullet*, *push*, *bush*, *bushel*, *pulpit*, *puss*, *bullion*, *butcher*, *cushion*, *cuckoo*, *pudding*, *sugar*, *hussar*, *huzza*, and *put*, when a verb: we find this sound chiefly confined to words which begin with the mute labials, *b*, *p*, *f*, and end with the liquid labial *l*, or the dentals *s*, *t*, and *d*, as in *bull*, *full*, *pull*, *bush*, *push*, *pudding*, *puss*, *put*, &c. The compounds of *bull*, and those of *full*, which are numerous, follow the sound of their primitives.

It must be remarked, that this sound of *u*, except in the word *fuller*, never extends to words from the learned languages; for, *fulminant*, *fulmination*, *ebullition*, *repulsion*, *sepulchre*, &c. sound the *u* as in *dull*, *gull*, &c. and the *u* in *pus* and *pustule* is exactly like the same letter in *thus*. So the pure English words, *fulsome*, *buss*, *bulge*, *bustle*, *bustard*, *buzzard*, preserve the *u* in its second sound, as *us*, *hull*, and *custard*.

A deviation from the legitimate sounds of this letter is found in the words *busy*, *business* and *bury*, which are pronounced *bizzy*, *bizness*, and *berry*.

Y final.

Y final, either in a word or syllable, is a pure vowel, and has exactly the same sound as *i* would have in the same situation. For this reason, printers, who have been the great correctors of our orthography, have substituted the *i* in its stead, on account of the too great frequency of this letter in the English language. That *y* final is a vowel, is universally acknowledged; nor need we any other proof of it than its long sound, when followed by *e* mute, as in *thyme*, *rhyme*, &c. or ending a syllable with the accent upon it, as *buying*, *cyder*, &c.; this may be called its first vowel sound.

The second sound of the vowel *y* is its short sound, heard in *system*, *syntax*, &c.

The unaccented sound of this letter at the end of a syllable, like that of the *i* in the same situation, is always like the first sound of *e*: thus *vanity*, *pleurisy*, &c., if sound alone were con-

salted, might be written *vanitee*, *pleurisee*, &c.

The exception to this rule is, when *f* precedes the *y* in a final syllable, the *y* is then pronounced as long and open as if the accent were on it: thus *justify*, *qualify*, &c. have the last syllable sounded like that in *defy*. This long sound continues when the *y* is changed into *i*, in *justifiable*, *qualifiable*, &c. The same may be observed of *multiply* and *multipliable*, &c. *occupy* and *occupiable*, &c.

W final.

That *w* final is a vowel, is not disputed; when it is in this situation, it is equivalent to *oo*; as may be perceived in the sound of *vow*, *tow-el*, &c.; where it forms a real diphthong, composed of the *a* in *wa-ter*, and the *oo* in *woo* and *coo*. It is often joined to *o* at the end of a syllable, without affecting the sound of that vowel; and in this situation it may be called servile, as in *bow* (to shoot with), *crow*, *low*, not high, &c.

A

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

A, Has, in the English language, regularly only two sounds peculiar to itself; a short and a long one; all other sounds being irregular; and depending upon its combination with other letters. The broad sound resembling that of the German *a* is found in many of our monosyllables, as *all*, *wall*, *malt*, *salt*; in which *a* is pronounced as *au* in *cause*, or *aw* in *law*. A open, not unlike the *a* of the Italians, is found, in *father*, *rather*. A slender, or close, is the peculiar *a* of the English language, resembling the sound of the French *e* masculine, as in the words *place*, *face*, *waste*, and all those that terminate in *ation*; as, *relation*, *nation*, *generation*. A is also, in some words transient and unobserved, as in the last syllables of *carriage* and *marriage*; in others less faintly sounded, as in those of *captain* and *chaplain*; and in some obscurely uttered, as in *collar*, *jocular*.

A, an article set before nouns of the singular number; *a* man, *a* tree. Before words beginning with a vowel and *h* mute, it is written *an*; as *an* ox, *an* egg, *an* honour, *an* habitual practice. A is sometimes a noun; as, a great *A*. A is placed before a participle, or participial noun; and is considered as a contraction of *at*; as I am *a* walking. It also seems to be anciently contracted from at, when placed before local surnames; as Thomas *a* Becket. In other cases, it seems to signify *to*; and in some cases it signifies *in*. A, prefixed to *many* or *few*, implies one whole number; as, Told of *a many* thousand warlike French. A has a peculiar signification, denoting the proportion of one thing to another; as, The landlord hath a hundred a year. A, in composition, seems to have sometimes the power of the French *à* in these phrases, *à droit*, *à gauche*, &c. and sometimes to be contracted from *at*, as, *aside*, *aslope*, *afoot*, *asleep*, *athirst*, *aware*. Yet some of these are not so contracted. They are the same as *on side*, *on foot*, *on sleep*. So *adays* was formerly written *on days*; *aboard*, *on board*. There are words of which the *a* is become so component a part as not to be displaced; as, *afresh*, *alive*, *aloud*, *anew*; but it is redundant in *arise*, *arouse*, *awake*. A, in abbreviations, stands for *artium*, or arts; as A. B. batchelor of arts, *artium baccalaureus*; A. M. master of arts, *artium magister*; or *anno*; as, A. D. *anno domini*.

ABACIST, (ą-bą'-ą-ĭst) *n. s.* He who casts accounts, a calculator.

ABACK, (ą-bąk') *ad.* Backwards; a sea term, applied to sails when flatted against the mast.

ABACOT, (ąb'-ą-kŏt) *n. s.* The cap of state, used in old times by our English kings, wrought up in the figure of two crowns.

ABACTOR, (ą-bąk'-tŭr) *n. s.* One who drives away or steals cattle in herds or great numbers at once, in distinction from those that steal only a sheep or two.

ABACUS, (ąb'-ą-kŭs) *n. s.* A counting-table, anciently used in calculations; the uppermost member of a column.

ABAFT, (ą-bąft') *ad.* From the fore-part of the ship, towards the stern.

ABAISANCE, (ą-bā'-sănse) *n. s.* An act of reverence; a bow.

To **ABALIENATE**, (ąb-ā'-lē-ĕn-āte) *v. a.* To estrange; to withdraw the affection. In law, To transfer the property of a thing to another: applied chiefly to lands.

ABALIENATION, (ąb-ā-lē-ĕn-ā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of giving up one's right to another person.

To **ABANDON**, (ą-băn'-dŭn) *v. a.* To give up, resign, or quit; to desert; to forsake; to leave.

ABANDONED, (ą-băn'-dŭnd) *par.* Given up; corrupted in the highest degree, as, *an* abandoned wretch.

ABANDONER, (ą-băn'-dŭn-ĕr) *n. s.* A forsaker.

ABANDONING, (ą-băn'-dŭn-ĭng) *n. s.* A leaving, or forsaking.

ABANDONMENT, (ą-băn'-dŭn-mĕnt) *n. s.* The act of abandoning.

ABANNITION, (ąb-ăn-ĭsh'-ŭn) *n. s.* A banishment for one or two years for manslaughter.

To **ABARE**, (ą-bāre') *v. a.* To make bare, uncover, or disclose.

ABARTICULATION, (ąb-ăr-tĭk-ŭ-lā'-shŭn) *n. s.* That species of articulation that has manifest motion.

To **ABASE**, (ą-bāse') *v. a.* To depress; to lower; to cast down; to bring low.

ABASED, *a.* A term in heraldry, used of the wings of eagles, when the top looks

downwards, towards the point of the shield; or when the wings are shut.

ABASEMENT, (ə-bāse'-ment) *n. s.* The state of being brought low; the act of bringing low; depression.

To ABASH, (ə-bāsh') *v. a.* To put into confusion; to make ashamed. It generally implies a sudden impression of shame. The passive admits the participle *at*, sometimes *of*, before the casual noun.

ABASHMENT, (ə-bāsh'-ment) *n. s.* The state of being ashamed; cause of confusion.

To ABATE, (ə-bāte') *v. a.* To lessen; to diminish; to deject or depress the mind; to let down the price in selling; sometimes to beat down the price in buying.

To ABATE, (ə-bāte') *v. n.* To grow less; as, his passion abates; the storm abates; used sometimes with the participle *of* before the thing lessened. In common law, it is used both actively and neuterly; as, to abate a castle, to beat it down; to destroy, or remove; as to abate a nuisance. To abate a writ, is, by some exception, to defeat or overthrow it. In horsemanship, a horse is said to abate or take down his curvets; when working upon curvets, he puts his two hind-legs to the ground both at once, and observes the same exactness in all the times.

ABATEMENT, (ə-bāte'-ment) *n. s.* The act of abating in the different senses of the verb. (See ABATE) The state of being abated; the sum or quantity taken away by the act of abating; extenuation. In law, the act of the abator; or the affection or passion of the thing abated; as, abatement of the writ; a plea in abatement is a plea put in by the defendant praying that the writ or plaint may abate, that is, that the suit of the plaintiff may cease for the time being. In heraldry, an accidental mark, which being added to a coat of arms, the dignity of it is abased. In commerce, a discount in the price, where the money is advanced directly.

ABATER, (ə-bā'-ter) *n. s.* The agent or cause by which an abatement is procured.

ABATIS, (ăb'-ə-tis) A military term. It means trees cut down, and so laid as to form a defence for troops stationed behind them.

ABATOR, (ə-bā'-tur) *n. s.* One who intrudes houses or land, not entered upon by the legal heir.

ABATUDE, (ăb'-ə-tūde) *n. s.* Any thing diminished.

ABATURE, (ăb'-ə-ture) *n. s.* Sprigs of grass thrown down by a stag in his passing by.

ABB, (ăb) *n. s.* The yarn on a weaver's warp.

ABBA, (ăb'-bə) *n. s.* A Syriack word which signifies father.

ABBACY, (ăb'-bə-sē) *n. s.* The government of an abbey; the rights and privileges of an abbot.

ABBATIAL, (ăb-bā'-shal) *a.* Relating to an abbey.

ABBESS, (ăb'-bes) *n. s.* The superiour or governess of a nunnery or monastry of women.

ABBEY, or ABBY, (ăb'-bē) *n. s.* A monastry of religious persons, whether men or women, distinguished from religious houses of other denominations by larger privileges.

ABBOT, (ăb'-but) *n. s.* The chief of a convent, or fellowship of canons.

ABBOTSHIP, *n. s.* The state of an abbot.

To ABBREVIATE, (ăb-brē'-vē-āte) *v. a.* To shorten by contraction of parts without loss of the main substance; to abridge; to shorten; to cut short.

ABBREVIATE, (ăb-brē'-vē-āte) *n. s.* An abridgement.

ABBREVIATION, (ăb-brē-vē-ā'-shun) *n. s.* The act of abbreviating, or state of being abbreviated; the means used to abbreviate, as characters signifying whole words; words contracted.

ABBREVIATOR, (ăb-brē'-vē-ā-tur) *n. s.* One who abbreviates or abridges.

ABBREVIATORY, (ăb-brē'-vē-ā-tur-rē) *a.* That which abreviates, or shortens.

ABBREVIATURE, (ăb-brē'-vē-ā-ture,) *n. s.* A mark used for the sake of shortening; a compendium or abridgement.

ABBREUVOIR. A watering-place; among masons, the joint or juncture of two stones, or the interstice between two stones to be filled up with mortar.

A, B, C. The alphabet; the little book by which the elements of reading are taught.

ABDECANT, (ăb'-dē-kănt) *part. a.* Abdicating, renouncing.

ABDICANT, (ăb'-dē-kănt) *n. s.* The person abdicating.

To ABDICATE, (ăb'-dē-kāte) *v. a.* To give up right; to resign; to lay down an office; to deprive of right.

To ABDICATE, (ăb'-dē-kāte) *v. n.* To resign; to give up right.

ABDICATION, (ăb-dē-kā'-shun) *n. s.* The act of abdicating; resignation; the act of renouncing any thing.

ABDICATIVE, (ăb'-dē-cā-tive) *a.* Causing or implying an abdication.

ABDITIVE, (ăb'-dē-tive) *a.* That which has the power or quality of hiding.

ABDITORY, *n. s.* A place to hide and preserve goods in.

ABDOMEN, (ăb-dō'-men) *n. s.* That cavity commonly called the lower venter or belly, containing the stomach, guts, liver, &c.

ABDOMINAL, (ăb-dŏm'-mē-năl) } *a.* Re-
ABDOMINOUS, (ăb-dŏm'-mē-nus) } lating to the abdomen.

To ABDUCE, (ăb-duse') *v. a.* To draw to a different part; to withdraw one part from another.

ABDUCENT, (ăb-dū'-sent) *a.* Drawing away. Muscles which serve to open or contract parts of the body are called abducents.

ABDUCTION, (ăb-dŭk'-shun) *n. s.* The act of drawing apart, or withdrawing one part from another; a particular form of argument; taking away, or leading away.

ABDUCTOR, (ăb-dŭk'-tur) *s.* Muscles which draw back the several members.

ABEARANCE, (ə-bā'-rănse) *n. s.* Behaviour, a technical term.

ABECEDARIAN, (ā-bē-sē-dā'-rē-ăn) *n. s.* A teacher of the alphabet, or first rudiments of literature.

ABED, (ă-bĕd') *ad.* In bed; to bed; a vulgarism.

ABERRANCE, (ăb-ĕr'-rănse) } *s.* A devi-
ABERRANCY, (ăb-ĕr'-răn-sē) } ation from the right way.

ABERRANT, (ăb-ĕr'-rănt) *a.* Deviating from the right way.

ABERRATION, (ăb-ĕr-rā'-shŭn) *n. s.* An errour; a mistake; deviating from the common or right track: applied chiefly to mistakes of the mind.

ABERRING, (ăb-ĕr'-rĭng) *part.* Wandering, going astray.

To ABERUNCATE, (ăb-ē-rŭn'-kate) *v. a.* To pull up by the roots; to exterpate utterly.

To ABET, (ă-bĕt') *v. a.* To set on; to push forward another; to support him in his designs by connivance, encouragement, or help.

ABETMENT, (ă-bĕt'-mĕnt) *n. s.* The act of abetting.

ABETTER or ABBETOR, (ă-bĕt'-tŭr) *n. s.* He that abets; the supporter or encourager of another.

ABEYANCE, (ă-bā'-ănse) *n. s.* Reversion; expectation. Lands, &c. are in abeyance, which are not actually in the possession, but only in the expectance of him who is next to inherit them.

To ABGREGATE, (ăb'-grē-gate) *v. a.* To lead out of the flock.

ABGREGATION, (ăb'-grē-gā-shŭn) *n. s.* A separation from the flock.

To ABHOR, (ăb-hŏr') *v. a.* To hate with acrimony; to detest to extremity; to loath; to abominate.

ABHORRENCE, (ăb-hŏr'-rĕnse) } *n. s.* The
ABHORRENCY, (ăb-hŏr'-rĕn-sē) } act of abhorring; detestation; the disposition to abhor, used with the participles *from* or *of*.

ABHORRENT, (ăb-hŏr'-rĕnt) *a.* Struck with abhorrence; loathing; contrary to; foreign; inconsistent with. It is used with the particles *from* or *to*; as, it is abhorrent to me.

ABHORRENTLY, (ăb-hŏr'-rĕnt-lē) *ad.* In an abhorrent manner.

ABHORRER, (ăb-hŏr'-rŭr) *n. s.* A hater, detester.

To ABIDE, (ă-bīde') *v. n.* To stay in a place; to dwell; to remain without decay; to continue in the same state; to endure without offence.

To ABIDE, (ă-bīde') *v. a.* To wait for; expect; attend; to bear or support the consequences; to support or vindicate; with *by*; as I will abide by it; to bear without aversion; to bear or suffer.

ABIDER, (ă-bī'-dŭr) *s.* He that abides in a place.

ABIDING, (ă-bī'-dĭng) *n. s.* Continuance; stay.

ABJECT, (ăb'-jekt) *a.* Mean; worthless; low; being of no hope or regard; despicable; vile.

ABJECT, (ăb'-jekt), *n. s.* A man without hope; one of the lowest condition.

To ABJECT, (ăb-jĕkt') *v. a.* To throw or cast away; to throw or cast down.

ABJECTEDNESS, (ăb-jĕk'-tĕd-nĕss) *n. s.* The state of an abject.

ABJECTION, (ăb-jĕk'-shŭn) *n. s.* Meanness of mind; want of spirit; the state of being cast away, or lost; the state of being cast down; the act of humbling; humiliation.

ABJECTLY, (ăb'-jĕkt-lē) *ad.* Meanly; basely.

ABJECTNESS, (ăb'-jĕkt-nĕss) *n. s.* Abjection; meanness.

ABILITY, (ă-bĭl'-ĕ-tē) *n. s.* The power to do any thing; capacity of mind; mental power; in the plural number, *abilities*, it generally signifies the faculties of the mind.

ABINTESTATE, (ăb-ĭn-tĕs'-tate) *a.* He that inherits from a man who did not make a will.

ABJUDICATED, (ăb-jū'-dē-kā-tĕd) *part. a.* Given by judgement from one to another.

ABJUDICATION, (ăb-jū-dē-kā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Rejection.

To ABJUGATE, (ăb'-jū-gate) *v. a.* To unyoke.

ABJURATION, (ăb-jū-rā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of abjuring; the oath taken for that end.

To ABJURE, (ăb-jūre') *v. a.* To cast off upon oath; to swear not to do, or not to have something; to retract, recant, or abnegate a position upon oath. To quit the country, and go into banishment; from the custom of abjuring the realm by felons who had taken sanctuary.

ABJUREMENT, (ăb-jūre'-mĕnt) *n. s.* Recantation.

ABJURER, (ăb-jū'-rĕr) *n. s.* He who abjures or recants.

To ABLACTATE, (ăb-lăk'-tate) *v. a.* To wean from the breast.

ABLACTATION, (ăb-lăk-tā'-shŭn) *n. s.* One of the methods of grafting.

ABLAQUEATION, (ăb-lă-kwē-ā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act or practice of opening the ground about the roots of trees.

ABLATION, (ăb-lā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of taking away.

ABLATIVE, (ăb'-lă-tĭv) *a.* That which takes away; the sixth case of the Latin nouns.

ABLE, (ā'-bl) *a.* Having strong faculties, or great strength; power of mind; having power sufficient.

ABLE-BODIED, (ā'-bl-bŏd-dĭd) *a.* Strong of body.

To ABLEGATE, (ăb'-lē-gate) *v. a.* To send abroad upon some employment.

ABLEGATION, (ăb-lē-gā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of sending abroad.

ABLENESS, (ā'-bl-nĕss) *n. s.* Ability of body or mind; vigour; force; capability.

ABLEPSY, (ăb'-lĕp-sē) *n. s.* Want of sight; blindness. Figuratively, unadvisedness.

To ABLIGATE, (ăb'-lē-gate) *v. a.* To tye up from.

To ABLOCATE, (ăb'-lō-kate) *v. a.* To let out to hire.

ABLOCATION, (ăb-lō-kā'-shŭn) *n. s.* A letting out to hire.

ABLUENT, (ȧb'-lu-ent) *a.* That which washes clean; that which has the power of cleansing.

ABLUTION, (ȧb-lu'-shun) *n. s.* The act of cleansing or washing clean; the water used in washing; the rinsing of chymical preparations in water. A religious ceremony, being a sort of purification, performed by washing the body.

ABLY, (a'-ble) *ad.* With ability.

To ABNEGATE, (ȧb'-ne-gate) *v. a.* To deny.

ABNEGATION, (ȧb-ne-gȧ'-shun) *n. s.* Denial; renunciation.

ABNEGATOR, (ȧb-ne-gȧ'-tur) *n. s.* One who denies, renounces, or opposes any thing.

ABNODATION, (ȧb-no-dȧ'-shun) *n. s.* The act of cutting away knots from trees.

ABOARD, (ȧ-bord') *ad.* In a ship.

ABODANCE, (ȧ-bo'-danse) *n. s.* An omen.

ABODE, (ȧ-bode') *n. s.* Habitation; dwelling; place of residence; stay; continuance in a place. *To make abode.* To dwell; to reside; to inhabit.

ABODE, (ȧ-bode') *pret.* from Abide. To stay, continue, or dwell.

To ABODE, (ȧ-bode') *v. a.* [See Bode.] To foretoken or foreshow; to prognosticate.

To ABODE, (ȧ-bode') *v. n.* To be an omen.

ABODEMENT, (ȧ-bode'-ment) *n. s.* A secret anticipation of something.

ABODING, (ȧ-bo'-ding) *n. s.* Presentiment; prognostication.

ABOLETE, (ȧb'-o-lete) *a.* Old; out of use.

To ABOLISH, (ȧ-bol'-ish) *v. a.* To annul; to make void. Applied to laws or institutions. To put an end to; to destroy.

ABOLISHABLE, (ȧ-bol'-ish-ȧ-bl) *a.* That which may be abolished.

ABOLISHER, (ȧ-bol'-lish-er) *s.* He that abolishes.

ABOLISHMENT, (ȧ-bol'-lish-ment) *n. s.* The act of abolishing.

ABOLITION, (ȧb-o-lish'-un) *n. s.* The state of being abolished; the act of abolishing.

ABOMINABLE, (ȧ-bom'-e-nȧ-bl) *a.* Hateful, detestable; to be loathed.

ABOMINABLENESS, (ȧ-bom'-e-nȧ-bl-ness) *n. s.* Hatefulness; odiousness.

ABOMINABLY, (ȧ-bom'-e-nȧ-ble) *ad.* Most hatefully; odiously; detestably; in a manner to be abominated.

To ABOMINATE, (ȧ-bom'-e-nate) *v. a.* To abhor, detest, hate utterly.

ABOMINATION, (ȧ-bom-e-nȧ'-shun) *n. s.* Hatred; detestation; the object of hatred; pollution; defilement; wickedness; hateful or shameful vice.

ABORIGINAL, (ȧb-o-ridge'-e-nȧl) *a.* Primitive; pristine.

ABORIGINES, (ȧb-o-ridge'-e-nez) *n. s.* The earliest inhabitants of a country; those of whom no original is to be traced; as, the Welsh in Britain.

To ABORT, (a-bort') *v. n.* To bring forth before the time; to miscarry.

ABORTION, (ȧ-bor'-shun) *n. s.* The act of bringing forth untimely; the produce of an untimely birth.

ABORTIVE, (ȧ-bor'-tiv) *a.* Being brought forth before the due time of birth; bringing forth nothing; failing or miscarrying from whatever cause.

ABORTIVELY, (ȧ-bor'-tiv-le) *ad.* Born without the due time; immaturely; untimely.

ABORTIVENESS, (ȧ-bor'-tiv-ness) *n. s.* The state of abortion.

ABORTMENT, (ȧ-bort'-ment) *n. s.* An untimely birth.

ABOVE, (ȧ-buv') *prep.* To a higher place; in a higher place; more in quantity or number; in or to a superiour degree; in a state of being superiour to; unattainable by; beyond; more than; too proud for; too high for.

ABOVE, (ȧ-buv') *ad.* Over-head; in a higher place; in the regions of heaven; before; chief in rank or power.

ABOVE-ALL, (ȧ-buv-all') *ad.* In the first place; chiefly.

ABOVE-BOARD, (ȧ-buv'-bord) *ad.* Upon deck. Figuratively, in open sight; without artifice or trick; without disguise or concealment.

ABOVE-CITED, (ȧ-buv'-si-ted) *part.* Cited before.

ABOVE-GROUND, (ȧ-buv'-grȯund) *ad.* Used to signify alive; not in the grave.

ABOVE-MENTIONED, (ȧ-buv'-men-shund) *part.* See Above-cited.

To ABOUND, (ȧ-bȯund') *v. n.* To have in great plenty; to be in great plenty.

ABOUT, (ȧ-bȯut') *prep.* Round; surrounding; encircling; near to: concerning; with regard to; relating to: in a state of being engaged in, or employed upon; appendant to the person, as clothes; relating to the person, as a servant.

ABOUT, (abȯut) *ad.* Circularly, in a round; in circuit, in compass; nearly, as about ten or twelve men; here and there: with *to* before a verb it gives an incipient signification; as, about to fly: round; the longest way, in opposition to the short straight way: to bring about, to bring to the point desired; to come about, to come to some certain state or point; to go about, to prepare to do it.

ABP. for Archbishop; which see.

ABRACADABRA, (ȧb-rȧ-kȧ-dȧb'-rȧ) A cabalistical word used as a charm against fevers.

To ABRADE, (ȧ-brade') *v. a.* To rub off; to waste by degrees.

ABRASION, (ȧ-brȧ'-zhun) The act of abrading or rubbing off. In medicine, the wearing away of the natural mucus of certain membranes; the matter worn off by the attrition of bodies.

ABREAST, (ȧ-brest') *ad.* Side by side.

ABRENUNCIATION, *n. s.* See Renunciation.

ABREPTION, (ȧb-rep'-shun) *n. s.* The state of being carried away.

To ABRIDGE, (ą-bridje') *v. a.* To make shorter in words; to contract; to diminish; to deprive of; to cut off from.

ABRIDGER, (ą-brid"-jer) *n. s.* He that abridges; a shortener; a writer of compendiums or abridgements.

ABRIDGEMENT, (ą-bridje'-mẹnt) *n. s.* The epitome of a larger work contracted into a small compass; a compendium; a summary; a diminution in general; contraction; reduction.

To ABROACH, (abrọtsh') *v. a.* To tap; to set abroach.

ABROACH, (ą-brọtsh') *ad.* In a posture to run out, properly spoken of vessels; in a state to be diffused or extended.

ABROAD, (ą-brạwd') *ad.* Without confinement; widely; at large; out of the house; in another country; diffused in all directions, this way and that; without, in contradistinction to within.

To ABROGATE, (ąb'-rọ-gate) *v. a.* To repeal; to annul.

ABROGATE, *part. a.* Annulled; abolished.

ABROGATION, (ąb-rọ-gą'-shụn) *n. s.* The act of abrogating; the repeal of a law.

ABROOD, (ą-brọọd) *ad.* In the action of brooding.

ABRUPT, (ąb-rupt') *a.* Broken, craggy; divided, without any thing intervening; sudden, without the customary or proper preparatives. Figuratively, unconnected; as "an abrupt style."

ABRUPTION, (ąb-rup'-shụn) *n. s.* Breaking off; violent and sudden separation.

ABRUPTLY, (ąb-rupt'-lẹ) *ad.* Hastily; without the due forms of preparation; ruggedly; unevenly.

ABRUPTNESS, (ąb-rupt'-ness) *n. s.* An abrupt manner; haste; suddenness; roughness; cragginess; as of a fragment violently disjointed.

ABSCESS, (ąb'-sess) *n. s.* A tumour filled with matter.

To ABSCIND, (ąb-sind') *v. a.* To cut off.

ABSCISS, (ąb'-siss) *n. s.* or **ABSCISSA.** Part of the diameter of a conick section, intercepted between the vertex and a semi-ordinate.

ABSCISSION, (ąb-sish'-ụn) *n. s.* The act of cutting off; the state of being cut off.

To ABSCOND, (ąb-skọnd') *v. n.* To hide or conceal one's self; to fly or absent one's self: generally used of persons in debt, or criminals eluding the law.

ABSCONDER, (ąb-scọn'dẹr) *n. s.* He that absconds.

ABSENCE, (ąb'-sense) *n. s.* The state of being absent, opposed to presence; want of appearance, in the legal sense. When applied to the mind, inattention; neglect of the present object.

ABSENT, (ąb'-sẹnt) *a.* Not present; inattentive in mind.

To ABSENT, (ąb-sẹnt') *v. n.* To forbear to come into presence; to withdraw one's self.

ABSENTEE, (ąb-sẹn-tẹ') *n. s.* He that is absent from his station.

ABSENTMENT, (ąb-sẹnt'-mẹnt) *n. s.* The act of absenting, or state of being absent.

ABSINTHIAN, (ąb-sin'-*thẹ*-ąn) *a.* Of the nature of absinthium, or wormwood.

ABSINTHIATED, (ąb-sin'-*thẹ*-ą-tẹd) *part.* Impregnated with wormwood.

ABSINTHIUM, (ąb sin'-*thẹ*-ụm) *n. s.* Wormwood.

To ABSIST, (ąb-sist') *v. n.* To stand or leave off.

ABSOLVATORY, (ąb-sọl'-vą-tụr-rẹ) *a.* Relative to pardon; forgiving.

To ABSOLVE, (ąb-zọlv') *v. a.* To clear; to acquit; to set free from an engagement; to pronounce sin remitted; to finish; to complete.

ABSOLVER, (ąb-zọl'-vẹr) *n. s.* He who pronounces sin remitted.

ABSOLUTE, (ąb'-sọ-lụte) *a.* Complete; applied as well to persons as things: unconditional; as an absolute promise: not relative, as, absolute space: not limited; as, absolute power: positive; certain.

ABSOLUTELY, (ąb'-sọ-lụte-lẹ) *ad.* Completely; without restriction; without relation; in a state unconnected; without limits or dependance; without condition; peremptorily; positively.

ABSOLUTENESS, (ąb'-sọ-lụte-ness) *n. s.* Completeness or perfection; freedom from dependance, or limits; despotism.

ABSOLUTION, (ąb-sọ-lụ'-shụn) *n. s.* The act of absolving; acquittal; the remission of sins.

ABSOLUTORY, (ąb-sọl'-ụ-tụr-rẹ) *a.* That which absolves.

ABSONANT, (ąb'-sọ-nąnt) *a.* [See ABSONOUS.] Contrary to reason; wide from the purpose.

ABSONOUS, (ąb'-sọ-nụs) *a.* Unmusical, or untunable; absurd; contrary to reason.

To ABSORB, (ąb-sọrb') *v. a.* To imbibe; to swallow up; to suck up.

ABSORBENT, (ąb-sọr'-bent) *n. s.* Medicine that dries up superfluous moisture.

ABSORBENT, (ąb-sọr'-bent) *a.* Having the power or quality of absorbing.

ABSORPT, (ąb-sọrpt') *part.* Swallowed up

ABSORPTION, (ąb-sọrp'-shụn,) *n. s.* The act of swallowing up; the state of being swallowed up.

To ABSTAIN, (ąb-stąne') *v. n.* To keep from; to hinder; to forbear; to deny one's self any gratification.

ABSTEMIOUS, (ąb-stẹ'-mẹ-ụs) *a.* Temperate; sober; abstinent.

ABSTEMIOUSLY, (ąb-stẹ'-mẹ-ụs-lẹ) *ad.* Temperately; soberly.

ABSTEMIOUSNESS, (ąb-stẹ'-mẹ-ụs-ness) *n. s.* The quality of being abstemious.

ABSTENTION, (ąb-stẹn'-shụn) *n. s.* The act of restraining.

To ABSTERGE, (ąb-stẹrje') *v. a.* To wipe.

ABSTERGENT, (ąb-stẹr'-jent) *a.* Having a cleansing quality.

To ABSTERSE, (ąb-stẹrse') *v. a.* To cleanse; to purify.

ABSTERSION, (ąb-stẹr'-shụn) *n. s.* The act of cleansing.

ABSTERSIVE, (ąb-stęr'-siv) *n. s.* A cleanser.

ABSTERSIVE, (ąb-stęr'-siv) *a.* Having the quality of cleansing.

ABSTINENCE, (ąb'-ste-nense) *n. s.* Forbearance of any thing with the particle *from:* fasting or forbearing of necessary food.

ABSTINENT, (ąb'-ste-nent) *a.* Practising abstinence.

ABSTINENTLY, (ąb'-ste-nent-le) *ad.* In an abstinent or self-denying manner; temperately.

ABSTORTED, (ąb-stor'-ted) *a.* Forced away; wrung from another by violence.

To ABSTRACT, (ąb'-strąkt) *v. a.* To take one thing from another; to separate ideas; to reduce to an epitome.

ABSTRACT, (ąb'-strąkt) *a.* Separated from something else, generally used with relation to mental perceptions, as, *abstract* mathematics, *abstract* terms; refined; pure.

ABSTRACT, (ąb-strąkt') *n. s.* A smaller quantity, containing the virtue or power of a greater; an epitome.

ABSTRACTED, (ąb-strąk'-ted) *part. a.* Separated; disjoined; refined; purified; abstruse; absent of mind, as, an *abstracted* scholar.

ABSTRACTEDLY, (ąb-strąk'-ted-le) *ad.* In an abstracted manner; simply.

ABSTRACTEDNESS. (ąb-strąk'-ted-ness) *n. s.* The state of being abstracted.

ABSTRACTER, (ąb-strąk'-ter) *n. s.* He who makes an abstract, epitome, or note.

ABSTRACTION, (ąb-strąk'-shun) *n. s.* The act of abstracting; the state of being abstracted; absence of mind; inattention; disregard of worldly objects.

ABSTRACTIVE, (ąb-strąk'-tiv) *a.* Having the power of abstracting.

ABSTRACTIVELY, (ąb-strąk'-tiv-le) *ad.* In an abstractive manner.

ABSTRACTLY, (ąb-strąkt'-le) *ad.* In an abstract manner; absolutely; without reference to any thing else.

ABSTRACTNESS, (ąb-strąkt'-ness) *n. s.* Subtilty; separation from all matter of common notion.

ABSTRUSE, (ąb-struse') *a.* Hidden; remote from view; difficult; remote from conception or apprehension.

ABSTRUSELY, (ąb-struse'-le) *ad.* Obscurely; not plainly, or obviously.

ABSTRUSENESS, (ąb-struse'-ness) *n. s.* Difficulty; obscurity.

ABSTRUSITY, (ąb-stru'-se-te) *n. s.* Abstruseness; that which is abstruse.

To ABSUME, (ąb-sume) *v. a.* To bring to an end by a gradual waste; to eat up.

ABSURD, (ąb-surd') *a.* Unreasonable; without judgment: as used of men. Inconsistent; contrary to reason: used of sentiments or practices.

ABSURDITY, (ąb-sur'-de-te) *n. s.* The quality of being absurd; that which is absurd: in which sense it has a plural.

ABSURDLY, (ąb-surd'-le) *ad.* Improperly; unreasonably; injudiciously.

ABSURDNESS, (ąb-surd'-ness) *n. s.* The quality of being absurd; injudiciousness; unreasonableness.

ABUNDANCE, (ą-bun'-dąnse) *n. s.* Plenty; a great number, or quantity; exuberance; more than enough.

ABUNDANT, (ą-bun'-dąnt) *a.* Plentiful; exuberant; fully stored.

ABUNDANTLY, (ą-bun'-dąnt-le) *ad.* In plenty; amply; liberally; more than sufficiently.

ABUSAGE, (ą-bu'-sąje) *n. s.* Abuse; maltreatment.

To ABUSE, (ą-buze') *v. a.* To make an ill use of; to violate; to defile: to deceive; to impose upon. When applied to language, to reproach violently.

ABUSE, (ą-buse') *n. s.* The ill use of any thing; a corrupt practice; bad custom; seducement; unjust censure; rude reproach; contumely.

ABUSER, (ą-bu'-zer) *n. s.* He that makes an ill use; he that deceives; he that reproaches with rudeness; a ravisher; a violater.

ABUSIVE, (ą-bu'-siv) *a.* Practising or pertaining to abuse; containing abuse, as, an abusive lampoon; deceitful.

ABUSIVELY, (ą-bu'-siv-le) *ad.* Improperly; by a wrong use; reproachfully.

ABUSIVENESS, (ą-bu'-siv-ness) *n. s.* The quality of being abusive.

To ABUT, (ą-but') *v. n.* To end at; to border upon; to meet, or approach to, with the particle *upon.*

ABUTTAL, (ą-but'-tąl) *n. s.* The butting or boundaries of any land.

ABUTMENT, (ą-but'-ment) *n. s.* That which abuts or borders upon another.

ABYSM, (ą-bizm') *n. s.* A gulf; the same with *abyss.*

ABYSS, (ą-biss') *n. s.* A depth without bottom; a gulph.

ACACIA, (ą-kā'-shę-ą) *n. s.* A drug brought from Egypt; a tree commonly so called here, though different from that which produces the true *acacia.*

ACADEMIAL, (ąk-ą-de'-me-ąl) *a.* Relating to an academy.

ACADEMIAN, (ąk-ą-de'-me-ąn) *n. s.* A scholar of an academy or university.

ACADEMICAL, (ąk-ą-dem'-me-kąl) *a.* Belonging to an university; relating to the philosophy of the Academy.

ACADEMICALLY, *ad.* (ąk-ą-dem'-me-kąl-le) In an academical manner.

ACADEMICIAN, (ą-kąd-e-mish'-un) *n. s.* The member of an academy.

ACADEMICK, (ąk-ą-dem'-ik) *n. s.* A student of an university; an academick philosopher.

ACADEMICK, (ąk-ką-dem'-ik) *a.* Relating to an university; applicable to a particular philosophy.

ACADEMISM, (ą-kąd'-de-mizm) *n. s.* The doctrine of the academical philosophy.

ACADEMIST, (ą-kąd'-de-mist) *n. s.* The

member of an academy; an academical philosopher.

ACADEMY, (ą-kąd'-dę-mę) *n. s.* An assembly or society of men, uniting for the promotion of some art; the places where sciences are taught; an university; a term now applied to schools in general, especially private schools, in contradistinction to the universities or publick schools.

ACANTHUS, (ą-kąn'-*th*ųs) *n. s.* The herb bears-breech. The model of the foliage on the Corinthian capital. In the Linnæan system, a genus of plants.

ACATALECTICK, (ą-kąt-ą-lęk'-tik) *n. s.* A verse which has the complete number of syllables, without defect or superfluity.

ACATALEPSIA, (ą-kąt-ą-lęp'-sę-ą) *n. s.* Impossibility of complete discovery.

To ACCEDE, (ąk-sęde') *v. n.* To be added to; to come to; to come over; to assent.

To ACCELERATE, (ąk-sęl'-lur-ąte) *v. a.* To hasten; to quicken motion.

ACCELERATION, (ąk-sęl-lur-ą'-shųn) *n. s.* The act of quickening motion; the state of a body accelerated or quickened; the act of hastening.

ACCELERATIVE, (ąk-sęl'-lur-ą-tiv) *a.* Increasing the velocity of progression.

To ACCEND, (ąk-sęnd') *v. a.* To kindle; to set on fire.

ACCENSION, (ąk-sęn'-shųn) *n. s.* The act of kindling.

ACCENT, (ąk'-sęnt) *s.* The manner of speaking or pronouncing with force or elegance; the sound give to the syllable pronounced. In grammar, the marks upon syllables to regulate their pronunciation; an affection or modification of the voice, expressive of the passions or sentiments.

To ACCENT, (ąk-sęnt') *v. a.* To pronounce; to speak with particular regard to the grammatical marks or rules: to write or note the accents.

ACCENTUAL, (ąk-sęn'-tų-ąl) *a.* Rhythmical; relating to accent.

To ACCENTUATE, (ąk-sęn'-tų-ąte) *v. a.* To place the proper accents over the vowels.

ACCENTUATION, (ąk-sęn-tų-ą'-shųn) *s.* The act of placing the accent in pronunciation or writing.

To ACCEPT, (ąk-sępt') *v. a.* To take with pleasure; to receive kindly; to admit with approbation. In a kind of juridical sense; as, to *accept* terms, *accept* a treaty. To accept a Bill, in commerce, is to subscribe it, whereby the person makes himself liable for its amount. It is sometimes used with the particle *of*.

ACCEPTABILITY, (ąk-sęp-tą-bil'-lę-tę) *n. s.* The quality of being acceptable.

ACCEPTABLE, (ąk-sęp'-tą-bl) *a.* Likely to be accepted, grateful; pleasing.

ACCEPTABLENESS, (ąk-sęp'-tą-bl-nęss) *n. s.* The quality of being acceptable.

ACCEPTABLY, (ąk-sęp'-tą-blę) *a.* In an acceptable manner.

ACCEPTANCE, (ąk-sęp'-tąnse) *n. s.* Reception with approbation; the meaning of a word as it is commonly understood.

ACCEPTANCE, (ąk-sęp'-tąnse) *n. s.* In commerce, the signing or subscribing of a bill, thereby making one's self debtor for the contents. The Bill itself when so subscribed.

ACCEPTATION, (ąk-sęp-tą'-shųn) *n. s* Reception, acceptance; the state of being accepted; acceptance in the juridical sense: the acceptation of a word, is the meaning as commonly received.

ACCEPTER, (ąk-sęp'-tur) *n. s.* He that accepts.

ACCEPTION, (ąk-sęp'-shųn) *n. s.* The received sense of a word; acceptance; the state of being accepted.

ACCEPTIVE, (ąk-sęp'-tiv) *a.* Ready to accept.

ACCESS, (ąk-sęss, ąk'-sęss or, ąk-sęss') *n. s.* The way by which any thing may be approached; the means or liberty of approaching; encrease; enlargement; addition.

ACCESSARILY, (ąk'-sęs-są-rę-lę) *ad.* In the manner of an accessary.

ACCESSARY, (ąk'-sęs-są-rę) *a.* That which, without being the chief constituent of a fact, contributes to it.

ACCESSARY, (ąk'-sęs-są-rę) *n. s.* See Accessory.

ACCESSIBILITY, (ąk-sęs-sę-bil'-lę-tę) The quality of being accessible.

ACCESSIBLE, (ąk-sęs'-sę-bl) *a.* That which may be approached.

ACCESSION, (ąk-sęsh'-un) *n. s.* Enlargement; augmentation; the act of coming to, or joining to, as, *accession* to a confederacy; the act of arriving at, as, the king's *accession* to the throne; approach.

ACCESSORILY, (ąk'-sęs-sę-rę-lę) *ad.* In the manner of an accessory.

ACCESSORY, (ąk'-sęs-sę-rę) *a.* Joined to another thing; additional.

ACCESSORY, (ąk'-sęs-sę-rę) *n. s.* In law, one who is guilty of a crime, not principally, but by participation.

ACCIDENCE, (ąk'-sę-dęnse) *n. s.* The book containing the first rudiments of grammar, and explaining the properties of the eight parts of speech.

ACCIDENT, (ąk'-sę-dęnt) *n. s.* The property or quality of any being which may be separated from it, at least in thought; that which happens unforeseen; casualty; chance. In grammar, the property or inflexions of a word. In heraldry, the tincture or differences in blazoning, or the points and abatements in an escutcheon.

ACCIDENTAL, (ąk-sę-dęn'-tąl) *n. s.* A property nonessential.

ACCIDENTAL, (ąk-sę-dęn'-tąl) *a.* Having the quality of an accident; nonessential; casual; fortuitous.

ACCIDENTALLY, (ąk-sę-dęn'-tąl-lę) *ad.* After an accidental manner; casually; fortuitously.

ACCIDENTALNESS, (ăk-sẹ-dẹn'-tăl-ness) *n. s.* The quality of being accidental.

ACCIPIENT, (ăk-sip'-pẹ-ẹnt) *n. s.* A receiver.

To ACCITE, (ăk-site') *v. a.* To call; to cite; to summon.

To ACCLAIM, (ăk-klāme') *v. n.* To applaud.

ACCLAIM, (ăk-klāme') *n. s.* A shout of praise; acclamation.

ACCLAMATION, (ăk-klă-mā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Shouts of applause.

ACCLAMATORY, (ăk-klăm'-ă-tọ-rẹ) *a.* Pertaining to acclamation.

ACCLIVITY, (ăk-kliv'-vẹ-tẹ) *n. s.* The steepness or slope of a line inclining to the horizon, reckoned upwards; as, the ascent of an hill is the *acclivity*, the descent is the *declivity*.

ACCLIVOUS, (ăk-kli'-vŭs) *a.* Rising with a slope.

To ACCLOY, (ăk-klọẹ') *v. a.* To fill up, in an ill sense; to crowd; to stuff full; to fill to satiety.

To ACCOIL, (ăk-kọil') *v. n.* See COIL.

ACCOLENT, (ăk'-kọ-lẹnt) *n. s.* He that inhabits near a place; a borderer.

ACCOMMODABLE, (ăk-kọm'-mọ-dă-bl) *a.* That which may be fitted.

ACCOMMODABLENESS, (ăk-kọm'-mọ-dă-bl-ness) *n. s.* The capability of accommodating.

To ACCOMMODATE, (ăk-kọm'-mọ-dăte) *v. a.* To supply with conveniencies of any kind. With the particle *to*, to adapt; to fit; to reconcile; to adjust. In money transactions it implies to lend.

ACCOMMODATE, (ăk-kọm'-mọ-dăte) *a.* Suitable; fit: adapted.

ACCOMMODATELY, (ăk-kọm'-mọ-dăte-lẹ') *ad.* Suitably; fitly.

ACCOMMODATENESS, (ăk-kọm'-mọ-dăte-ness) *n. s.* Fitness.

ACCOMMODATION, (ăk-kọm-mọ-dă'-shŭn) *n. s.* Provision of conveniencies. In the plural, conveniencies. Adaptation; fitness; composition of a difference; reconciliation.

ACCOMMODATION-BILL, *n. s.* A bill of exchange given as an accommodation, instead of a loan of money, which is generally taken up by the drawer.

ACCOMMODATOR, (ăk-kọm'-mọ-dă-tŭr) *n. s.* He who adjusts a thing.

ACCOMPANIER, (ăk-kŭm'-pă-nẹ-ŭr) *n. s.* One who accompanies a person or thing.

ACCOMPANIMENT, (ăk-kŭm'-pă-nẹ-mẹnt) *n. s.* That which attends a thing or person. In music, an instrumental part added to the composition by way of embellishment.

To ACCOMPANY, (ăk-kŭm'-pă-nẹ) *v. a.* To be with another as a companion; to go along with; to associate with.

ACCOMPLICE, (ăk-kọm'-plis) *n. s.* An associate, usually in an ill-sense; a partner or co-operator.

To ACCOMPLISH, (ăk-kọm'-plish) *v. a.* To complete; to execute fully; to complete a period of time; to fulfil, as a prophecy; to gain or obtain, as to accomplish an object; to adorn or furnish either mind or body.

ACCOMPLISHABLE, (ăk-kọm'-plish-ă-bl) *a.* Capable of accomplishment.

ACCOMPLISHED, (ăk-kọm'-plish-ẹd) *part. a.* Complete in some qualification; elegant, in respect of acquired qualifications.

ACCOMPLISHER, (ăk-kọm'-plish-ŭr) *n. s.* He who accomplishes.

ACCOMPLISHMENT, (ăk-kọm'-plish-mẹnt) *n. s.* Completion; full performance; completion, as of a prophecy; ornament of mind or body; the act of obtaining or perfecting any thing; attainment.

ACCOMPT, (ăk-kọunt') *n. s.* An account; a reckoning.

ACCOMPTABLE, *a.* See ACCOUNTABLE.

ACCOMPTANT, (ăk-kọun'-tant,) *n. s.* A reckoner; computer.

ACCOMPTANT-GENERAL, *n. s.* An officer of the Court of Chancery, to receive all money lodged in Court.

To ACCORD, (ăk-kọrd') *v. a.* To make agree; to bring to agreement; to compose; to grant; as, he accorded his request.

To ACCORD, (ăk-kọrd') *v. n.* To agree; to suit one with another.

ACCORD, (ăk-kọrd') *n. s.* A compact; an agreement; concurrence; union of mind; harmony; symmetry.

ACCORDABLE, (ăk-kọr'-dă-bl) *a.* Agreeable; consonant.

ACCORDANCE, (ăk-kọr'-dănse) *n. s.* Agreement with a person; conformity to something.

ACCORDANT, (ăk-kọr'-dănt) *a.* Consonant or corresponding.

ACCORDANTLY, (ăk-kọr'-dănt-lẹ) *ad.* In an accordant manner.

ACCORDER, (ăk-kọr'-dẹr) *n. s.* An assistant; helper; favourer.

ACCORDING, (ăk-kọr'-ding) *prep.* In a manner suitable to; with regard to; in proportion.

ACCORDINGLY, (ăk-kọr'-ding-lẹ) *ad.* Agreeably; suitably; conformably.

To ACCORPORATE, (ăk-kọr'-pọ-răte) *v. a.* To unite.

To ACCOST, (ăk-kọst') *v. a.* To approach, to draw near; to come side by side, or face to face; to speak to first; to address.

ACCOSTABLE, (ăk-kọs'-tă-bl) *a.* Easy of access; familiar.

ACCOSTED, (ăk-kọs'-tẹd) *part. a.* In heraldry signifies side by side.

ACCOUCHEUR, (ăk-kọọ-shăre) *n. s.* What we call a man-midwife.

ACCOUNT, (ăk-kọunt') *n. s.* A computation of debts or expenses; the state or result of a computation; value, or estimation; profit; advantage, as to turn to account; regard; consideration; sake; a narrative; relation; examination of an affair

taken by authority; explanation; assignment of causes. In law, Account is taken for a writ or action brought against a man who is responsible.

To ACCOUNT, (ȧk-kǫunt') *v. a.* To esteem; to think or hold in opinion; to reckon; to compute; to hold in esteem; to assign to, as a debt.

To ACCOUNT, (ȧk-kǫunt') *v. n.* To reckon; to give an account; to assign the causes; to make up the reckoning; to appear as the medium by which any thing may be explained.

ACCOUNTABLE, (ȧk-kǫun'-tȧ-bl) *a.* Liable to account.

ACCOUNTABLENESS, (ȧk-kǫunt'-ȧ-bl-nęss) *n. s.* The state of being accountable.

ACCOUNTANT, (ȧk-kǫun'-tȧnt) *a.* Accountable to.

ACCOUNTANT, (ȧk-kǫun'-tȧnt) *n. s.* A computer; a man employed in accounts.

ACCOUNT-BOOK, (ȧk-kǫunt'-book) *n. s.* A book containing accounts.

ACCOUNTING, (ȧk-kǫunt'-ing) *n. s.* The act of reckoning up of accounts.

To ACCOUPLE, (ȧk-kup'-pl) *v. a.* To join; to link together.

ACCOUPLEMENT, (ȧk-kup'-pl-mȩnt) *n. s.* A junction or union.

To ACCOURAGE, See ENCOURAGE.

To ACCOURT, (ȧk-kort') *v. a.* To entertain with courtship, or courtesy.

To ACCOUTRE, (ȧk-koo'-tur) *v. a.* To dress; to equip.

ACCOUTREMENT, (ȧk-koo'-tur-mȩnt) *n. s.* Dress; equipage; trappings; ornaments.

To ACCREDIT, (ȧk-krȩd'-it) *v. a.* To countenance; to procure honour or credit to.

ACCREDITED, (ȧk-krȩd'-it-ȩd) *part. a.* Of allowed reputation; confidential, as an accredited agent.

ACCREDITATION, (ȧk-krȩd-it-ȧ'-shun) *n. s.* That which gives a title to credit.

ACCRESCENT, (ȧk-krȩs'-sȩnt) *part. a.* Increasing.

ACCRETION, (ȧk-krȩ'-shun) *n. s.* The act of growing to another thing, so as to encrease it.

ACCRETIVE, (ȧk-krȩ'-tiv) *a.* Growing; that which by growth is added.

To ACCROACH, (ȧk-krǫtsh') *v. a.* To draw to one, as with a hook; to gripe; to draw away by degrees what is another's.

ACCROACHMENT, (ȧk-krǫtsh'-mȩnt) *n. s.* The act of accroaching.

To ACCRUE, (ȧk-krǫ') *v. n.* To accede to; to be added to; to be added, as an advantage or improvement; to append to, or arise from. In a commercial sense, to arise, as profits; to follow, as loss.

ACCRUMENT, (ȧk-krǫ'-mȩnt) *n. s.* Addition; encrease.

ACCUBATION, (ȧk-kų-bȧ'-shun) *n. s.* The ancient posture of leaning at meals.

To ACCUMB, (ȧk-kumb') *v. n.* To lie at the table, according to the ancient manner.

ACCUMBENCY, (ȧk-kum'-bȩn-sȩ) *n. s.* State of being accumbent.

ACCUMBENT, (ȧk-kum'-bȩnt) *a.* Leaning.

To ACCUMULATE, (ȧk-kų'-mų-lȧte) *v. a.* To heap one thing upon another; to pile up.

To ACCUMULATE, (ȧk-kų'-mų-lȧte) *v. n.* To encrease.

ACCUMULATE, *a.* Heaped; collected.

ACCUMULATION, (ȧk-kų-mų-lȧ'-shun) *n. s.* The act of accumulating; the state of being accumulated.

ACCUMULATIVE, (ȧk-kų'-mų-lȧ-tiv) *a.* Having the quality of accumulating; that which accumulates.

ACCUMULATIVELY, (ȧk-kų'-mų-lȧ-tiv-lę) *ad.* In an accumulating manner; in heaps.

ACCUMULATOR, (ȧk-kų'-mų-lȧ-tur) *n. s.* A gatherer or heaper together.

ACCURACY, (ȧk'-kų-rȧ-sę) *n. s.* Exactness; nicety.

ACCURATE, (ȧk'-kų-rȧte) *a.* Without defect or failure; determinate; precisely fixed.

ACCURATELY, (ȧk'-kų-rȧte-le) *ad.* Exactly; without errour; nicely.

ACCURATENESS, (ȧk'-kų-rȧte-nęss) Exactness; nicety.

To ACCURSE, (ȧk kurse') *v. a.* To doom to misery; to invoke misery upon any one.

ACCURSED, (ȧk-kur'-sęd) *part. a.* That which is cursed; that which deserves the curse; execrable; hateful.

ACCUSABLE, (ȧk-kų'-zȧ-bl) *a.* Blameable; culpable.

ACCUSANT, (ȧk-kų'-zȧnt) *n. s.* He who accuses.

ACCUSATION, (ȧk-kų'-zȧ-shun) *n. s.* The act of acusing; the charge brought against any one.

ACCUSATIVE, (ȧk-kų'-zȧ-tiv) *a.* Censuring; accusing. A term of grammar, signifying the relation of the noun, on which the action, implied in the verb, terminates.

ACCUSATIVELY, (ȧk-kų'-zȧ-tiv-lę) *ad.* In an accusative manner; relating to the accusative case in grammar.

ACCUSATORY, (ȧk-kų'-zȧ-tur-ę) *a.* That which produceth or containeth an accusation.

To ACCUSE, (ȧk-kuse) *v. a.* To charge with a crime; to blame or censure.

ACCUSER, (ȧk-kų'-zur) *n. s.* He that brings a charge against another.

To ACCUSTOM, (ȧk-kus'-tum) *v. a.* To habituate; to enure.

ACCUSTOMABLE, (ȧk-kus'-tum-mȧ-bl) *a.* Habitual; customary.

ACCUSTOMABLY, (ȧk-kus'-tum-ȧ-ble) *ad.* According to custom; habitually.

ACCUSTOMANCE, (ȧk-kus'-tum-ȧnse) *n. s.* Custom; habit; use.

ACCUSTOMARILY, (ȧk-kus'-tum-mȧ-rę-le) *ad.* In a customary manner.

ACCUSTOMARY, (ȧk-kus'-tum-mȧ-rę) *a.* Usual; practised; according to custom.

ACCUSTOMED, (ȧk-kus'-tum-ȩd) *a.* According to custom; frequent; usual.

ACE, (ase) *n. s.* A piece of money; an integer; an unit; a single point on cards or dice; a small quantity; a particle; an atom.

ACEPHALI, (a-sef'-fa-li) *n. s.* Levellers who acknowledge no head or superiour; a sect of Christian heriticks so called, who acknowledged no head or ecclesiastical ruler.

ACEPHALOUS (a-sef'-fa-lus) *a.* Without a head.

ACERB, (a-serb') *a.* Acid, with an addition of roughness.

To ACERBATE, (as'-er-bate) *v. a.* To make sour.

ACERBITY, (a-ser'-be-te) *n. s.* A rough sour taste; sharpness of temper; severity.

To ACERVATE, (a-ser'-vate) *v. a.* To heap up.

ACERVATION, (as-er-va'-shun) *n. s.* The act of heaping together.

ACERVOSE, (a'-ser-vose) *a.* Full of heaps.

ACESCENT, (a-ses'-sent) *a.* Tending to sourness or acidity.

ACETATE, (as'-se-tate) *n. s.* In chemistry, salt formed by the union of acetic with a salifiable base, as acetate of potash, of soda, of lead, &c.

ACETOSE, (as'-e-tose) *a.* Sour; sharp.

ACETOSITY, (as-e-tos'-e-te) *n. s.* The state of being acetose; or of containing sourness.

ACETOUS, (a-se'-tus) *a.* Having the quality of vinegar; sour.

ACHE, (ake) *n. s.* A continued pain.

To ACHE, (ake) *v. n.* To be in pain.

ACHIEVABLE, (at-tsheve'-a-bl) *a.* Possible to be achieved.

ACHIEVANCE, (at-tsheve-ance) *n. s.* Performance.

To ACHIEVE, (at-tsheve') *v. a.* To perform; to finish a design prosperously; to gain; to obtain.

ACHIEVER, (at-tshe'-vur) *n. s.* He that performs.

ACHIEVEMENT, (at-tsheve'-ment) *n. s.* The performance of an action. In Heraldry, The escutcheon, or ensigns armorial, granted to any man for the performance of great actions.

ACHING, (a'-king) *n. s.* Pain; uneasiness.

ACHOR, (a'-kor) *n. s.* A species of the herpes.

ACHROMATICK, (a-kro'-mat-ik) *a.* In optics, applied to telescopes, contrived to remedy aberrations and colours.

ACID, (as'-sid) *a.* Sour; sharp.

ACID, (as'-sid) *n. s.* An acid substance; any thing sour.

ACIDIFYING, (a-sid'-de-fi-ing) *part. a.* In chemistry, Generating acids.

ACIDITY, (a-sid'-de-te) *n. s.* An acid taste; sharpness; sourness.

ACIDNESS, (as'-sid-ness) *n. s.* Acidity.

ACIDULÆ, (a-sid'-du-le) *n. s.* Medicinal springs impregnated with sharp particles.

To ACIDULATE, (a-sid'-du-late) *v. a.* To tinge with acids in a slight degree.

ACIDULOUS, (a-sid'-du-lus) *a.* Sourish.

To ACKNOWLEDGE, (ak-nol'-ledj) *v. a.* To own the knowledge of; to own any thing or person in a particular character; to confess; to own, as, a benefit.

ACKNOWLEDGING, (ak-nol'-ledj-ing) *a.* Ready to acknowledge benefits received; grateful.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT, (ak-nol'-ledje-ment) *n. s.* Concession of any character in another, or of the truth of any position; confession of a fault, or of a benefit received; act of attestation to any concession, such as homage; something given in confession of a benefit received.

ACME, (ak'-me) *n. s.* The height of any thing; the summit.

ACOLOTHIST, (a-kol'-lo-thist) *n. s.* In the Romish church, one whose office is to prepare the elements for the offices, to light the church, &c.

ACOLYTE, (ak'-o-lite) *n. s.* The same with Acolothist.

ACONITE, (ak'-ko-nite) *n. s.* The herb wolf's-bane, or, in poetical language, poison in general.

ACORN, (a'-korn) *n. s.* The seed or fruit borne by the oak.

ACORNED, (a'-kornd) *a.* Fed with acorns. In heraldry, An oak tree with acorns on it.

ACOUSTICK, (a-kou'-stik) *a.* That which relates to hearing.

ACOUSTICKS, (a-kou'-stiks) *n. s.* The doctrine or theory of sounds; medicines to help the hearing.

To ACQUAINT, (ak-kwant') *v. a.* To make familiar with; to inform.

ACQUAINTANCE, (ak-kwan'-tanse) *n. s.* Familiarity; knowledge of. Applied to persons, a slight or initial knowledge, short of friendship; the person with whom we are acquainted.

ACQUAINTED, (ak-kwan'-ted) *a.* Familiar with; well known.

ACQUEST, (ak-kwest') *n. s.* Attachment; acquisition; the thing gained.

To ACQUIESCE, (ak-kwe-ess') *v. n.* To rest in, or remain satisfied with.

ACQUIESCENCE, (ak-kwe-ess'-ense) *n. s.* A silent appearance of content; satisfaction; rest; content; submission.

ACQUIESCENT, (ak-kwe-ess'-ent) *a.* Easy; submitting.

ACQUIET, (ak-kwi'-et) *v. a.* To render quiet.

ACQUIRABLE, (ak-kwi'-ra-bl) *a.* That which may be acquired or obtained.

To ACQUIRE, (ak-kwire') *v. a.* To gain by one's own labour or power; to come to; to attain.

ACQUIRED, (ak-kwi'-red) *part. a.* Gained by one's self.

ACQUIRER, (ak-kwi'-rur) *n. s.* A gainer.

ACQUIREMENT, (ak-kwire-ment) *n. s.* That which is acquired.

ACQUISITION, (ak-kwe-zish'-shun) *n. s.* The act of acquiring or gaining; the thing gained.

ACQUISITIVE, (ăk-kwĭz'-zẹ-tĭv) *a.* That which is acquired.

ACQUISITIVELY, (ăk-kwĭz'-zẹ-tĭv-lẹ) *ad.* A term in grammar.

To ACQUIT, (ăk-kwĭt') *v. a.* To set free; to clear from a charge of guilt; to clear from any obligation, or discharge a duty.

ACQUITMENT, (ăk-kwĭt'-ment) *n. s.* The state of being acquitted, or act of acquitting.

ACQUITTAL, (ăk-kwĭt'-tăl) *n. s.* A deliverance from the suspicion or guilt of an offence.

ACQUITTANCE, (ăk-kwĭt'-tănse) *n. s.* The act of discharging from a debt; a writing testifying the receipt of a debt.

ACRE, (ā'-kŭr) *n. s.* A quantity of land containing in length forty perches, and four in breadth, or 4840 square yards.

ACRID, (ăk'-krĭd) *a.* Of a hot biting taste; bitter.

ACRIMONIOUS, (ăk-krẹ-mō'-nẹ-ŭs) *a.* Abounding with acrimony.

ACRIMONIOUSNESS, (ăk-krẹ-mō'-nẹ-ŭs-nẹss) *n. s.* The property of acrimony.

ACRIMONIOUSLY, (ăk-krẹ-mō-nẹ-ŭs-lẹ) *ad.* In an acrimonious manner.

ACRIMONY, (ăk'-krẹ-mō-nẹ) *n. s.* Sharpness; corrosiveness; sharpness of temper.

ACRITUDE, (ăk'-krẹ-tūde) *n. s.* An acrid taste.

ACRITY, (ăk'-krẹ-tẹ) *n. s.* Sharpness; eagerness.

ACROAMATICAL, (ăk'-krō-ā-măt'-tẹ-kăl) } ACROAMATICK, (ăk-krō-ā-măt'-ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to deep learning; the opposite of *exoterical*; which see.

ACROAMATICKS, (ăk-krō-ā-măt'-ĭks) *n. s.* Aristotle's lectures on the more subtle parts of philosophy, to which none but friends and scholars were admitted.

ACROMION, (ā-krō'-mẹ-ŏn) *n. s.* In anatomy, The upper process of the shoulder-blade.

ACRONYCAL, (ăk-krŏn'-ĭk-ăl) *a.* A term applied to the rising or setting of the stars, when they either appear above or sink below the horizon at the time of sunset. It is opposed to *cosmical*.

ACRONYCALLY, (ăk-krŏn'-nẹ-kăl-lẹ) *ad.* At the acronycal time.

ACROSPIRE, (ăk'-krō-spīre) *n. s.* A shoot or sprout from the end of seeds.

ACROSPIRED, (ăk'-krō-spī-rẹd) *part. a.* Having sprouts.

ACROSS, (ā-krŏss') *ad.* Athwart; laid over something so as to cross it; transversely; contrarily.

ACROSTICK, (ā-krŏss'-tĭk) *n. s.* A poem, in which the first letter of every line makes up the name of the person or thing on which the poem is written.

ACROSTICAL, (ā-krŏss'-tẹ-kăl) *a.* That which relates to or contains acrosticks.

ACROSTICALLY, (ā-krŏss'-tẹ-kăl-lẹ) *ad.* In the manner of an acrostick.

ACROTERIA, (ā-krō-tẹ'-rẹ-ā) *n. s.* In anatomy, The extremities of the human body, as the fingers ends. In architecture, Little pedestals without bases, placed at the middle and the two extremes of pediments.

To ACT, (ăkt) *v. n.* To be in action; not to rest; to perform the proper functions.

To ACT, (ăkt) *v. a.* To bear a borrowed character; to counterfeit; to feign by action; to actuate; to put in motion; to regulate the movements.

ACT, (ăkt) *n. s.* Something done; a deed; agency; action; the performance of exploits; a step taken. A part of a play, during which the action proceeds without interruption. A decree of a court of justice, or edict of a legislature; record of judicial proceedings. The exercise, or ceremony, observed in the publick schools, for a degree in the universities.

ACTING, (ăk'-tĭng) *n. s.* Action; performing an assumed part.

ACTION, (ăk'-shŭn) *n. s.* The quality or state of acting; an act or thing done; a deed; agency; operation; the series of events represented in a fable; gesticulation; the accordance of the motions of the body with the words spoken.

ACTION, *n. s.* In Law, The process or form of a suit for the recovery of a right.

ACTIONABLE, (ăk'-shŭn-ā-bl) *a.* That which admits an action in law.

ACTIONABLY, (ăk'-shŭn-ā-blẹ) *ad.* In a manner subject to a process of law.

ACTIONARY, (ăk-shŭn-ā-rẹ) } ACTIONIST, (ăk'-shŭn-ĭst) } *n. s.* One that has a share in *actions* or stocks.

To ACTIVATE, (ăk'-tẹ-vāte) *v. a.* To make active.

ACTIVE, (ăk'-tĭv) *a.* That which has the power or quality of acting; that which acts, opposed to *passive*; busy; engaged in action; practical, not merely theoretical; nimble; agile; quick. In grammar, A verb *active* is that which signifies action.

ACTIVELY (ăk'-tĭv-lẹ) *ad.* In an active manner; busily; nimbly; in an active signification, as used in grammar.

ACTIVENESS, or ACTIVITY, (ăk'-tĭv-nẹss, or ăk-tĭv'-ẹ-tẹ) *n. s.* The quality of being active.

ACTOR, (ăk'-tŭr) *n. s.* He that acts, or performs any thing; a stage-player.

ACTRESS, (ăk'-trẹss) *n. s.* She that performs any thing; a woman that plays on the stage.

ACTUAL, (ăk'-tū-ăl) *a.* That which comprises action; really in act.

ACTUALITY, (ăk-tū-ăl'-lẹ-tẹ) *n. s.* The state of being actual.

ACTUALLY, (ăk'-tū-ăl-lẹ) *ad.* In act; really.

ACTUALNESS, (ăk'-tū-ăl-nẹss) *n. s.* The quality of being actual.

ACTUARY, (ăk'-tū-ā-rẹ) *n. s.* The register who compiles minutes of the proceedings of a court, or society.

ACTUATE, (ăk'-tū-āte) *a.* Put into action.

To ACTUATE, (ăk'-tū-āte) *v. a.* To put into action.

To ACUATE, (ăk'-ū-āte) *v. a.* To sharpen

ACUITY, (ą-kū'-e-tę) *n. s.* Sharpness.
ACULEATE, (ą-kū'-le-ąte) *a.* Having a point or sting; prickly.
ACUMEN, (ą-kū'-men) *n. s.* A sharp point; figuratively, quickness of intellect.
To ACUMINATE, (ą-kū'-me-nąte) *v. a. & n.* To rise like a cone; to whet or sharpen.
ACUMINATED, (ą-kū'-me-ną-tęd) *part. a.* Sharp-pointed.
ACUMINATION, (ą-kū-me-nā'-shūn) *n. s.* A sharp point; the act of sharpening.
ACUTE, (ą-kūte') *a.* Sharp; ending in a point; ingenious; penetrating; sharp, in taste. In medicine, *acute* disease, any disease which terminates shortly; opposed to *chronical*. Acute accent, that which raises or sharpens the voice.
ACUTELY, (ą-kūte'-lę) *ad.* Sharply.
ACUTENESS, (ą-kūte'-ness) *n. s.* Sharpness; quickness and vigour of intellect; violence and speedy crisis of a malady; sharpness of sound.
ADAGE, (ąd'-ąje) *n. s.* A maxim handed down from antiquity; a proverb.
ADAGIAL, (ą-dā'-je-ąl) *a.* Proverbial.
ADAGIO, (ą-dā'-je-ō) *n. s.* In music, a slow time.
ADAMANT, (ąd'-ą-mąnt) *n. s.* A stone of impenetrable hardness; the diamond.
ADAMANTEAN, (ąd-ą-mąn-tē'-ąn) *a.* Hard as adamant.
ADAMANTINE, (ąd-ą-mąn'-tin) *a.* Made of adamant; hard; indissoluble.
ADAMS-APPLE, (ąd-'ąmz-ąp'-pl) *n. s.* A prominent part of the throat.
ADAMITE, (ąd'-ą-mite) *n. s.* The name of a class of hereticks who used to pray naked.
To ADAPT, (ą-dąpt') *v. a.* To fit one thing to another.
ADAPTABLE, (ąd-ąp'-tą-bl) *a.* That which may be adapted.
ADAPTABILITY, (ąd-ąp-tą-bil'-lę-tę) *n. s.* The capability of adaptation.
ADAPTATION, (ąd-ąp-tā'-shūn) *n. s.* The act of fitting one thing to another; the fitness of one thing to another.
ADAPTION, (ą-dąp'-shūn) *n. s.* The act of fitting.
To ADD, (ąd) *v. a.* To join something to that which was before; to perform the mental operation of adding one number or conception to another.
ADDABLE, (ąd'-ą-bl) *a.* That which may be added.
To ADDECIMATE, (ąd-dęs'-sę-mąte) *v. a.* To take or ascertain tithes.
To ADDEEM, (ąd-dēem') *v. a.* To award; to sentence.
ADDENDUM, (ąd-den'-dum) *n. s.* An addition or appendix to a work.
ADDER, (ąd'-dur) *n. s.* A serpent; a viper; a poisonous reptile.
ADDER'S-GRASS, (ąd'-durz-grąss) *n. s.* A species of plant.
ADDER'S-TONGUE, (ąd'-durz-tung) *n. s.* The name of an herb.
ADDER'S-WORT, (ąd'-durz-wurt) *n. s.* An herb, supposed to cure the bite of serpents.
ADDIBLE, (ąd'-dę-bl) *a.* See ADDABLE.
ADDIBILITY, (ąd-dę-bil'-lę-tę) *n. s.* The possibility of being added.
ADDICE, (ąd'-dis) *n. s.* An adz; an axe.
To ADDICT, (ąd-dikt') *n. s.* To devote or dedicate one's self to, in a good or bad sense.
ADDICTEDNESS, (ąd-dik'-tęd-ness) *n. s.* The quality of being addicted.
ADDICTION, (ąd-dik'-shūn) *n. s.* The act of devoting, or giving one's self up to; the state of being devoted.
ADDITAMENT, (ąd-dit'-ą-męnt) *n. s.* The addition, or thing added.
ADDITION, (ąd-dish'-ūn) *n. s.* The act of adding one thing to another; additament, or the thing added. In Arithmetic, the reduction of two or more numbers together into one sum or total. In law, A title given to a man over and above his Christian name and surname.
ADDITIONAL, (ąd-dish'-ūn-ąl) *a.* Being added.
ADDITIONALLY, (ąd-dish'-ūn-ąl-lę) *ad.* In addition to.
ADDITIONARY, (ąd-dish'-ūn-ą-rę) *a.* That which may be added.
ADDITORY, (ąd'-dę-tō-rę) *a.* Having the power or quality of adding.
ADDLE, (ąd'-dl) *a.* A term applied to eggs, and signifying such as produce nothing, but grow rotten under the hen; and figuratively, to brains that produce nothing.
ADDLE-HEADED or ADDLE-PATED, *a.* Having barren or addled brains.
ADDORSED, (ąd-dorse'-ęd) *part. a.* In heraldry, signifies beasts &c. turned back to back.
To ADDRESS, (ąd-dress') *v. a.* To prepare one's self to enter upon any action; to get ready; to apply to another by words.
ADDRESS, (ąd-dress') *n. s.* Application to any one, by way of persuasion; petition; courtship; manner of addressing another; skill; dexterity; direction of a letter.
ADDRESSER, (ąd-dres'-sur) *n. s.* The person that addresses.
To ADDUCE, (ąd-dūse') *v. a.* To bring forward; to urge; to allege.
ADDUCENT, (ąd-dū'-sent) *a.* A word applied to those muscles that bring forward, close, or draw together the parts of the body to which they are annexed.
ADDUCIBLE, (ąd-dū'-se-bl) *a.* That which may be brought forward.
ADDUCTION, (ąd-dūk'-shūn) *n. s.* The act of adducing or bringing forward.
ADDUCTIVE, (ąd-dūk'-tiv) *a.* That which fetches, or brings down.
To ADDULCE, (ąd-dūlse') *v. a.* To sweeten.
ADELANTADO, (ąd-el-ąn-tą'-do) *n. s.* An office of high authority in Spain.
ADELING, (ąd-el-ing) *n. s.* A word of honour among the Angles, properly appertaining to the king's children.

ADEMPTION, (ą-dem'-shun) *n. s.* Taking away; privation.

ADENOGRAPHY, (ąd-de-nog'-gra-fe) *n. s.* A treatise of the glands.

ADEPT, (ą-dept') *n. s.* He that is completely skilled in all the secrets of his art; a name first assumed by professors of Alchemy, now applied generally to proficients in any science.

ADEPT, (ą-dept') *a.* Skilful; thoroughly versed.

ADEPTION, (ą-dep'-shun) *n. s.* Attainment; acquisition.

To **ADEQUATE**, (ąd'-e-kwate) *v. a.* To resemble exactly.

ADEQUATE, (ąd'-e-kwate) *a.* Equal to; proportionate.

ADEQUATELY, (ąd'-e-kwate-le) *ad.* In an adequate manner.

ADEQUATENESS, (ąd'-e-kwate-ness) *n. s.* The state of being adequate.

ADEQUATION, (ąd-e-kwa'-shun) *n. s.* Adequateness.

ADFILIATED. See AFFILIATED.

To **ADHERE**, (ąd-here') *v. n.* To stick to; to remain firmly fixed to a party, person, or opinion.

ADHERENCE, (ąd-he'-rense) } *n. s.* The
ADHERENCY, (ąd-he'-ren-se) } quality of adhering; tenacity; fixedness of mind; steadiness; fidelity; steady attachment.

ADHERENT, (ąd-he'-rent) *a.* Sticking to; united with.

ADHERENT, (ąd-he'-rent) *n. s.* The person that adheres; a follower; a partisan; any thing outwardly belonging to a person.

ADHERENTLY, (ąd-he'-rent-le) *ad.* In an adherent manner.

ADHERER, (ąd-he-rur) *n. s.* He that adheres.

ADHESION, (ąd-he'-zhun) *n. s.* The act or state of sticking or adhering to something.

ADHESIVE, (ąd-he'-siv) *a.* Sticking; tenacious.

ADHESIVELY, (ąd-he'-siv-le) *ad.* In an adhesive manner.

ADHESIVENESS, (ąd-he'-siv-ness) *n. s.* Tenacity; viscosity.

To **ADHIBIT**, (ąd-hib'-bit) *v. a.* To apply; to make use of.

ADHIBITION, (ąd-he-bish'-shun) *n. s.* Application; use.

ADHORTATION, (ąd-hor-ta'-shun) *n. s.* Advice; the act of advising.

ADJACENCY, (ąd-ja'-sen-se) *n. s.* The state of lying close to; vicinity; contiguity.

ADJACENT, (ąd-ja'-sent) *a.* Lying near or close; bordering upon; contiguous.

ADJACENT, (ąd-ja'-sent) *n. s.* That which lies next another.

ADIAPHOROUS, (ą-de-ąf'-fo-rus) *a.* Neutral; indifferent.

ADIAPHORY, (ą-de-ąf'-fo-re) *n. s.* Neutrality; indifference.

To **ADJECT**, (ąd-jekt') *v. a.* To add to.

ADJECTION, (ąd-jek'-shun) *n. s.* The act of adjecting, or adding; the thing adjected.

ADJECTITIOUS, (ąd-jek-tish'-us) *a.* Additional; thrown in upon the rest.

ADJECTIVE, (ąd'jek-tiv) *n. s.* A word added to a noun, to signify some quality; as, good, bad, &c.

ADJECTIVELY, (ąd'-jek-tiv-le) *ad.* In the manner of an adjective.

ADIEU, (ą-du') *ad.* Farewell.

To **ADJOIN**, (ąd-join') *v. a.* To join to; to fasten by a joint or juncture.

To **ADJOIN**, (ąd-join') *v. n.* To be contiguous to.

ADJOINANT, (ąd-join'-ąnt) *a.* Contiguous to.

To **ADJOURN**, (ąd-jurn') *v. a.* To put off to another day; to defer.

ADJOURNMENT, (ąd-jurn'-ment) *n. s.* A putting off till another day; delay; procrastination.

ADIPOUS, (ąd'-de-pus) *a.* Of the nature of fat.

ADIT, (ąd'-it) *n. s.* A passage for the conveyance of water under ground.

To **ADJUDGE**, (ąd-judje') *v. a.* To give a judicial sentence; to decree judicially; to sentence, or condemn to a punishment; to judge; to decree.

ADJUDGEMENT, (ąd-judje'-ment) *n. s.* Adjudication.

ADJUDICATION, (ąd-ju-de-ka'-shun) *n. s.* The act of adjudicating; awarding or decreeing as a judge.

To **ADJUDICATE**, (ąd-ju'-de-kate) *v. a.* To adjudge.

To **ADJUGATE**, (ąd-ju'-gate) *v. a.* To yoke to.

ADJUNCT, (ąd'-jungkt) *n. s.* Something united to another; a person joined to another.

ADJUNCT, (ąd'-jungkt) *a.* United with.

ADJUNCTION, (ąd-jungk'-shun) *n. s.* The act of adjoining; the thing joined.

ADJUNCTIVE, (ąd-jungk'-tiv) *n. s.* That which is joined.

ADJUNCTIVE, (ąd-jungk'-tiv) *a.* Having a tendency or capability of joining.

ADJUNCTIVELY, (ąd-jungk'-tiv-le) *ad.* In an adjunctive manner.

ADJURATION, (ąd-ju-ra'-shun) *n. s.* The act of charging another solemnly by word or oath; the form of oath.

To **ADJURE**, (ąd-jure') *v. a.* To impose an oath upon another; to charge earnestly.

ADJURER, (ąd-ju'-rer) *n. s.* One that exacts an oath.

To **ADJUST**, (ąd-just') *v. a.* To regulate; to put in order; to reduce to the true state; to make conformable.

ADJUSTER, (ąd-just'-er) *n. s.* He who places in due order.

ADJUSTMENT, (ąd-just'-ment) *n. s.* Regulation; settlement; the act or state of being regulated.

ADJUTANCY, (ąd'-ju-tąn-se) *n. s.* The military office of an adjutant. Figuratively, skilful arrangement.

ADJUTANT, (ąd'-ju-tąnt) *n. s.* An officer,

whose duty is to assist the major of a regiment; an assistant.

ADJUTOR, (ăd-jū'-tŭr) *n. s.* A helper.

ADJUTORY, (ăd'-jū'-tŭr-rē) *a.* That which helps.

ADJUVANT, (ăd'-jū-vănt) *a.* Helpful; useful.

ADJUVANT, (ăd'-jū-vănt) *n. s.* An assistant.

To ADJUVATE, (ăd'-jū-văte) *v. a.* To help.

ADMEASUREMENT, (ăd-mĕzh'-ŭr-mĕnt) *n. s.* The result or effect of measuring according to rule; the adjustment of proportions.

ADMENSURATION, (ăd-mĕn-sū-rā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The art or practice of measuring.

To ADMINISTER, (ăd-mĭn'-nĭs-tŭr) *v. a.* To give; to afford; to supply; to act as minister or agent; to distribute; to dispense the sacraments; to tender an oath; to give medicine. In law, To perform the office of an administrator.

ADMINISTRABLE, (ăd-mĭn'-nĭs-trā-bl) *a.* Capable of administration.

ADMINISTRATION, (ăd'-mĭn-nĭs-trā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The conducting any employment; the executive part of government; collectively, those to whom the care of publick affairs is committed; distribution; dispensation. In law, The rights or acts of an administrator to a person deceased.

ADMINISTRATIVE, (ăd-mĭn'-nĭs-trā-tĭv) *a.* Having the quality of administering.

ADMINISTRATOR, (ăd-mĭn-nĭs-trā'-tŭr) *n. s.* He that has the goods of a man dying intestate; he that conducts the government; one who acts as minister or agent.

ADMINISTRATRIX, (ăd-mĭn-ĭs-trā'-trĭks) *n. s.* The feminine of administrator.

ADMINISTRATORSHIP, (ăd-mĭn-nĭs-trā'-tŭr-shĭp) *n. s.* The office of administrator.

ADMIRABILITY, (ăd'-mĕ-rā-bĭl'-lĕ-tē) *n. s.* The quality of being admirable.

ADMIRABLE, (ăd'-mĕ-rā-bl) *a.* Worthy of being admired.

ADMIRABLENESS, (ăd'-mĕ-rā-bl-nĕss) *n. s.* The quality of being admirable.

ADMIRABLY, (ăd'-mĕ-rā-blē) *ad.* So as to raise wonder.

ADMIRAL, (ăd'-mĕ-răl) *n. s.* A chief officer of the king's navy; the chief commander of a fleet. Figuratively, any great or capital ship.

ADMIRALSHIP, (ăd'-mĕ-răl-shĭp) *n. s.* The office or skill of an admiral

ADMIRALTY, (ăd'-mĕ-răl-tē) *n. s.* The power appointed for the administration of naval affairs.

ADMIRATION, (ăd-mĕ-rā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Wonder; the act of admiring.

ADMIRATIVE, (ăd'-mĭ-rā-tĭv) *a.* The point of admiration, marked thus !

To ADMIRE, (ăd-mīre') *v. a.* To regard with wonder; to regard with love.

To ADMIRE, (ăd-mīre') *v. n.* To wonder at.

ADMIRER, (ăd-mī'-rŭr) *n. s.* The person that wonders; a lover.

ADMIRINGLY, (ăd-mī'-rĭng-lē) *ad.* In an admiring manner.

ADMISSIBLE, (ăd-mĭs'-sē-bl) *a.* That which may be admitted.

ADMISSIBLY, (ăd mĭs-sē-blē) *ad.* In a manner which may be admitted.

ADMISSION, (ăd-mĭsh'-ŭn) *n. s.* The act or practice of admitting; the state of being admitted; admittance; introduction to a church-living; the allowance of an argument.

To ADMIT (ăd-mĭt') *v. a.* To suffer to enter; to suffer to enter upon an office; to allow an argument or position; to allow, or grant in general.

ADMITTABLE, (ăd-mĭt'-tā-bl) *a.* Capable of being admitted.

ADMITTANCE, (ăd-mĭt'-tănse) *n. s.* The act of admitting; the power or right of entering; concession of a position.

ADMITTER, (ăd-mĭt'-tĕr) *n. s.* He who admits.

To ADMIX, (ăd-mĭks') *v. a.* To mingle with.

ADMIXTION, (ăd-mĭks'-tē-ŭn) *n. s.* The mingling of one body with another.

ADMIXTURE, (ăd-mĭks'-tŭre) *n. s.* The body mingled with another.

To ADMONISH, (ăd-mŏn'-nĭsh) *v. a.* To warn of a fault; to reprove gently; to inform.

ADMONISHER, (ăd-mŏn'-nĭsh-ŭr) *n. s.* He that admonishes.

ADMONISHMENT, (ăd-mŏn'-nĭsh-mĕnt) *n. s.* Admonition.

ADMONITION, (ăd-mŏ-nĭsh'-ŭn) *n. s.* The hint of a fault or duty; gentle reproof.

ADMONITIONER, (ăd-mŏ-nĭsh'-ŭn-ŭr) *n. s.* A dispenser of admonition.

ADMONITIVE, (ăd-mŏn'-nĕ-tĭv) *a.* That which admonishes.

ADMONITOR, (ăd-mŏn'-nĕ-tŭr) *n. s.* The person who admonishes.

ADMONITORY, (ăd-mŏn'-nĕ-tŭr-rē) *a.* That which admonishes.

To ADMOVE, (ăd-mōōv') *v. a.* To bring one thing to another.

ADNASCENT, (ăd-năs'-sĕnt) *part. a.* Growing to, or upon something else.

ADNATE, (ăd'-nāte) *a.* Growing upon.

ADO, (ă'-dō) *n. s.* Trouble; difficulty; bustle; tumult.

ADOLESCENCE, (ăd-ŏ-lĕs'-sĕnse) } *n. s.*
ADOLESCENCY, (ăd-ŏ-lĕs'-sĕn-sē) } The age succeeding childhood, and succeeded by puberty.

To ADOPT, (ă-dŏpt') *v. a.* To take as a son the child of another person: To take or assume generally, what was anothers; as, to adopt the principles or opinions of another.

ADOPTEDLY, (ă-dŏp'-tĕd-lē) *ad.* After the manner of adoption.

ADOPTER, (ă-dŏp'-tŭr) *n. s.* He that makes the adoption.

ADOPTION, (ə-dǫp'-shun) *n. s.* The act of adopting; the state of being adoptive.

ADOPTIVE, (ə-dǫp'-tiv) *a.* Having the quality of adopting, or of being adopted; not native.

ADORABLE, (ə-dǫ'-rə-bl) *a.* That which is worthy of divine honours.

ADORABLENESS, (ə-dǫ'-rə-bl-nes) *n. s.* Worthiness of adoration or divine honours.

ADORABLY, (ə-dǫ'-rə-ble) *ad.* In a manner worthy of adoration.

ADORATION, (ad-dǫ-rā'-shun) *n. s.* The external homage paid to the Divinity; homage paid to persons in high place or esteem.

To ADORE, (ə-dǫre') *v. a.* To worship with external homage; to reverence; to honour; to love intensely.

ADORER, (ə-dǫ'-rer) *n. s.* He that adores; a worshipper; a devoted lover.

To ADORN, (ə-dǫrn') *v. a.* To dress with ornaments; to set out any place with decorations; to embellish.

ADORNING, (ə-dǫrn-ing) *n. s.* Ornament; embellishment.

ADORNMENT, (ə-dǫrn'-ment) *n. s.* Ornament; embellishment; elegance.

ADREAD, (ə-dred') *ad.* In a state of fear.

ADRIFT, (ə-drift') *ad.* Floating at random.

ADROIT, (ə-drǫit') *a.* Dextrous; active; skilful.

ADROITLY, (ə-drǫit'-le) *ad.* Dextrously; cleverly.

ADROITNESS, (ə-drǫit'-nes) *n. s.* Dexterity.

ADSTRICTION, (ad-strik'-shun) *n. s.* The act of binding together.

To ADVANCE, (ad-vanse') *v. a.* To bring forward; to raise to preferment; to improve; to heighten; to forward; to propose; to offer; to pay beforehand.

To ADVANCE, (ad-vanse') *v. n.* To come forward; to make improvement.

ADVANCE, (ad vanse') *n. s.* The act of coming forward; an inclination to meet; gradual progression; improvement.

ADVANCE, *n. s.* In commerce, Anticipation of time; as when money is paid in advance before goods are delivered. To be in advance with a merchant, to lend him money.

ADVANCEMENT, (ad-vanse'-ment) *n. s.* The act of coming forward; preferment; the act of advancing another; improvement; promotion. In law, The portion advanced to a child during the father's life.

ADVANCER, (ad-van'-ser) *n. s.* He that advances.

ADVANTAGE, (ad-van'-tedje) *n. s.* Superiority; favourable circumstances; superior excellence; gain; profit; preponderation by comparison.

To ADVANTAGE, (ad-van'-tedje) *v. a.* To benefit; to promote.

ADVANTAGE-GROUND, (ad-van'-tedje-grǫund) *n. s.* Ground that gives superiority.

ADVANTAGEOUS, (ad-van-tā'-jus) *a.* Profitable; useful.

ADVANTAGEOUSLY, (ad-van-tā'-jus-le) *ad.* Profitably; conveniently.

ADVANTAGEOUSNESS, (ad-van-tā'-jus-nes) *n. s.* Profitableness; usefulness; conveniency.

To ADVENE, (ad-vene') *v. n.* To accede to something; to be superadded.

ADVENIENT, (ad-vē'-ne-ent) *a.* Superadded.

ADVENT, (ad'-vent) *n. s.* One of the holy seasons, signifying *the coming*; *i. e.* the *coming* of our Saviour; the subject of our devotion during the four weeks before Christmas.

ADVENTINE, (ad-ven'-tin) *a.* Adventitious.

ADVENTITIOUS, (ad-ven-tish'-us) *a.* Accidental; supervenient.

ADVENTITIOUSLY, (ad-ven-tish'-us-le) *ad.* Accidentally.

ADVENTIVE, (ad-ven'-tiv) *a.* Adventitious; coming to.

ADVENTUAL, (ad-ven'-tu-al) *a.* Relating to the seasons of advent.

ADVENTURE, (ad-ven'-ture) *n. s.* An accident; a chance; a hazard; the occasion of casual events; an enterprize in which something must be left to hazard. In commerce, Goods sent to a foreign market at a venture.

To ADVENTURE, (ad-ven'-ture) *v. n.* To try the chance; to dare.

To ADVENTURE, (ad-ven'-ture) *v. a.* To put into the power of chance.

ADVENTURER, (ad-ven'-tur-ur) *n. s.* He that seeks occasions of hazard; he that commits himself to chance.

ADVENTURESOME, (ad-ven'-tur-sum) *a.* The same with adventurous.

ADVENTURESOMENESS, (ad-ven'-tur-sum-nes) *n. s.* The quality of being adventuresome.

ADVENTUROUS, (ad-ven'-tur-us) *a.* Inclined to adventures; bold; daring; courageous; dangerous.

ADVENTUROUSLY, (ad-ven'-tur-us-le) *ad.* Boldly; daringly.

ADVENTUROUSNESS, (ad-ven'-tu-rus-nes) *n. s.* The act of being adventurous.

ADVERB, (ad'-verb) *n. s.* A word joined to a verb or adjective and solely applied to the use of modifying, qualifying, or restraining the latitude of their signification.

ADVERBIAL, (ad-ver'-be-al) *a.* Having the quality or structure of an adverb; making use of adverbs.

ADVERBIALLY, (ad-ver'-be-al-le) *ad.* In an adverbial manner.

ADVERSARIA, (ad-ver-sā'-re-ā) *n. s.* A common-place; a book to note in.

ADVERSARY, (ad'-ver-sā-re) *n. s.* An opponent; enemy.

ADVERSARY, (ad'-ver-sā-re) *a.* Opposite to; adverse; hostile.

ADVERSATIVE, (ad-ver'-sā-tiv) *a.* In

grammar, Applied to a word which makes some opposition or variety.

ADVERSE, (ăd'-vẽrse) *a.* Acting with contrary directions; calamitous; afflictive; personally opposed to.

ADVERSENESS, (ăd-vẽrse'-nẽss) *n. s.* Opposition.

ADVERSITY, (ăd-vẽr'-sẽ-tẽ) *n. s.* Affliction; calamity; continued misfortune; misery.

ADVERSELY, (ăd'-vẽrse-lẽ) *ad.* Oppositely; unfortunately.

To ADVERT, (ăd-vẽrt') *v. n.* To turn or attend to; to regard; generally requiring the word *to*.

ADVERTENCE, (ăd-vẽr'-tense) } *n. s.* At-
ADVERTENCY, (ăd-vẽr'-tẽn-sẽ) } tention to.

ADVERTENT, (ăd-vẽr'-tent) *a.* Attentive; heedful.

To ADVERTISE, (ăd-vẽr-tize') *v. a.* To inform; to give intelligence; to give notice by means of an advertisement in the public prints.

ADVERTISEMENT, (ăd-vẽr'-tiz-ment) *n. s.* Intelligence; information; admonition; notice of any thing published in a paper; legal notification.

ADVERTISER, (ăd-vẽr-ti'-zur) *n. s.* He that gives intelligence.

ADVERTISING, (ăd-vẽr-ti'-zing) *part. a.* Communicating intelligence.

To ADVESPERATE, (ăd-vẽs'-pẽ-rate) *v. n.* To draw towards evening.

ADVICE, (ăd-vice') *n. s.* Counsel; instruction; reflection; prudent consideration; consultation; deliberation; intelligence. The last sense is chiefly commercial.

ADVICE-BOAT, (ăd-vice'-bote) *n. s.* A vessel employed to bring intelligence.

To ADVIGILATE, (ăd-vidje'-ẽ-late) *v. a.* To watch diligently.

ADVISABLE, (ăd-vi'-zȧ-bl) *a.* Prudent; open to advice; fit to be advised.

ADVISABLENESS, (ăd-vi'-zȧ-bl-nẽss) *n. s.* The quality of being advisable.

To ADVISE, (ăd-vize') *v. a.* To counsel; to give information; to make acquainted.

To ADVISE, (ăd-vize') *v. n.* To consult, or consider; to deliberate.

ADVISED, (ăd-vi'-zẽd) *part. a.* Acting with deliberation; performed with deliberation.

ADVISEDLY, (ăd-vi'-zẽd-lẽ) *ad.* Soberly; heedfully.

ADVISEDNESS, (ăd-vi'-zẽd-nẽss) *n. s.* Deliberation.

ADVISEMENT, (ăd-vize'-ment) *n. s.* Counsel; information; prudence; circumspection.

ADVISER, (ăd-vi'-zur) *n. s.* The person that advises; a counsellor.

ADVISING, (ăd-vi'-zing) *n. s.* Counsel; advice.

ADULATION, (ăd-dȳ-lȧ'-shŭn) *n. s.* Flattery.

ADULATOR, (ăd-dȳ-lȧ'-tur) *n. s.* A flatterer.

ADULATORY, (ăd'-dȳ-lȧ-tur-rẽ) *a.* Flattering; full of compliments.

ADULATRESS, (ăd-dȳ-lȧ'-tress) *n. s.* She that flattereth.

ADULT, (ă-dŭlt') *a.* Grown up.

ADULT, (ă-dŭlt') *n. s.* A person full grown, or above the age of infancy.

ADULTNESS, (ă-dŭlt'-nẽss) *n. s.* The state of being adult.

To ADULTER, (ă-dŭl'-tur) *v. n.* To commit adultery.

ADULTERANT, (ă-dŭl'-tur-ănt) *n. s.* That which adulterates.

To ADULTERATE, (ă-dŭl'-tur-ate) *v. n.* To commit adultery.

To ADULTERATE, (ă-dŭl'-tur-ate) *v. a.* To corrupt by some foreign admixture; to contaminate, stain, or pollute.

ADULTERATE, (ă-dŭl'-tur-ate) *a.* Tainted with the guilt of adultery; corrupted with foreign mixture; stained; polluted.

ADULTERATELY, (ă-dŭl'-tur-ate-lẽ) *ad.* In an adulterate manner.

ADULTERATENESS, (ă-dŭl'-tur-ate-nẽss) *n. s.* The quality of being adulterate.

ADULTERATION, (ă-dŭl-tur-ă'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of adulterating; the state of being adulterated.

ADULTERER, (ă-dŭl'-tur-ur) *n. s.* The person guilty of adultery.

ADULTERESS, (ă-dŭl'-tur-ẽss) *n. s.* A woman that commits adultery.

ADULTERINE, (ă-dŭl'-tur-ine) *n. s.* A term of canon law, A child born of an adulteress.

ADULTERINE, (ă-dŭl'-tur-ine) *a.* Spurious.

To ADULTERIZE, (ă-dŭl'-tur-ize) To commit adultery.

ADULTEROUS, (ă-dŭl'-tur-ŭs) *a.* Guilty of adultery; spurious; corrupt.

ADULTEROUSLY, (ă-dŭl'-tur-ŭs-lẽ) *ad.* In an adulterous manner.

ADULTERY, (ă-dŭl'-tur-ẽ) *n. s.* Violation of the bed of a married person.

ADUMBRANT, (ăd-ŭm'-brant) *a.* That which gives a slight resemblance.

To ADUMBRATE, (ăd-ŭm'-brate) *v. a.* To shadow out; to give a slight likeness.

ADUMBRATION, (ăd-ŭm-brȧ'-shŭn) *n. s.* A slight and imperfect representation; a faint sketch. In heraldry, The shadow only of any figure outlined and painted of a colour darker than the field.

ADUNATION, (ăd-ŭ-nȧ'-shŭn) *n. s.* The state of being united; union.

ADUNCITY, (ă-dŭn'-sẽ-tẽ) *n. s.* Crookedness; having the form of a hook.

ADUNQUE, (ă-dŭngk') *a.* Crooked; bending inwards; hooked.

ADVOCACY, (ăd'-vo-kȧ-sẽ) *n. s.* The office of an advocate; the act of pleading; judicial pleading; law-suit.

To ADVOCATE, (ăd'-vo-kate) *v. a.* To plead the cause of another; to support; to defend.

ADVOCATE, (ăd'-vo-kate) *n. s.* He that pleads the cause of another. In the scriptural and sacred sense, it stands for one of the offices of our Redeemer; formerly the patron of a church.

ADVOCATESHIP, (ad'-vo-kate-ship) *n. s.* The duty or place of an advocate; the assistance or support of a great person in a suit.

ADVOCATION, (ad-vo-ka'-shun) *n. s.* The office or act of pleading, or intercession. Like advocate, this word has also a scriptural and sacred sense.

ADVOLATION, (ad-vo-la'-shun) *n. s.* The act of flying to.

ADVOLUTION, (ad-vo-lu'-shun) *n. s.* Rolling to.

ADVOUTRER, (ad-vou'-trer) *n. s.* An adulterer.

ADVOUTRESS, (ad-vou'-tress) *n. s.* An adulteress.

ADVOUTROUS, (ad-vou'-trus) *a.* Adulterous.

ADVOUTRY, (ad-vou'-tre) *n. s.* Adultery.

ADVOWEE, (ad-vou-e') *n. s.* He that has the right of advowson.

ADVOWSON, (ad-vou'-zun) *n. s.* A right to present to a benefice.

To ADURE, (a-dure') *v. n.* To burn up.

ADUST, (a-dust') *a.* Burnt up; scorched. It is generally applied to the complexion and humours of the body.

ADUSTED, (a-dust'-ed) *a.* Burnt; scorched; hot, as the complexion.

ADUSTIBLE, (a-dus-te-bl) *a.* Capable of being burnt up.

ADUSTION, (a-dus'-te-un) *n. s.* Burning up, or drying.

ADZ, *n. s.* See ADDICE.

AE, or Æ. A diphthong in the Latin language, which seems not properly to have any place in the English.

ÆDILE, (e'-dile) *n. s.* A Roman magistrate whose business it was to inspect all kinds of buildings.

ÆGILOPS, (e'-jil-ops) *n. s.* A tumour or swelling in the great corner of the eye; also a plant so called.

ÆGIS, (e'-jis) *n. s.* A shield.

ÆGYPTIACUM, (e-jip-ti'-a-kum) *n. s.* An ointment of honey, verdigrease, and vinegar.

ÆNIGMA. See ENIGMA.

ÆOLIC, (e-ol'-lik) *a.* In grammar, Belonging to the Æolians; as the Æolic dialect.

ÆOLIAN-HARP, (e-o'-le-an) *n. s.* A stringed instrument acted upon by the wind.

ÆOLIPILE. See EOLIPILE.

AERIAL, (a-e'-re-al) *a.* Belonging to the air; produced by the air; inhabiting the air; placed in the air; high; elevated in situation.

AERIE, (e'-re) *n. s.* A young brood or nest of hawks.

AERIFORM, (a'-re-form) *n. s.* Resembling air.

AEROGRAPHY, (are-og'-ra-fe) *n. s.* The description of the air.

AEROLOGY, (are-ol'-lo-je) *n. s.* The doctrine of the air.

AEROMANCY, (are'-o-man-se) *n. s.* The art of divining by the air.

AEROMETER, (are-om'-me-tur) *n. s.* A machine for weighing the air.

AEROMETRY, (are-om'-me-tre) *n. s.* The art of measuring the air.

AERONAUT, (are'-o-nawt) *n. s.* He who has sailed through the air in a balloon.

AEROSCOPY, (are'-os'-ko-pe) *n. s* The observation of the air.

AEROSTATION, (are-os-ta'-shun) *n. s.* The science of weighing air.

AFAR, (a-far') *ad.* At a great distance; to or from a great distance; from afar, from a distant place; afar off, remotely distant.

AFFABILITY, (af-fa-bil'-le-te) *n. s.* The quality of being affable.

AFFABLE, (af'-fa-bl) *a.* Easy of manners; courteous; benign; mild; favourable.

AFFABLENESS, (af'-fa-bl-ness') *n. s.* Courtesy; affability.

AFFABLY, (af'-fa-ble) *ad.* In an affable manner.

AFFABROUS, (af'-fa-brus) *a.* Skilfully made.

AFFABULATION, (af-fab-bu-la'-shun) *n. s.* The moral of a fable.

AFFAIR, (af-fare') *n. s.* Business; something to be managed or transacted.

To AFFECT, (af-fekt') *v. a.* To act upon; to produce effects in any other thing; to move the passions; to aim at, or aspire to; to be fond of; to make a shew of something; to imitate with an ill grace.

AFFECTATION, (af-fek-ta'-shun) *n. s.* Fondness; high degree of liking; generally applied to the act of making an artificial appearance; an awkward imitation.

AFFECTED, (af-fek'-ted) *part. a.* Moved; touched with affection; assumed with an ill grace; full of affectation.

AFFECTEDLY, (af-fek'-ted-le) *ad.* In an affected manner.

AFFECTEDNESS, (af-fek'-ted-ness) *n. s.* The quality of being affected.

AFFECTER. See AFFECTOR.

AFFECTINGLY, (af-fek'-ting-le) *ad.* In an affecting manner; touchingly; tenderly.

AFFECTION, (af-fek'-shun) *n. s.* The state of being affected; passion of any kind; love; kindness; good-will to any object.

AFFECTIONATE, (af-fek'-shun-ate) *a.* Warm; zealous; strongly inclined to; fond; tender-hearted; benevolent.

AFFECTIONATELY, (af-fek'-shun-ate-le) *ad.* In an affectionate manner; kindly; tenderly.

AFFECTIONATENESS, (af-fek'-shun-ate-ness) *n. s.* Fondness; tenderness.

AFFECTIOUSLY, (af-fek'-shus-le) *ad.* In an affecting manner.

AFFECTIVE, (af-fek'-tiv) *a.* Capable of affecting.

AFFECTIVELY, (af-fek-tiv-le) *ad.* In an impressive manner.

AFFECTOR, (af-fek-tur) *n. s.* One that is guilty of affectation.

To AFFERE, (af-fere') *v a.* In law, To confirm.

AFFERORS, (af-fe'-rers) *n. s.* In law, Per-

sons appointed to mulct such as have committed faults arbitrarily punishable.

AFFETTUOSO, (ăf-fĕt-tŏ-ō'-sō) *a.* In music, denoting what is to be sung or played tenderly.

AFFIANCE, (ăf-fī'-ănse) *n. s.* A marriage-contract; trust in the divine promises; trust in general.

To AFFIANCE, (ăf-fī'-ănse) *v. a.* To betroth; to give confidence.

AFFIANCER, (ăf-fī'-ăn-sĕr) *s.* He that makes a contract of marriage.

AFFIDATION, (ăf-fe-dā'-shŭn) } *n. s.* Mu-
AFFIDATURE, (ăf-fe-dā'-ture) } tual contract; mutual oath of fidelity.

AFFIDAVIT, (ăf-fe-dā'-vĭt) *n. s.* A written declaration upon oath.

AFFIED, (ăf-fī'-ed) *part. a.* Joined by contract; affianced.

AFFILIATION, (ăf-fĭl-le-ā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Adoption; the act of taking a son.

AFFINAGE, (ăf'-fe-năje) *n. s.* Refining metals by the cupel.

AFFINED, (ăf-fī'-nĕd) *a.* Joined by affinity.

AFFINITY, (ăf-fĭn'-ne-tē) *n. s.* Relation by marriage; opposed to consanguinity, or relation by birth: relation to; connexion with.

To AFFIRM, (ăf-fĕrm') *v. n.* To declare positively.

To AFFIRM, (ăf-fĕrm') *v. a.* To ratify or approve a former judgment.

AFFIRMABLE, (ăf-fĕr'-mā-bl) *a.* Capable of being affirmed.

AFFIRMABLY, (ăf-fĕr-mā-blē) *ad.* In an affirmable manner.

AFFIRMANCE, (ăf-fĕr'-mănse) *n. s.* Confirmation; declaration.

AFFIRMANT, (ăf-fĕr'-mănt) *n. s.* A declarer.

AFFIRMATION, (ăf-fĕr-mā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of affirming or declaring; the position affirmed; confirmation. In law, the solemn declaration of a Quaker, answering to an oath.

AFFIRMATIVE, (ăf-fĕr'-mā-tĭv) *a.* That which affirms; that which can or may be affirmed; positive; dogmatical.

AFFIRMATIVE, (ăf-fĕr'-mā-tĭv) *n. s.* In logic, What contains an affirmation,

AFFIRMATIVELY, (ăf-fĕr'-mā-tĭv-lē) *ad.* In an affirmative manner.

AFFIRMER, (ăf-fĕr'-mĕr) *n. s.* The person that affirms.

To AFFIX, (ăf-fĭks') *v. a.* To unite to the end; to connect consequentially; simply, to fasten or fix.

AFFIX, (ăf'-fĭks) *n. s.* Something united to the end of a word.

AFFIXION, (ăf-fĭk'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of affixing; the state of being affixed.

AFFLATION, (ăf-flā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Breathing upon any thing.

AFFLATUS, (ăf-flā'-tŭs) *n. s.* Communication of the power of prophecy.

To AFFLICT, (ăf-flĭkt') *v. a.* To put to pain; to grieve; to torment.

AFFLICTEDNESS, (ăf-flĭk'-tĕd nĕss) *n. s.* The state of affliction.

AFFLICTER, (ăf-flĭk'-tĕr) *n. s.* A tormenter.

AFFLICTINGLY, (ăf-flĭk'-tĭng-lē) *ad.* In an afflicting manner.

AFFLICTION, (ăf-flĭk'-shŭn) *n. s.* Calamity; the state of sorrowfulness; misery.

AFFLICTIVE, (ăf-flĭk'-tĭv) *a.* Painful; tormenting.

AFFLICTIVELY, (ăf-flĭk-tĭv-lē) *ad.* In an afflicting manner; painfully.

AFFLUENCE, (ăf'-flŭ-ĕnse) } *n. s.* The
AFFLUENCY, (ăf'-flŭ-ĕn-sē) } act of flowing to any place; exuberance of riches.

AFFLUENT, (ăf'-flŭ-ĕnt) *a.* Flowing to; abundant; wealthy.

AFFLUENTLY, (ăf'-flŭ-ĕnt-lē) *ad.* In an affluent manner.

AFFLUENTNESS, (ăf'-flŭ-ĕnt-nĕss) *n. s.* The quality of being affluent.

AFFLUX, (ăf'-flŭks) *n. s.* The act of flowing to some place; affluence.

AFFLUXION, (ăf-flŭk'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of flowing to a particular place, or from one place to another.

To AFFORD, (ăf-fōrd') *v. a.* To yield or produce; to grant, or confer any thing; to be able to sell at a sum stated; to be able to bear expences.

To AFFOREST, (ăf-fŏr'-rĕst) *v. a.* To turn ground into forest.

AFFORESTATION, (ăf-fŏr-rĕs-tā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of turning ground into a forest; ground when turned into forest.

To AFFRANCHISE, (ăf-frăn'-chĭz) *v. a.* To make free.

AFFRANCHISEMENT, (ăf-frăn'-chĭz-mĕnt) *n. s.* Making free.

To AFFRAY, (ăf-frā') *v. a.* To fright; to terrify; to put one in doubt.

AFFRAY, (ăf-frā') *n. s.* A tumultuous assault; tumult; confusion.

AFFRICTION, (ăf-frĭk'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of rubbing.

To AFFRIGHT, (ăf-frīte') *v. a.* To affect with fear; to terrify.

AFFRIGHT, (ăf-frīte') *n. s.* Terrour; fear.

AFFRIGHTEDLY, *ad.* Under the impression of fear.

AFFRIGHTER, (ăf-frīte'-ĕr) *n. s.* He who frightens.

AFFRIGHTMENT, (ăf-frīte'-mĕnt) *n. s.* Fear; terrour; fearfulness.

To AFFRONT, (ăf-frŭnt') *v. a.* To meet in an hostile manner, front to front; to offer an open insult. The last is the general application of the word.

AFFRONT, (ăf-frŭnt') *n. s.* Insult offered to the face; outrage; act of contempt; open opposition; encounter.

AFFRONTER, (ăf-frŭn'-tĕr) *n. s.* He that affronts.

AFFRONTING, (ăf-frŭn'-tĭng) *part. a* Contumelious.

AFFRONTIVE, (ăf-frŭn-tĭv') *a.* Causing affront.

AFFRONTIVENESS, (ăf-frŭn'-tĭv-nĕss) *n. s.* The quality that gives affront.

To AFFUSE, (ăf-fūze') *v. a.* To pour one thing upon another.

AFFUSION, (ăf-fū'-zhŭn) *n. s.* The act of pouring.

To AFFY, (ăf-fī') *v. a.* To betroth in order to marriage; to bind; to join.

To AFFY, (ăf-fī') *v. n.* To put confidence in.

AFIELD, (ă-fēēld') *a.* To the field; in the field.

AFLOAT, (ă-flōte') *ad.* Floating.

AFOOT, (ă-fŭt') *ad.* On foot; in action; in motion.

AFORE, (ă-fōre') *prep.* Before; nearer in place; sooner in time; prior or superiour to.

AFORE, (ă-fōre') *ad.* In time foregone or past; first in the way; in front; in the fore-part; rather than.

AFOREGOING, (ă-fōre'-gō-ĭng) *part. a.* Going before.

AFOREHAND, (ă-fōre'-hănd) *ad.* By a previous provision; provided; prepared.

AFOREMENTIONED, (ă-fōre'-mĕn-shŭnd) *a.* Mentioned before.

AFORENAMED, (ă-fōre'-nā'-mĕd) *a.* Named before.

AFORESAID, (ă-fōre'-sĕde) *a.* Said before.

AFORETIME, (ă-fōre'-tīme) *ad.* In time past.

AFRAID, (ă-frāde') *part. a.* Struck with fear.

AFRESH, (ă-frĕsh') *ad.* Anew.

AFRONT, (ă-frŭnt') *ad.* In front.

AFT, *ad.* A sea term, from abaft, (which see). Behind; astern.

AFTER, (ăf'-tĕr) *prep.* Following in place; in pursuit of; behind; posteriour in time; according to, or in imitation of, as a picture after Raphael.

AFTER, (ăf'-tĕr) *ad.* In succeeding time: following another.

AFTERBIRTH, (ăf'-tĕr-bĕrth) *n. s.* In medicine, The placenta, the membrane in which the birth was involved.

AFTERCLAP, (ăf'-tĕr-klăp) *n. s.* Events happening after an affair is supposed to be at an end.

AFTERCOST, (ăf'-tĕr-kŏst) *n. s.* Expenses not previously calculated.

AFTERCROP, (ăf'-tĕr-krŏp) *n. s.* The second crop.

AFTERHOURS, (ăf'-tĕr-ŏŭrs) *n. s.* The hours that succeed those usually devoted to business.

AFTERMATH, (ăf'-tĕr-măth) *n. s.* The second crop of grass, mown in autumn.

AFTERMOST, (ăf-tĕr-mōst) *a.* Hindmost.

AFTERNOON, (ăf'-tĕr-nōon) *n. s.* The time from the meridian to the evening.

AFTERPAINS, (ăf'-tĕr-pānz) *n. s.* The pains after birth, by which women are delivered of the secundine.

AFTERPART, (ăf-tĕr-pārt) *n. s.* The latter part.

AFTERPIECE, (ăf-tĕr-pēse) *n. s.* A farce, or any smaller entertainment, after the play.

AFTERPROOF, (ăf-tĕr-prōof) *n. s.* Evidence posteriour to the thing in question; qualities known by subsequent experience.

AFTERSTATE, (ăf'-tĕr-stāte) *n. s.* The future state; the life to come.

AFTERTHOUGHT, (ăf'-tĕr-*th*awt) *n. s.* Reflections after the act.

AFTERTIME, (ăf'-tĕr-tīme) *n. s.* Succeeding time; the future.

AFTERWARD, (ăf'-tĕr-wŭrd) *ad.* In succeeding time; sometimes written *afterwards*, but less properly.

AFTERWIT, (ăf'-tĕr-wĭt) *n. s.* Contrivances, after the occasion of using them is past.

AGA, (ā'-gā) *n. s.* The title of a Turkish military officer in chief.

AGAIN, (ă-gāne') *ad.* A second time; once more; in return, noting re-action; back, in restitution, or returning from a place; *as much again*, twice as much; *again and again*, often; in opposition by way of resistance; as to turn again.

AGAINST, (ă-gānst) *prep.* In opposition to; contrary; in contradiction to; with contrary motion or tendency; contrary to rule or law; opposite to, as over against; to the hurt of another; in provision for; in expectation of, as against the evil day.

AGALAXY, (ā'-gă-lăk-sē) *n. s.* Want of milk.

AGAPE, (ă-gāpe') *ad.* Staring with eagerness.

AGARICK, (ăg'-ă-rĭk) *n. s.* A drug of use in physick, and the dying trade. It is a parasitical plant, growing upon oaks and larches.

AGAST, (ă-găst') *a.* Struck with terrour; amazed.

AGATE, (ă-gāte') *ad.* On the way; agoing.

AGATE, (ăg'-ăt) *n. s.* A precious stone of the lowest class.

AGATY, (ăg'-ă-tē) *a.* Of the nature of agate.

To AGAZE, (ă-gāze) *v. a.* To strike with amazement.

AGAZED, (ă-gā'-zĕd) *part. a.* Struck with amazement.

AGE, (āje) *n. s.* The period of time attributed to anything as the whole, or part, of its duration; a succession or generation of men; the time in which any particular man, or men, lived; the space of a hundred years; the latter part of life; old-age; maturity; ripeness. In law, A man or woman is *of age* at twenty one.

AGED, (ā'-jĕd) *a.* Old; stricken in years.

AGEDLY, (ā'-jĕd-lē) *ad.* After the manner of an aged person.

AGENCY, (ā'-jĕn-sē) *n. s.* The quality of acting; the office of an agent or factor; business performed by an agent.

AGENDA, (ă-jĕn'-dă) *n. s.* Business to be done; a pocket or memorandum book in which a merchant sets down what is to be done in the course of the day.

AGENT, (ā'-jĕnt) *n. s.* That which has the power of acting, or of producing effects; one commissioned to transact the business of another; an actor; a substitute; a deputy; a factor.

AGENTSHIP, *n. s.* The office of an agent.
AGGELATION, (ăd-jĕl-lā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Concretion of ice.
AGGENERATION, (ăd-jĕn-nĕr-ā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The state of growing to another body.
AGGER, (ăd'-jĕr) *n. s.* The more elevated part of a military way; a fortress, or trench.
To AGGERATE, (ăd'-jĕr-āte) *v. a.* To heap up.
AGGEROSE, (ăd-jĕr-ōse') *a.* Full of heaps.
To AGGLOMERATE, (ăg-glŏm'-mĕr-āte) *v. a.* To gather up in a ball, as thread; to gather together.
To AGGLOMERATE, (ăg-glŏm'-mĕr-āte) *v. n.* To grow into one mass.
AGGLOMERATION, (ăg-glŏm-mĕr-ā'-shŭn) *n. s.* A growing or heaping together.
AGGLUTINANTS, (ăg-glū'-tē-nănts) *n. s.* Medicines having the power of uniting parts together.
AGGLUTINANT, (ăg-glū'-tē-nănt) *a.* Uniting parts together.
To AGGLUTINATE, (ăg-glū'-tē-nāte) *v. n.* To unite one part to another.
AGGLUTINATION, (ăg-glū'-tē-nā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Union; cohesion.
AGGLUTINATIVE, (ăg-glū'-tē-nā-tĭv) *a.* Having the power of agglutinating.
AGGRANDIZATION, (ăg-grăn-dĭz-ā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of aggrandizing; or exalting.
To AGGRANDIZE, (ăg'-grăn-dize) *v. a.* To make great; to enlarge; to exalt; to increase.
AGGRANDIZEMENT, (ăg-grăn'-dĭz-mĕnt) *n. s.* The state of being aggrandized.
AGGRANDIZER, (ăg'-grăn-dize-ŭr) *n. s.* He that aggrandizes.
AGGRAVABLE, (ăg'-grā-vă-bl) *a.* Making any thing worse; aggravating.
To AGGRAVATE, (ăg'-grā-vāte) *v. a.* To make heavy. Metaphorically, to make any thing worse, as, to aggravate his guilt.
AGGRAVATION, (ăg-grā-vā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of aggravating or making heavy; enlargement to enormity; extrinsical circumstances which encrease guilt or calamity.
AGGREGATE, (ăg'-grē-gāte) *a.* Framed by the collection of any particular parts into one mass.
AGGREGATE, (ăg'-grē-gāte) *n. s.* Result of the conjunction of many particulars.
To AGGREGATE, (ăg'-grē-gāte) *v. a.* To accumulate; to heap together.
AGGREGATELY, (ăg'-grē-gāte-lē) *ad.* Collectively.
AGGREGATION, (ăg-grē-gā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Collection; the act of collecting many into one whole; an aggregate.
AGGREGATIVE, (ăg'-grē-gā-tĭv) *a.* Taken together.
AGGREGATOR, (ăg'-grē-gā-tŭr) *n. s.* He who aggregates, or collects materials.
To AGGRESS, (ăg-grĕss') *v. n.* To commit the first act of violence.
AGGRESSION, (ăg-grĕsh'-ŭn) *n. s.* The first act of injury.
AGGRESSOR, (ăg-grĕs'-sŭr) *n. s.* The person that first commences hostility; the invader or assaulter.
AGGRIEVANCE, (ăg-grē'-vănse) *n. s.* Injury; wrong.
To AGGRIEVE, (ăg-grēve') *v. a.* To give sorrow; to vex; to impose hardships upon; to harass; to injure.
To AGGRIEVE, (ăg-grēve') *v. n.* To mourn; to lament.
To AGGROUP, (ăg-groop) *v. a.* To bring together into one figure.
AGHAST, (ă-găst') *a.* Struck with horrour; amazed.
AGILE, (ăd'-jĭl) *a.* Active; nimble; ready.
AGILENESS, (ăd'-jĭl-nĕss) *n. s.* Nimbleness; agility.
AGILITY, (ă-jĭl'-ĕ-tē) *n. s.* Nimbleness; quickness; activity.
AGIO, (ăd'-jē-ō) *n. s.* A mercantile term, chiefly in Holland and Venice, for the difference between the value of bank notes, and the current money.
To AGIST, (ă-jĭst') *v. a.* To take in and feed cattle at a certain rate.
AGISTMENT, (ă-jĭst'-mĕnt) *n. s.* The feeding of cattle in a common pasture, for a stipulated price; tithe due for the profit made by agisting; an embankment; earth heaped up.
AGISTOR, (ă-jĭs-tŭr) *n. s.* An officer of the king's forest.
AGITABLE, (ăd'-jē-tă-bl) *n. s.* That which may be agitated.
To AGITATE, (ăd'-jē-tāte) *v. a.* To put in motion; to actuate; to affect with perturbation; to discuss; to controvert; to contrive; to revolve.
AGITATION, (ăd-jē-tā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The state of being agitated or moved; discussion; controversial examination; violent motion of the mind.
AGITATOR, (ăd'-jē-tā-tŭr) *n. s.* One who manages affairs.
AGLET, (ăg'-lĕt) *n. s.* A tag of a point curved into the shape of little images; the pendants at the ends of the chieves of flowers, as in tulips.
AGMINAL, (ăg'-mē-năl) *a.* Belonging to a troop.
AGNATE, (ăg'-nāte) *a.* Allied to; akin; from the father.
AGNATICK, (ăg-năt'-tĭk) *a.* Relating to kindred by descent from the father.
AGNATION, (ăg-nā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Descent from the same father, in a direct male line. alliance; connection.
AGNITION, (ăg-nĭsh'-ŭn) *n. s.* Acknowledgement.
To AGNIZE, (ăg-nize') *v. a.* To acknowledge.
To AGNOMINATE, (ăg-nŏm'-mē-nāte) *v. a.* To name.
AGNOMINATION, (ăg-nŏm'-mē-nā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Allusion of one word to another, by sound.
AGNUS, (ăg'-nŭs) *n. s.* In the Romish church, a little image, representing our Saviour in the figure of a lamb.

AGNUS CASTUS, (ag'-nus-cas'-tus) *n. s.* The name of the Chaste Tree, so called from an imaginary virtue of preserving chastity.

AGO, (a-go') *ad.* Past, as long ago; *i. e.* long time has past since. See AGONE.

AGOG, (a-gog') *ad.* In a state of desire; in a state of warm imagination; heated with the notion of some enjoyment.

AGOING, (a-go'-ing) *part. a.* In action; into action.

AGONE, (a-gon') *ad.* Past, applied to time.

AGONISM, (ag'-o-nizm) *n. s.* Contention for a prize.

AGONIST, (ag'-o-nist) *n. s.* A contender for prizes.

AGONISTARCH, (a-go-nis'-tark) *n. s.* One who had the charge of exercising the combatants, &c. previous to the contests at the ancient games.

AGONISTICAL, (ag-o-nis'-te-kal) *a.* Relating to prize fighting.

AGONISTICK. See AGONISTICAL.

To AGONIZE, (ag'-o-nize) *v. a.* To afflict with agony.

AGONOTHETE, (a-go-no-*th*ete') *n. s.* A judge of masteries in activity.

AGONY, (ag'-o-ne) *n. s.* Any violent pain or suffering either of body or mind. It is particularly used in devotions for our Redeemer's conflict in the garden.

AGRARIA, (a-gra'-re-a) *n. s.* A law among the ancients for distributing among the soldiers the lands obtained by conquest.

AGRARIAN, (a-gra'-re-an) *a.* Relating to fields or grounds.

To AGREE, (a-gre') *v. n.* To be in concord; to grant; to yield to; to settle amicably; to settle terms by stipulation; to settle a price; to be of the same mind or opinion; to concur; to co-operate; to be consistent with; to suit with.

AGREEABILITY, (a-gre-a-bil'-le-te) *n. s.* Easiness of disposition.

AGREEABLE, (a-gre'-a-bl) *a.* Suitable to; consistent with; pleasing.

AGREEABLENESS, (a-gre'-a-bl-ness) *n. s.* Consistency with; suitableness to; the quality of pleasing.

AGREEABLY, (a-gre'-a-ble) *ad.* Consistently with; alike; in a corresponding manner; pleasingly.

AGREED, (a-greed') *part. a.* Settled by consent.

AGREEMENT, (a-gre'-ment) *n. s.* Concord; resemblance of one thing to another; compact; bargain.

AGRESTICK, (a-gres'-tik) *a.* Rude; rustick.

AGRESTICAL, (a-gres'-te-kal) *a.* Same with AGRESTICK.

AGRICULTOR, (ag-re-kul'-tur) *n. s.* A husbandman; a cultivator of the earth.

AGRICULTURAL, (ag-re-kul'-tu-ral) *a.* Relating to agriculture.

AGRICULTURE, (ag'-re-kul-ture) *n. s.* The art of cultivating the ground.

AGRICULTURIST, (ag-re-kul-tu-rist) *n. s.* One skilled in the art of cultivating the ground.

To AGRISE, (a-grize') *v. a.* To affright; to terrify; to disfigure; to make frightful.

AGROUND, (a-ground') *ad.* Stranded; a term applied to a ship when it so rests on the ground as to be immoveable. Figuratively, hindered in the progress of affairs.

AGUE, (a'-gu) *n. s.* An intermitting fever, with cold fits succeeded by hot.

AGUISE, (a-gise') *n. s.* Dress.

AGUISHNESS, (a'-gu-ish-ness) *n. s.* The quality of resembling an ague.

AH, (a) *interj.* A word noting sometimes dislike and censure; sometimes contempt and exultation; most frequently, compassion and complaint. When it is followed by *that*, it expresses vehement desire.

AHA! AHA! (a-ha') *interj.* A word imitating triumph and contempt.

AHEAD, (a-hed') *ad.* A nautical term, meaning further on than the ship, in opposition to astern, or behind the ship. To run *ahead* of one's reckoning, is to sail beyond the point estimated.

AHIGH, (a-hi') *ad.* On high.

AHOLD, (a-hold') *ad.* To lay a ship *ahold*, is to bring her to lie as near the wind as she can, in order to get her out to sea.

AHOY, (a-hoe') *interj.* A sea term of much the same import as *holla*.

AJAR, (a-jar') *ad.* Half opened.

To AID, (ade) *v. a.* To help; assist.

AID, (ade) *n. s.* Help; support; a helper In law, A subsidy.

AIDANCE, (ade'-anse) *n. s.* Help; support.

AIDANT, (ade'-ant) *a.* Helping; helpful.

AIDE-DE-CAMP, (ade'-de-kawng') *n. s.* A military officer employed under a general to convey his orders.

AIDLESS, (ade'-less) *a.* Helpless.

AIGRET, (a'-gret) *n. s.* The egret, or heron.

AIGULET, (a'-gu-let) *n. s.* A point of gold placed at the end of fringes.

To AIL, (ale) *v. a.* To pain; to trouble; to affect in any manner.

AIL, (ale) *v. n.* To be in pain or trouble; to feel pain; to be unpleasantly affected in any manner.

AILMENT, (ale'-ment) *n. s.* Pain; disease.

AILING, (ale'-ing) *part. a.* Sickly full of complaints.

To AIM, (ame) *v. n.* To endeavour to strike with a missile weapon; to point the view; to guess.

To AIM, (ame) *v. a.* To direct the missile weapon.

AIM, (ame) *n. s.* The direction of a missile weapon; the point to which the thing thrown is directed; the object of a design; conjecture; guess.

AIMER, (a'-mer) *n. s.* One who aims.

AIMLESS, (ame'-less) *a.* Without aim; or object.

AIR, (are) *n. s.* The element encompassing the terraqueous globe; gentle wind; scent;

vapour; blast; pestilential vapour; the open weather; the mien of the person; the look; an affected manner or gesture.

AIR, (ãre) *n. s.* In musick, Any tune or melody that comes within the reach of vocal expression; in a stricter sense, any composition for a single voice.

To AIR, (ãre) *v. a.* To expose to the air; to gratify, by enjoying the open air; to warm by the fire.

AIRBALLOON, *n. s.* See BALLOON.

AIRBUILT, (ãre'-bilt) *a.* Built in the air, *i. e.* without any solid foundation.

AIR-DRAWN, (ãre'-drạwn) *a.* Drawn or painted in air; visionary.

AIRINESS, (ãre'-ẹ-ness) *n. s.* Openness; exposure to the air; lightness; gaiety; levity.

AIRING, (ãre'-ing) *n. s.* A short journey to enjoy the free air.

AIRLING, (ãre'-ling) *n. s.* A thoughtless, gay person.

AIRGUN, (ãre'-gun) *n. s.* A species of gun charged with compressed air.

AIRPOISE, (ãre'-poise) *n. s.* An instrument to measure the weight of the air.

AIRPUMP, (ãre'-pump) *n. s.* A machine by whose means the air is exhausted out of proper vessels.

AIRSHAFT, (ãre'-shạft) *n. s.* A passage for the air into mines.

AIRY, (ãre'-ẹ) *a.* Composed of air; relating to the air; high in air; open to the free air; light as air; thin; wanting reality; fluttering; loose; gay; sprightly.

AISLE, (ile) *n. s.* The walks in a church, or wings of a quire.

AIZOON, (ạ-zoon) *n. s.* In botany, A genus of plants. The term signifies always living.

AJUTAGE, (ạd'-ju-tạge) *n. s.* An additional pipe to water-works.

To AKE, (ake) *v. n.* See ACHE.

AKIN, (ạ-kin') *a.* Related to; allied to by nature.

ALABASTER, (ạl'-ạ-bạs-tur) *n. s.* A kind of soft marble, easier to cut and less durable than the other kinds.

ALABASTER, (ạl'-ạ-bạs-tur) *a.* Made of alabaster.

ALACK, (ạ-lạk') *interject.* Alas.

ALACKADAY, *interjection.* [*alas the day.*] A word noting sorrow and melancholy.

ALACRIOUSLY, (ạ-lạk'-re-us-le) *ad.* Cheerfully.

ALACRIOUSNESS, (ạ-lạk'-re-us-ness) *n. s.* Briskness; liveliness.

ALACRITY, (ạ-lạk'-kre-te) *n. s.* Cheerfulness; sprightliness; readiness.

ALAMIRE, (ạ'-lạ-mere') *n. s.* The lowest note but one in Guido Aretine's scale of musick.

ALAMODE, (ạl-ạ-mode') *ad.* According to the fashion.

ALARM, (ạ-lạrm') *n. s.* A cry by which men are summoned to their arms; a cry of danger; any tumult or disturbance; a species of clock that strikes an alarum.

To ALARM, (ạ-lạrm') *v. a.* To call to arms; to disturb; to surprise with apprehension of danger.

ALARMBELL, (ạ-lạrm'-bell) *n. s.* The bell that is rung at the approach of danger.

ALARMING, (ạ-lạr'-ming) *part. a.* Terrifying.

ALARMIST, (ạ-lạr'-mist) *n. s.* He who excites an alarm.

ALARMPOST, (ạ-lạrm'-post) *n. s.* The post appointed to appear at, in case of an alarm.

ALARMWATCH, (ạ-lạrm'-wạtch) *n. s.* A watch that strikes the hour by regulated movement.

ALARUM, (ạ-lạ'-rum) *n. s.* See ALARM.

ALAS, (ạ-lạs') *interj.* A word expressing lamentation, pity, or concern; *alas the day!* ah, unhappy day! *alas the while!* ah, unhappy time!

ALB, (ạlb) *n. s.* A surplice worn close at the wrists, like the lawn sleeves of a bishop.

ALBATROSS, (ạl'-bạ-trọs) *n. s.* A south-sea bird.

ALBE, (ạl-be') } *ad.* Although; not-
ALBEIT, (ạl-be'-it) } withstanding.

ALBIFICATION, (ạl-be-fe-kạ'-shun) *n. s.* Making white.

ALBIGENSES, (ạl-be-jen'-sez) *n. s.* A sect so called from *Albi*, in upper Languedoc, where they originated.

ALBUGINEOUS, (ạl-bu-jin'-ẹ-us) *a.* Resembling the white of an egg.

ALBUGO, (ạl-bu'-go) *n. s.* A disease in the eye, by which the cornea contracts a whiteness.

ALBUM, (ạl'-bum) *n. s.* A book for the insertion of autographs, short literary compositions, &c.

ALBURN. See AUBURN.

ALCAICK, (ạl-kạ'-ik) *a.* The measure of verse used by the poet Alcæus, consisting of two dactyls and two trochees.

ALCAHEST, (ạl'-kạ-hest) *n. s.* An universal dissolvent.

ALCAID, (ạl-kạde') *n. s.* In Barbary, the governor of a castle; in Spain, the judge of a city.

ALCHYMICAL, (ạl-kim'-me-kạl) *a.* Relating to alchymy.

ALCHYMICALLY, (ạl-kim'-me-kạl-le) *ad.* In the manner of an alchymist.

ALCHYMIST, (ạl'-ke-mist) *n. s.* One who pursues or professes the science of alchymy.

ALCHYMISTICAL, (ạl-ke-mis'-te-kạl) *a.* Acting like an alchymist.

To ALCHYMIZE, (ạl'-ke-mize) *v. a.* To transmute; to practise alchymy.

ALCHYMY, (ạl'-ke-me) *n. s.* That part of chymistry, which proposes the transmutation of metals, and other important operations; a kind of mixed metal so called.

ALCOHOL, (ạl'-ko-họl) *n. s.* A high rectified dephlegmated spirit of wine, or anything reduced into an impalpable powder.

ALCOHOLIZATION, (ạl'-ko-họl-e-zạ'-shun) *n. s.* The act of alcoholizing, or rectifying spirits.

To ALCOHOLIZE, (ăl'-kō-hō-līze) *v. a.* To make an alcohol.

ALCORAN, (ăl'-kō-răn) *n. s.* The book of the Mahometan precepts, and credenda.

ALCORANICK, (ăl-kō-răn'-nĭk) *a.* Relating to Mahometanism.

ALCOVE, (ăl-kōve') *n. s.* A recess, or part of a chamber, separated by an estrade, in which is placed a bed of state, or seats; a recess, or arbour in gardens or pleasure grounds.

ALDER, ăl'-dẽr) *n. s.* A tree having leaves resembling those of the hazel. The wood is used by turners.

ALDERMAN, (ăl'-dẽr-măn) *n. s.* The same as a senator. A governor or magistrate, originally chosen on account of the experience which his age had given him; generally applied to members of a body corporate.

ALDERMANITY, (ăl-dẽr-măn'-nẽ-tẽ) *n. s.* The society of aldermen.

ALE, (āle) *n. s.* A drink made by infusing malt in hot water, and then fermenting the liquor; a merry meeting used in the country places.

ALE-CONNER, (āle'-kŏn-nẽr) *n. s.* An officer whose business it is to inspect the measures of publick houses.

ALECTRYOMANCY, (ă-lĕk'-trẽ-ō-măn-sẽ) *n. s.* Divination practised by the ancients by means of a cock.

ALEGAR, (ăl'-lẽ-gŭr) *n. s.* Sour ale.

ALEHOOF, (āle'-hoof) *n. s.* Ground-ivy.

ALEHOUSE, (āle'-hŏuse) *n. s.* A house where ale is sold.

ALEMBICK, (ă-lĕm'-bĭk) *n. s.* A vessel used in distilling.

ALERT, (ă-lẽrt') *a.* On guard; watchful; brisk; pert.

ALERTNESS, (ă-lẽrt'-nẽss) *n. s.* Sprightliness; pertness.

ALEVAT, (āle'-văt) *n. s.* The tub in which the ale is fermented.

ALEW, (ăl-loo') See HALLOO, *n. s.* Shouting or crying aloud.

ALEXANDRINE, (ăl-lĕgz--ăn'-drĭn) *n. s.* A kind of verse borrowed from the French, first used in a poem called Alexander. They consist, among the French, of twelve and thirteen syllables, in alternate couplets; and, among us, of twelve.

ALEXIPHARMACAL, (ă-lĕk-sẽ-făr'-mẽ-kăl) *a.* Possessing the power of an antidote.

ALEXIPHARMICK, (ă-lĕk-sẽ-făr'-mĭk) *a.* That which drives away poison or infection.

ALEXITERICAL, (ă-lĕk-sẽ-tẽr'-ẽ-kăl) } *a.*
ALEXITERICK, (ă-lĕk-sẽ-tẽr'-ĭk) }
That which drives away poison, or fevers.

ALGA, (ăl'-gă) *n. s.* Sea-weed.

ALGEBRA, (ăl'-jẽ-bră) *n. s.* A peculiar kind of arithmetick, which takes the quantity sought as if it were granted; and by means of one or more quantities given, proceeds by consequence, till the quantity at first only supposed to be known, or at least some power thereof, is found to be equal to some quantity or quantities which are known, and consequently itself is known.

ALGEBRAICK, (ăl-jẽ-brā'-ĭk) } *a.* Re-
ALGEBRAICAL, (ăl-jẽ-brā'-ẽ-kăl) } lating to algebra; containing operations of algebra.

ALGEBRAIST, (ăl-jẽ-brā'-ĭst) *n. s.* A person that understands the science of algebra.

ALGID, (ăl'-jĭd) *a.* Cold; chill.

ALGIDITY, (ăl-jĭd'-dẽ-tẽ) } *n. s.* Chilness;
ALGIDNESS, (ăl'-jĭd-nẽss) } cold.

ALGIFICK, (ăl-jĭf'-fĭk) *a.* Having the quality of producing cold.

ALGOR, (ăl'-gŭr) *n. s.* Extreme cold.

ALGORISM, (ăl'-gō-rĭzm) } *n. s.* The art
ALGORITHM, (ăl'-gō-rĭthm) } of computation by numeral figures, as in arithmetick.

ALGUAZIL, (ăl'-gă-zẽel) *n. s.* An inferiour officer of justice in Spain; a constable.

ALIAS, (ā'-lẽ-ăs) *ad.* In law, A Latin word signifying *otherwise;* as, Simson *alias* Smith, *alias* Baker; a writ of *capias*, issued a second time.

ALIBI, (ăl'-ẽ-bī) *n. s.* In law, Elsewhere; the plea of a person, who, to prove himself innocent, alleges, that at the time stated in the accusation, he was at some place remote from that in which the fact was said to have been committed.

ALIBLE, (ăl'-ẽ-bl) *a.* Nutritive; nourishing

ALIEN, (āle'-yĕn) *a.* Foreign; estranged from; not allied to.

ALIEN, (āle'-yĕn) *n. s.* A foreigner. In law, One born in a strange country and not enfranchised.

To ALIEN, (āle'-yĕn) *v. a.* To make any thing the property of another; to estrange.

ALIENABLE, (āle'-yĕn-ă-bl) *a.* Capable of being alienated or transferred.

To ALIENATE, (āle'-yĕn-āte) *v. a.* To transfer property to another; to withdraw the heart or affections.

ALIENATE, (āle'-yĕn-āte) *a.* Withdrawn from.

ALIENATION, (āle-yĕn-ă'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of transferring property; the state of being alienated; change of affection. When applied to the mind, disorder of the faculties.

ALIENATOR, (āle-yĕn-ā'-tŭr) *n. s.* He who transfers or alienates.

ALIFEROUS, (ă-lĭf'-ŭr-ŭs) *a.* Having wings.

ALIGEROUS, (ă-lĭdje'-ŭr-ŭs) *a.* Having wings.

To ALIGHT, (ă-līte') *v. n.* To come down, as from a horse; to fall upon.

ALIKE, (ă-līke') *a.* With resemblance; without difference.

ALIMENT, (ăl'-lẽ-mẽnt) *n. s.* Nourishment; food.

ALIMENTAL, (ăl-lẽ-mẽn'-tăl) *a.* Having the property of nourishing.

ALIMENTALLY, (ăl-lẽ-mẽn'-tăl-lẽ) *ad.* So as to serve for nourishment.

ALIMENTARINESS, (ăl-lẹ-mẹn'-tạ-rẹ-nẹss) *n. s.* The quality of being alimentary.

ALIMENTARY, (ăl-lẹ-mẹn'-tạ-rẹ) *a.* Belonging to aliment, or having the power of nourishing.

ALIMENTATION, (ăl-lẹ-mẹn-tạ'-shŭn) *n. s.* The power of affording aliment; the state of being nourished.

ALIMONIOUS, (ăl-lẹ-mo'-nẹ-ŭs) *a.* Having the power or quality of nourishing.

ALIMONY, (ăl'-lẹ-mŭn-nẹ) *n. s.* That legal proportion of the husband's estate which is allowed to the wife, upon the account of separation from him.

ALIQUANT, (ăl'-lẹ-kwạnt) *a.* Being parts of a number, which, however repeated, will never make up the number exactly; as 3 is an aliquant of 10, thrice three being 9, four times 3 making 12, no multiple of 3 can make 10.

ALIQUOT, (ăl'-lẹ-qwọt) *a.* Aliquot parts of any number, are such as will exactly measure without any remainder; as, 3 is an aliquot part of 12.

ALITURE, (ăl'-lẹ-tụre) *n. s.* Same as aliment.

ALIVE, (ạ-live') *a.* In the state of life; unextinguished; undestroyed; cheerful; sprightly.

ALKAHEST, (ăl'-kạ-hẹst) *n. s.* A chymical liquor; an universal dissolvent, which has the power of resolving all things into their first principles.

ALKALI, (ăl'-kạ-lị) *n. s.* In chymistry, a substance which neutralizes acid, producing, when mingled with it, an ebullition and effervescence.

ALKALINE, (ăl'-kạ-line) *a.* Having the qualities of alkali.

To ALKALIZATE, (ăl-kăl'-lị-zạte) *v. a.* To make bodies alkaline.

ALKALIZATE, (ăl-kăl'-lị-zạte) *a.* Impregnated with alkali.

ALKALIZATION, (ăl-kạ-lị-zạ'-shŭn) *n. s.* Impregnating bodies with alkali.

ALKERMES, (ăl-kẹr'-mẹz) *n. s.* A celebrated remedy, of which kermes berries are the basis.

ALL, (ăll) *a.* The whole number or quantity; every one; every part; quite; completely; altogether; wholly.

ALL, (ăll) *n. s.* The whole; every thing. All is much used in composition; but, in most instances it is merely arbitrary; as *all-commanding, all-honoured, all-powerful, &c.*

ALL-FOOLS-DAY, *n. s.* The popular name for the first of April, when every body strives to make as many fools as he can; an old custom.

ALL-FOURS, (ăll-fọrz') *n. s.* A low game at cards, played by two; the all-four are high, low, Jack, and the game: the arms used together with the legs on the ground.

ALL-HAIL, (ăll-hale') *interj.* All health; a term of salutation.

ALL-HALLOWS, (ăll-hăl'-lọze) *n. s.* All-saints-day; the first of November.

ALL-HALLOWMASS, (ăll-hăl-lọ-măss) *n. s.* The term near All-saints-day.

ALL-HALLOWN, (ăll-hăl'-lọne) *a.* The time about All-saints-day.

ALL-HALLOWTIDE, (ăll-hăl'-lọ-tịde) *n. s.* See ALL-HALLOWN.

ALL-HEAL, (ăll'-hẹle) *n. s.* A species of iron-wort.

ALL SAINTS DAY, (ăll-sạnts-dạ) *n. s.* The day on which there is a general celebration of the saints. The first of November.

ALL SOULS DAY, (ăll-sọlz-dạ') *n. s.* The day on which supplications are made for all souls by the church of Rome; the second of November.

ALL-SUFFICIENCY, (ăll-suf-fịsh'-ẹn-sẹ) *n. s.* Infinite ability.

ALL-SUFFICIENT, (ăll-suf-fịsh'-ẹnt) *a.* Sufficient to every thing.

ALL-SUFFICIENT, (ăll-suf-fịsh'-ẹnt) *n. s.* Properly and emphatically denoting God.

ALL-WISE, (ăll-wịze') *a.* Possessed of infinite wisdom.

To ALLAY, (ăl-lạ') *v. a.* To mix one metal with another, to make it fitter for coinage; to join any thing to another, so as to abate its predominant qualities; to quiet; to pacify.

ALLAY, (ăl-lạ') *n. s.* The metal of a baser kind mixed in coins, to harden them; any thing which abates the predominant qualities of that with which it is mingled.

ALLAYER, (ăl-lạ'-ụr) *n. s.* The person or thing which has the power or quality of allaying.

ALLAYMENT, (ăl-lạ'-mẹnt) *n. s.* Having the power of allaying; the act of allaying.

To ALLECT, (ăl-lẹkt') *v. a.* To intice.

ALLECTIVE, (ăl-lẹk'-tịv) *n. s.* Allurement.

ALLECTIVE, (ăl-lẹk'-tịv) *a.* Alluring.

ALLEGATION, (ăl-lẹ-gạ'-shŭn) *n. s.* Affirmation; declaration; the thing alleged; an excuse; a plea.

To ALLEGE, (ăl-lẹdje') *v. a.* To affirm; to plead as an excuse.

ALLEGEABLE, (ăl-lẹdje'-ạ-bl) *a.* That which may be alleged.

ALLEGEMENT, (ăl-lẹdje'-mẹnt) *n. s.* The same with allegation.

ALLEGER, (ăl-lẹdje'-ụr) *n. s.* He that alleges.

ALLEGIANCE, (ăl-lẹ'-jạnse) *n. s.* The duty of subjects to the government.

ALLEGORICK, (ăl-lẹ-gọr'-rịk) } *a.* After the
ALLEGORICAL, (ăl-lẹ-gọr'-rẹ-kăl) } manner of an allegory; in the form of an allegory.

ALLEGORICALLY, (ăl-lẹ-gọr'-rẹ-kăl-lẹ) *ad.* After an allegorical manner.

ALLEGORICALNESS, (ăl-lẹ-gọr'-rẹ-kăl-nẹss) *n. s.* The quality of being allegorical.

ALLEGORIST, (ăl'-lẹ-gọ-rịst) *n. s.* He who teaches in an allegorical manner.

To ALLEGORIZE, (ăl'-lẹ-gọ-rize) *v. a.* To turn into allegory; to form an allegory.

To ALLEGORIZE, (ăl'-lẹ-gọ-rize) *v. n.* To speak allegorically.

ALLEGORIZER, (ăl'-lẹ-gọ-rị-zẹr) *n. s.* An allegorist.

ALLEGORY, (ăl'-lẹ-gọr-rẹ) *n. s.* A figura-

tive discourse, in which something is intended, other than that which is contained in the words literally taken.

ALLEGRO, (ạl-lā'-grō) *n. s.* A word in music denoting a sprightly motion.

ALLELUJAH, (ạl-lē-lū'-yạ) *n. s.* A word of spiritual exultation; praise God.

ALLEMANDE, (ạl-lē-mạnd') *n. s.* A dance well known in Germany and Switzerland.

To ALLEVIATE, (ạl-lē'-vē-ạte) *v. a.* To make light; to ease; to soften; to extenuate.

ALLEVIATION, (ạl-lē-vē-ạ'-shun) *n. s.* The act of making light; that by which any pain is eased, or fault extenuated.

ALLEVIATIVE, (ạl-lē'-vē-ạ-tiv) *n. s.* Having the power of alleviating; palliative.

ALLEY, (ạl'-lē) *n. s.* A walk in a garden; a passage, in towns, narrower than a street.

ALLIANCE, (ạl-lī'-ạnse) *n. s.* The state of connection by confederacy; a league; relation by marriage; relation by any form of kindred; the persons allied to each other, taken collectively.

ALLIANT, (ạl-lī'-ạnt) *n. s.* An ally.

ALLICIENCY, (ạl-lish'-yen-sē) *n. s.* Magnetism; attraction.

ALLICIENT, (ạl-lish'-yent) *n. s.* An attractor.

To ALLIGATE, (ạl'-lē-gate) *v. a.* To tie one thing to another; to unite.

ALLIGATION, (ạl-lē-gā-shun) *n. s.* The act of tying together; the arithmetical rule that teaches to adjust the price of compounds, formed of several ingredients of different value.

ALLIGATOR, (ạl'-lē-gā-tur) *n. s.* The crocodile; the name generally used for the American crocodile.

ALLIGATURE, (ạl'-lē-gā-ture) *n. s.* A link, or ligature.

ALLISION, (ạl-lish'-un) *n. s.* The act of striking one thing against another.

ALLITERATION, (ạl-lit-er-ạ'-shun) *n. s.* The beginning of several words in the same verse with the same letter, to give them a sort of rhyming consonance, as "loads of learned lumber."

ALLITERATIVE, (ạl-lit'-er-ạ-tiv) *a.* Denoting words beginning with the same letter.

ALLOCATION, (ạl-lō-kạ'-shun) *n. s.* Putting one thing to another; the admission of an article in the reckoning, and addition of it to the account. In law, An allowance made upon an account; a term used in the exchequer.

ALLOCATUR, (ạl-lō-kạ'-tur) *n. s.* In law, The certificate of allowance of costs by a master on taxation, &c.

ALLOCUTION, (ạl-lō-kū'-shun) *n. s.* The act of speaking to another.

ALLODIAL, (ạl-lō'-dē-ạl) *a.* In law, Independent of any lord or superiour; and therefore of another nature than that which is feudal.

ALLODIUM, (ạl-lō'-dē-um) *n. s.* In law, A free manour, or lands held without paying fine, rent, or service to any other. There are no allodial lands in England, all being held either mediately or immediately of the king.

ALLONGE, (ạl-lundje') *n. s.* A pass or thrust with a rapier in fencing; a long rein, when the horse is trotted in the hand.

To ALLOO, (ạl-loo') *v. a.* To set on; to incite by crying *alloo*.

ALLOQUY, (ạl'-lō-kwē) *n. s.* Address; conversation.

To ALLOT, (ạl-lọt') *v. a.* To distribute by lot; to grant; to distribute; or give each man his share.

ALLOTMENT, (ạl-lọt'-ment) *n. s.* The part; the share; part appropriate.

ALLOTTERY, (ạl-lọt'-tur-ē) *n. s.* The part in a distribution.

To ALLOW, (ạl-lọu') *v. a.* To admit; to justify; to grant; to yield; to grant licence to; to give a sanction to; to give to; to appoint to; to make abatement or provision.

ALLOWABLE, (ạl-lọu'-ạ-bl) *a.* Capable of being admitted, allowed, permitted, or licensed.

ALLOWABLENESS, (ạl-lọu'-ạ-bl-nes) *n. s.* Lawfulness; exemption from prohibition.

ALLOWABLY, (ạl-lọu'-a-blē) *ad.* With claim of allowance.

ALLOWANCE, (ạl-lọu'-ạnse) *n. s.* Admission without contradiction; sanction; licence; permission; a settled rate; abatement from the strict rigour; a grant or stipend.

ALLOY, (ạl-lọe') *n. s.* Baser metal mixed in coinage; abatement; diminution.

ALLSPICE, (ạll'-spise) *n. s.* Jamaica pepper or pimenta.

To ALLUDE, (ạl-lude') *v. n.* To have some reference to a thing without the direct mention; to hint at; to insinuate.

ALLUMINOR, (ạl-lu'-me-nur) *n. s.* One who colours or paints upon paper or parchment.

To ALLURE, (ạl-lure') *v. n.* To entice.

ALLURE, (ạl-lure') *n. s.* Something set up to entice.

ALLUREMENT, (ạl-lure'-ment) *n. s.* Enticement; temptation.

ALLURER (ạl-lu'-rer) *n. s.* He that allures.

ALLURING, (ạl-lu'-ring) *a.* Tempting; seducing.

ALLURINGLY, (ạl-lu'-ring-lē) *ad.* In a tempting or alluring manner; enticingly.

ALLURINGNESS, (ạl-lur'-ing-nes) *n. s.* Invitation; temptation; enticement.

ALLUSION, (ạl-lu'-zhun) *n. s.* A reference to something supposed to be already known; a hint; an implication.

ALLUSIVE, (ạl-lu'-siv) *a.* Hinting at something not fully expressed.

ALLUSIVELY, (ạl-lu'-siv-lē) *ad.* In an allusive manner.

ALLUSIVENESS, (ạl-lu'-siv-nes) *n. s.* The quality of being allusive.

ALLUVIAL, (ȧl-lṳ'-vẹ-ȧl) *n. s.* A term applied to soil washed from other land by means of floods.

ALLUVION, (ȧl-lṳ'-vẹ-ṳn) *n. s.* In law, An accession of land washed to the shore by inundations.

ALLUVIOUS, (ȧl-lṳ'-vẹ-ṳs) *a.* See ALLUVIAL.

To ALLY, (ȧl-lī') *v. a.* To unite by kindred, friendship, or confederacy; to make a relation between two things.

To ALLY, (ȧl-lī') *n. s.* One united by some friendship or confederacy.

ALMACANTAR, (ȧl-mȧ-kȧn'-tur) *n. s.* In astronomy, A circle drawn parallel to the horizon.

ALMACANTAR'S STAFF, (ȧl-mȧ-kȧn'-terz-stȧff') *n. s.* An instrument used to take observations of the sun.

ALMANACK, (ȧl'-mȧ-nȧk) *n. s.* A calendar; a book in which the revolutions of the seasons, with the return of feasts and fasts, is noted.

ALMANDINE, (ȧl'-mȧn-dīne) *n. s.* A ruby coarser and lighter than the oriental.

ALMIGHTINESS, (ȧl-mī'-tẹ-nẹss) *n. s.* Unlimited power; omnipotence; one of the attributes of God.

ALMIGHTY, (ȧl-mī'-tẹ) *a.* Of unlimited power; omnipotent.

ALMIGHTY, (ȧl-mī-tẹ) *n. s.* The Omnipotent; the Maker of heaven and earth; one of the appellations of the Godhead.

ALMOND, (ȧ'-mund) *n. s.* The nut of the almond tree.

ALMONDS, (ȧ'-mundz). In anatomy, Two round glands placed on the sides of the basis of the tongue; the tonsils.

ALMOND-FURNACE, or ALMAN FURNACE, (ȧ'-mund-fur-nẹss) Called also the *Sweep*, is a kind of furnace used in refining.

ALMONER, (ȧl'-mun-ẹr) *n. s.* The officer of a prince, employed in the distribution of charity.

ALMONRY, (ȧl'-mun-rẹ) or ALMRY, (ȧm'-re) *n. s.* The place where the almoner resides, or where the alms are distributed.

ALMOST, (ȧl'-mọst) *ad.* Nearly; well nigh.

ALMS, (ȧmz) *n. s.* What is given gratuitously in relief.

ALMSDEED, (ȧmz'-dẹẹd) *n. s.* An act of charity.

ALMS-GIVER, (ȧmz'-giv-ẹr) *n. s.* He that gives alms, or supports others by charity.

ALMSHOUSE, (ȧmz'-họuse) *n. s.* A house devoted to the reception and support of the poor.

ALMSMAN, (ȧmz-mȧn) *n. s.* A man who lives upon alms; sometimes applied to the giver of alms.

ALMUG-TREE, (ȧl'-mug-trẹẹ) *n. s.* A tree mentioned in Scripture.

ALNAGER, (ȧl'-nȧ-jẹr) *n. s.* A measurer by the ell; one of three officers belonging to the regulation of cloth-manufactures, the searcher, measurer, and alnager.

ALNAGE, (ȧl'-nȧje) *n. s.* Ell measure, or the measuring by the ell.

ALOES, (ȧl'-oze) *n. s.* A precious wood, used in the East, for perfumes; a tree which grows in hot countries. In medicine, A cathartick juice extracted from the common aloes tree.

ALOETICAL, (ȧl-o-ẹt-ẹ-kȧl) or ALOETICK, (ȧl-o-ẹt'-ik) *a.* Consisting chiefly of aloes; having the nature of aloes.

ALOFT, (ȧ-lọft') *ad.* On high; above; a word used by seamen to call others from below on deck; as, *all hands aloft.*

ALOGY, (ȧl'-o-jẹ) *n. s.* Unreasonableness; absurdity.

ALONE, (ȧ-lone') *a.* Single; without company; solitary; only.

ALONG, (ȧ-lọng') *ad.* At length; through any space lengthwise; throughout; in the whole; forward; onward; followed sometimes by *with*, as, along with him.

ALONG-SIDE, (ȧ-lọng'-side) *ad.* A nautical phrase, by the side of a ship.

ALOOF, (ȧ-lọọf') *ad.* At a distance; cautiously; circumspectly.

ALOUD, (ȧ-lọud') *ad.* Loudly; with a great noise.

ALP, (ȧlp) *n. s.* A mountain; that which is mountainous or durable like the Alps.

ALPINE, (ȧl'-pine) *a.* Relating to or resembling the Alps; high; mountainous; a peculiar kind of strawberry.

ALPHA, (ȧl'-fȧ) *n. s.* The first letter in the Greek alphabet, answering to our A; therefore used to signify *the first*, as in *Revelations*, i.

ALPHABET, (ȧl'-fȧ-bẹt) *n. s.* The order of the letters, or elements of speech.

To ALPHABET, (ȧl'-fȧ-bẹt) *v. a.* To range in the order of the alphabet.

ALPHABETARIAN, (ȧl-fȧ-bẹt-ȧ'-rẹ-ȧn) *n. s.* An A B C scholar.

ALPHABETICAL, (ȧl-fȧ-bẹt'-te-kȧl) *a.* In the order or nature of the alphabet.

ALPHABETICK, (ȧl-fȧ-bẹt'-tik)

ALPHABETICALLY, (ȧl-fȧ-bẹt'-tẹ-kȧl-lẹ) *ad.* In an alphabetical manner.

ALREADY, (ȧl-rẹd'-dẹ) *ad.* At this present time, or at some time past.

ALSO, (ȧl'-sọ) *ad.* In the same manner; likewise.

ALT, (ȧlt) *n. s.* The higher part of the scale or gamut.

ALTAR, (ȧl'-ter) *n. s.* The place where offerings to heaven are laid; the table in Christian churches where the communion is administered.

ALTAR-PIECE, (ȧl'-ter-pẹese) *n. s.* A painting placed over the altar.

To ALTER, (ȧl'-ter) *v. a.* To change; to make otherwise.

To ALTER, (ȧl'-ter) *v. n.* To suffer change; to become otherwise.

ALTERABLE, (ȧl'-ter-ȧ-bl) *a.* That which may be changed or altered.

ALTERABLENESS, (ȧl'-ter-ȧ-bl-nẹss) *n. s.* The quality of being alterable, or admitting change.

ALTERABLY, (ąl'-ter-ą-ble) *ad.* In such a manner as may be altered.

ALTERANT, (ąl'-ter-ant) *a.* What has the power of producing changes.

ALTERATION, (ąl-ter-ą'-shun) *n. s.* The act of altering or changing; the change made.

ALTERATIVE, (ąl'-ter-ą-tiv) *a.* Having the quality of altering. In medicine, A term applied to such drugs as have no immediate sensible operation, but gradually gain upon the constitution.

To ALTERCATE, (ąl'-ter-kate) *v. n.* To wrangle; to contend with.

ALTERCATION, (ąl-ter-ką'-shun) *n. s.* Debate; controversy; wrangling.

ALTERNACY, (ąl-ter'-ną-se) *n. s.* Action performed by turns.

ALTERNAL, (ąl-ter'-nal) *a.* Alternative.

ALTERNALLY, (ąl-ter'-nal-le) *ad.* By turns.

ALTERNATE, (ąl-ter'-nate) *a.* Being by turns; one after another.

ALTERNATE, (ąl-ter'-nate) *n. s.* What happens alternately.

To ALTERNATE, (ąl-ter-nate') *v. a.* To perform alternately; to change one thing for another reciprocally.

ALTERNATELY, (ąl-ter'-nate-le) *ad.* In reciprocal succession.

ALTERNATENESS, (ąl-ter'-nate-nes) *n. s.* The state of being alternate.

ALTERNATION, (ąl-tur-ną'-shun) *n. s.* The reciprocal succession of things; alternate performance, in the choral sense.

ALTERNATIVE, (ąl-ter'-ną-tiv) *n. s.* The choice given of two things.

ALTERNATIVE, (ąl-ter'-ną-tiv) *a.* In an alternate manner.

ALTERNATIVELY, (ąl-ter'-ną-tiv-le) *ad.* By turns; reciprocally.

ALTERNATIVENESS, (ąl-ter'-ną-tiv-nes) *n. s.* Reciprocation; the quality or state of being alternative.

ALTERNITY, (ąl-ter'-ne-te) *n. s.* Reciprocal succession.

ALTHEA, (ąl-*the*'-ą) *n. s.* A flowering shrub.

ALTHOUGH, (ąl-TH*O*') *conj.* Notwithstanding; however.

ALTIGRADE, (ąl'-te-grade) *a.* Rising on high.

ALTILOQUENCE, (ąl-til'-lo-kwense) *n. s.* Lofty or pompous language.

ALTIMETRY, (ąl-tim'-me-tre) *n. s.* The art of measuring altitudes.

ALTISONANT, (ąl-tis'-so-nant) *a.* Pompous or lofty in sound.

ALTITUDE, (ąl'-te-tude) *n. s.* Height of place or degree; the elevation of any of the heavenly bodies above the horizon.

ALTIVOLANT, (ąl-tiv'-vo-lant) *a.* High flying.

ALTOGETHER, (ąl-to-gETH-er) *ad.* Completely; without restriction; without exception; conjunctly.

ALTO-RELIEVO, (ąl'-to-re-le'-vo) *n. s.* That kind of relief in sculpture, which projects as much as the life.

ALUDEL, (ąl'-u-del) *n. s.* Subliming pot used in chemistry, fitted into one another without luting.

ALVEARY, (ąl'-ve-ą-re) *n. s.* A beehive.

ALUM, (ąl'-lum) *n. s.* A mineral salt, of an acid taste, with a considerable degree of astringency.

ALUM-STONE, (ąl'-lum-stone) *n. s.* A stone or calx used in surgery.

ALUMINOUS, (ąl-lu'-me-nus) *a.* Relating to, or having the nature of alum.

ALUTATION, (ąl-u-tą'-shun) *n. s.* The tanning or dressing of leather.

ALWAYS, (ąl'-waze) *ad.* Perpetually; constantly; unceasingly; throughout all time.

A. M. An abbreviation for *Artium magister*, or master of arts. *Ante meridiem*, i. e. before noon.

AM, (ąm) The first person of the verb *to be*. See *To* BE.

AMABILITY, (ąm-ą-bil'-e-te) *n. s.* Loveliness; the power of pleasing.

AMAIN, (ą-mane') *ad.* With vehemence; with vigour.

AMALGAM, (ą-mąl'-gąm) } *n. s.* The
AMALGAMA, (ą-mąl'-gą-mą) } mixture of metals by amalgamation.

To AMALGAMATE, (ą-mąl'-gą-mate) *v. a.* To unite metals with quicksilver; to make them soft and ductile.

AMALGAMATION, (ą-mąl-gą-mą'-shun) *n. s.* The act of amalgamating metals.

AMANUENSIS, (ą-man-u-en'-sis) *n. s.* A person who writes what another dictates; or copies what has been written.

AMARANTH, (ąm'-ą-ranth) *n. s.* The name of a plant. In poetry, An imaginary flower which never fades.

AMARANTHINE, (ąm-ą-ran'-*thin*) *a.* Consisting of amaranths.

AMARITUDE, (ą-mar'-re-tude) *n. s.* Bitterness.

AMARULENCE, (ą-mar'-ru-lense) *n. s.* Bitterness.

AMARULENT, (ą-mar'-ru-lent) *a.* Bitter.

To AMASS, (ą-mas') *v. a.* To collect together; to add one thing to another.

AMASSMENT, (ą-mas'-ment) *n. s.* A heap; an accumulation.

AMATEUR, (ąm-ą-ture') *n. s.* A lover of any particular art or science; not a professor.

AMATORIAL, (ąm-ą-to'-re-ąl) } *a.* Relat-
AMATORIOUS, (ąm-ą-to'-re-us) } ing to love.

AMATORY, (ąm'-ą-tur-re) *a.* Relating to love.

AMAUROSIS, (ąm-au-ro'-sis) *n. s.* A dimness of sight.

To AMAZE, (ą-maze') *v. a.* To confuse with wonder or terrour; to put into perplexity.

AMAZE, (ą-maze) *n. s.* Astonishment; confusion either of fear or wonder; the state of being amazed.

AMAZEDLY, (ą-mą'-zed-le) *ad.* Confusedly; with amazement.

AMAZEDNESS, (ą-mą'-zed-nes) *n. s.* Astonishment; the state of being amazed.

AMAZEMENT, (ą-mąze'-mẹnt) *n. s.* Confused apprehension; extreme fear; horrour; extreme dejection; height of admiration; astonishment.

AMAZING, (ą-mą'-zing) *part. a.* Wonderful; perplexing; astonishing.

AMAZINGLY, (ą-mą'-zing-lẹ) *ad.* Wonderfully.

AMAZON, (ąm'-ą-zun) *n. s.* A race of women famous for valour, who inhabited Caucasus; so called from their cutting off their breasts, to use their weapons better; a warlike woman; a virago.

AMAZONIAN, (ąm-ą-zọ'-nẹ-ąn) *a.* Warlike; relating to the Amazons.

AMBAGES, (ąm-bą'-jẹz) *n. s.* A circuit of words; a circumlocutory form of speech.

AMBAGIOUS, (ąm-bą'-jẹ-us) *a.* Circumlocutory.

AMBASSADOUR, (ąm-bąs'-są-dur) *n. s.* A person sent in a public manner from one sovereign power to another.

AMBASSADRESS, (ąm-bąs'-są-drẹs) *n. s.* The lady of an ambassadour.

AMBASSY. See EMBASSY.

AMBER, (ąm'-bur) *n. s.* A yellow transparent substance of a gummous or bituminous consistence.

AMBER, (ąm'-bur) *a.* Consisting of amber.

AMBERGIS, (ąm'-ber-grese) *n. s.* A fragrant drug, produced by the spermatic whale, used both as a perfume and a cordial.

AMBIDEXTERITY, (ąm-bẹ-dex-tẹr'-rẹ-tẹ) *n. s.* Being able equally to use both hands. Figuratively, double dealing.

AMBIDEXTROUS, (ąm'-bẹ-dex-trus) *a.* Having the use of either hand; double dealing

AMBIDEXTROUSNESS, (ąm-bẹ-dex'-trus-nes) *n. s.* The quality of being ambidextrous.

AMBIENT, (ąm'-bẹ-ent) *a.* Surrounding; encompassing.

AMBIGU, (ąm'-bẹ-gu) *n. s.* An entertainment consisting of a medley of dishes.

AMBIGUITY, (ąm-bẹ-gu'-ẹ-tẹ) *n. s.* Uncertainty of signification.

AMBIGUOUS, (ąm-big'-u-us) *a.* Doubtful; having two meanings; using doubtful expressions.

AMBIGUOUSLY, (ąm-big'-u-us-lẹ) *ad.* Doubtfully; uncertainly.

AMBIGUOUSNESS, (ąm-big'-u-us-nes) *n. s.* Uncertainty of meaning; duplicity of signification.

AMBILOGY, (ąm-bil'-lọ-jẹ) *n. s.* Talk of ambiguous signification.

AMBILOQUOUS, (ąm-bil'-lọ-kwus) *a.* Using ambiguous expressions in speech.

AMBILOQUY, (ąm-bil'-ọ-kwẹ) *n. s.* The use of doubtful expressions in speech.

AMBIT, (ąm'-bit) *n. s.* The compass or circuit of any thing. In mathematics, The same as the *Perimeter*, i. e. the line or sum of the lines by which the figure is bounded.

AMBITION, (ąm-bish'-un) *n. s.* The desire of preferment or honour; the eager desire of any thing great or excellent.

AMBITIOUS, (ąm-bish'-us) *a.* Seized with ambition; aspiring; yearning after advancement.

AMBITIOUSNESS, (ąm-bish'-us-nes) *n. s.* The quality of being ambitious.

AMBITUDE, (ąm'-bẹ-tude) *n. s.* Compass; circuit.

To AMBLE, (ąm'-bl) *v. n.* To move upon an amble; to move easily; to walk daintily and affectedly.

AMBLE, (ąm'-bl) *n. s.* A pace or movement of the horse.

AMBLER, (ąm'-blẹr) *n. s.* One who ambles; a pacer.

AMBLINGLY, (ąm'-bling-lẹ) *ad.* With an ambling movement.

AMBROSIA, (ąm-brọ'-zhẹ-ą) *n. s.* The imaginary food of the gods; the name of a plant.

AMBROSIAL, (ąm-brọ'-zhẹ-ąl) } *a.* Of the
AMBROSIAN, (ąm-brọ'-zhẹ-ąn) } nature of ambrosia; delicious.

AMBRY, (ąm'-brẹ) *n. s.* The place where the almoner lives, or where alms are distributed; the place where utensils for housekeeping are kept; a cupboard for cold victuals.

AMBS-ACE, (ąmz-ąse') *n. s.* A double ace; when two dice turn up the ace.

To AMBULATE, (ąm'-bu-late) *v. n.* To move hither and thither.

AMBULATION, (ąm-bu-lą'-shun) *n. s.* Walking.

AMBULATORY, (ąm'-bu-lą-tur-rẹ) *a.* Having the power of walking; moveable, as a court which removes from place to place for the exercise of its jurisdiction.

AMBULATORY, (ąm'-bu-lą-tur-rẹ) *n. s.* A place for walking.

AMBURY, (ąm'-bu-rẹ) *n. s.* A bloody wart on any part of a horse's body.

AMBUSCADE, (ąm-bus-kade') *n. s.* A private station in which men lie to surprise others; ambush.

AMBUSH, (ąm'-bush) *n. s.* The post where soldiers or assassins are placed, in order to fall unexpectedly upon an enemy; the act of surprising another by lying in wait; the state of being posted privately, in order to surprise.

AMBUSHED, (ąm'-bush-ed) *part. a.* Placed in ambush.

AMBUSTION, (ąm-bus'-tẹ-un) *n. s.* A burn or scald.

AMEL, (ąm'-mel) *n. s* The vitreous composition used for enamelling.

To AMELIORATE, (ą-mẹ'-lẹ-ọ-rate) *v. a.* To improve.

AMELIORATION, (ą-mẹ-lẹ-ọ-rą-shun) *n. s.* Improvement.

AMEN, (ą-men') *ad.* A term of assent used in devotions, meaning, at the end of a prayer, *so be it*; at the end of a creed, *so it is*.

AMENABLE, (ą-mẹ'-ną-bl) *a.* Responsible; subject, so as to be liable to account.

AMENANCE, (ą-mẹ-nąnse) *n. s.* Conduct; behaviour; mien.

To AMEND, (ą-mend') *v. a.* To correct; to

reform the life; to restore passages in writers, which are depraved.

To AMEND, (ə-mend') *v. n.* To grow better; to reform.

AMENDABLE, (ə-mend'-ə-bl) *a.* Reparable.

AMENDMENT, (ə-mend'-ment) *n. s.* A change from bad; reformation of life; recovery of health. In law, The correction of an errour in pleading or process.

AMENDS, (ə-mendz) *n. s.* Recompense; compensation.

AMENITY, (ə-men'-ne-te) *n. s.* Pleasantness; agreeableness of situation.

To AMERCE, (ə-mərse') *v. a.* To punish with a pecuniary penalty.

AMERCEABLE, (ə-mərse'-ə-bl) *a.* Liable to amercement, or fine.

AMERCER, (ə-mər'-sər) *n. s.* He that sets a fine upon any misdemeanour.

AMERCEMENT, (ə-mərse'-ment) *n. s.* The pecuniary punishment of an offender.

AMERCIAMENT, (ə-mər'-shē-ə-ment) *n. s.* The same as *amercement* in the juridical sense.

AMES-ACE, (amz-ace') *n. s.* See AMBS-ACE, of which this is a corruption.

AMETHYST, (am'-e-*thist*) *n. s.* A precious stone of a violet colour, bordering on purple. In heraldry, It signifies the same colour in a nobleman's coat, that *purpure* does in a gentleman's.

AMETHYSTINE, (am'-e-*this*-tine) *a.* Resembling an amethyst in colour.

AMIABLE, (ā'-me-ə-bl) *a.* Lovely; pleasing; worthy to be loved.

AMIABLENESS, (ā'-me-ə-bl-nes) *n. s.* The quality of being amiable; loveliness.

AMIABILITY, *n. s.* See AMABILITY.

AMIABLY, (ā'-me-ə-ble) *ad.* In an amiable manner; pleasingly.

AMICABLE, (am'-me-kə-bl) *a.* Friendly; kind.

AMICABLENESS, (am'-me-kə-bl-nes) *n. s.* Friendliness; goodwill.

AMICABLY, (am'-e-kə-ble) *ad.* In an amicable manner.

AMICE, (am-mis') *n. s.* The first or undermost part of a priest's habit, over which he wears the alb.

AMID, (ə-mid') } *prep.* In the midst;
AMIDST, (ə-midst') } mingled with; amongst; surrounded by.

AMISS, (ə-mis') *ad.* Faulty; criminal; wrong; improper; not according to the perfection of the thing, whatever it be; in an ill sense, as *words taken amiss.*

AMISSION, (ə-mish'-un) *n. s.* Loss.

To AMIT, (ə-mit') *v. a.* To lose.

AMITY, (am'-me-te) *n. s.* Friendship.

AMMONIAC, (am-mo'-ne-ak) *n. s.* The name of two drugs; GUM AMMONIAC, and SAL AMMONIAC.

AMMONIACAL, (am-mo-ni'-ə-kal) *a.* Having the properties of ammoniac salt.

AMMUNITION, (am-mu-nish'-un) *n. s.* Military stores.

AMMUNITION BREAD, (am-mu-nish'-un-bred) *n. s.* Bread for the supply of armies or garrisons.

AMNESTY, (am'-nes-te) *n. s.* An act of oblivion.

AMNION, (am-ne-on) } *n. s.* The inner
AMNIOS, (am'-ne-os) } most membrane with which the fœtus in the womb is covered.

AMONG, (ə-mung') } *prep.* Mingled
AMONGST, (ə-mungst') } with; conjoined with others.

AMORIST, (am'-o-rist) *n. s.* A lover; a gallant.

AMOROSA, (am-o-ro'-zə) *n. s.* A wanton.

AMOROSO, (am-o-ro'-zo) *n. s.* A man enamoured.

AMOROUS, (am'-o-rus) *a.* In love; enamoured; naturally inclined to love; relating to love.

AMOROUSLY, (am'-o-rus-le) *ad.* Fondly; lovingly.

AMOROUSNESS, (am'-o-rus-nes) *n. s.* Fondness; lovingness.

AMORTIZATION, (ə-mor-te-zā'-shun) }
AMORTIZEMENT, (ə-mor'-tiz-ment) } *n. s.* In law, The right of transferring lands to mortmain.

To AMORT!ZE, (ə-mor'-tiz) *v. a.* In law, To alien lands or tenements to any corporation, and their successors.

To AMOVE, (ə-move') *v. a.* To remove from a post or station, a juridicial sense; to remove; to move.

To AMOUNT, (ə-mount') *v. n.* To rise to in the accumulative quantity; to compose in the whole.

AMOUNT, (ə-mount') *n. s.* The aggregate, or sum total.

AMOUR, (ə-moor') *n. s.* An affair of gallantry; a love intrigue.

AMPHIBIOUS, (am-fib'-e-us) *a.* Having the faculty of living in two elements air and water. Figuratively, Of a mixed nature.

AMPHIBIOUSNESS, (am-fib'-e-us-nes) *n. s* Capability of living in different elements.

AMPHIBOLOGICAL, (am-fe-bo-lod'-je-kal) *a.* Doubtful.

AMPHIBOLOGY, (am-fe-bol'-o-je) *n. s.* Discourse of uncertain meaning.

AMPHIBOLOUS, (am-fib'-bo-lus) *a.* Tossed from one to another.

AMPHIBOLY, (am-fib'-bo-le) *n. s.* Discourse of various meaning.

AMPHIBRACH, (am'-fe-brak) *s.* A foot, consisting of three syllables, having one syllable long in the middle, and a short one on each side.

AMPHILOGY, *n. s.* Equivocation.

AMPHITHEATRE, (am-fe-*the*'-ə-ter) *n. s.* A building in a circular or oval form, having its area encompassed with rows of seats one above another.

AMPHITHEATRICAL, *a.* Relating to exhibitions in, or to the form of an amphitheatre.

AMPLE, (amp'-pl) *a.* Large, wide; ex-

tended; great in bulk; diffusive; not contracted.

To AMPLIFICATE, (ăm'-plẹ-fẹ-kăte) *v. a.* To enlarge; to amplify.

AMPLIFICATION, (ăm-plẹ-fẹ-kā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Enlargement; extension; diffuseness in language.

AMPLIFIER, (ăm'-plẹ-fī-ẹr) *n. s.* One that enlarges any thing; one that exaggerates.

To AMPLIFY, (ăm'-plẹ-fī) *v. a.* To enlarge; to extend; to exaggerate any thing; to improve by new additions.

To AMPLIFY, (ăm'-plẹ-fī) *v. n.* To speak largely in many words; to exaggerate; to form large representations.

AMPLITUDE, (ăm'-plẹ-tŭde) *n. s.* Extent; largeness; greatness; capacity; copiousness; abundance. In astronomy, An arc of the horizon intercepted between the east and west points, and the center of the sun and stars at their rising and setting. Magnetical amplitude is the arc of the horizon between the sun or star at its rising, and the magnetic east or west point indicated by the compass. Amplitude in gunnery, The range of the shot, or the horizontal right line drawn from the mouth of the cannon to the spot where the shot finally rests.

AMPLY, (ăm'-plẹ) *ad.* Largely; liberally; copiously.

To AMPUTATE, (ăm'-pŭ-tăte) *v. a.* To cut off a limb.

AMPUTATION, (ăm-pŭ-tā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The operation of cutting off a limb, or other part of the body.

AMULET, (ăm'-ŭ-lẹt) *n. s.* A charm hung about the neck, for preventing or curing diseases.

To AMUSE, (ă-mūze') *v. a.* To entertain with tranquillity; to draw on from time to time; to keep in expectation.

AMUSEMENT, (ă-mūze'-mẹnt) *n. s.* That which amuses.

AMUSER, (ă-mū'-zŭr) *n. s.* He that amuses.

AMUSING, (ă-mū'-zing) *a.* Having the
AMUSIVE, (ă-mū'-zĭv) quality of exciting or occupying pleasantly.

AMYGDALATE, (ă-mĭg-dă-lăte) *a.* Made of almonds.

AMYGDALINE, (ă-mĭg'-dă-līne) *a.* Resembling or having the nature of almonds.

AN, (ăn) The article indifinite. It is the same with the article A, (which see) but changed to *an* under the following rules. The article A must be used before all words beginning with a consonant, and before the vowel *u* when long; and the article *An* must be used before all words beginning with a vowel, except long *u*; before words beginning with *h* mute, as *an hour, an heir*, &c. or before words where the *h* is not mute, if the accent be on the second syllable, as *an heroic action, an historical account*, &c. *an* by the old writers is often used for *if*.

ANA, (ă'-nă) *ad.* A word used in the prescriptions of physick, importing the like quantity.

ANABAPTISM, (ăn-ă-băp'-tĭzm) *n. s.* The doctrine of anabaptists.

ANABAPTIST, (ăn-ă-băp'-tĭst) *n. s.* One who allows of, and maintains re-baptizing.

ANABAPTISTICAL, (ăn-ă-băp-tĭs'-tẹ-kăl)
ANABAPTISTICK, (ăn-ă-băp-tĭs'-tĭk) *a.* Relating to the notions of Anabaptists.

ANACAMPTICKS, (ăn-ă-cămp'-tĭks) *n. s.* The doctrine of reflected light, or catoptrics.

ANACATHARTICK, (ăn-ă-kă-*th*ăr'-tĭk) *n. s.* In medicine, that which works upwards.

ANACEPHALÆOSIS, (ăn-ă-sẹf-fă-lẹ'-o-sĭs) *n. s.* In Rhetoric, Recapitulation or summary of the heads of a discourse.

ANACHORITE, (ăn-ăk'-o-rīte) *n. s.* A monk, who leaves the convent for a solitary life; a hermit.

ANACHORETICAL, (ăn-ă-ko-rẹt'-tẹ-kăl) *a.* Relating to an anachorite or hermit.

ANACHRONISM, (ăn-ăk'-krŏ-nĭzm) *n. s.* Errour in computing time.

ANACHRONISTICK, (ăn-ăk'-krŏ-nĭs'-tĭk) *a.* Containing an anachronism.

ANACLATICKS, (ăn-ă-klăt'-ĭks) *n. s.* The doctrine of refracted light; dioptricks.

ANACREONTICK, (ă-năk-krẹ-ŏn'-tĭc) *a.* Applied to poems written in the manner of Anacreon.

ANADIPLOSIS, (ăn-ă-dẹ-plo-sĭs) *n. s.* In rhetorick, A repetition at the commencement of a verse of the last word in the preceding, or the repetition of any word by way of emphasis. In medicine, A reduplication of the paroxysm.

ANAGLYPH, (ăn-ă-glĭf) *n. s.* Ornament effected by sculpture, by chasing, or embossing.

ANAGLYPTICK, (ăn-ă-glĭp'-tĭk) *a.* Relating to the art of carving, chasing, engraving, or embossing plate.

ANAGOGICAL, (ăn-ă-gŏ'-jẹ-kăl) *a.* Relating to anagogicks; mysterious; elevated; religiously exalted.

ANAGOGICKS, (ăn-ă-gŏ'-jĭks) *n. s.* The mystical interpretation of Scripture; one of the four ordinary modes in distinction from the literal, allegorical, and tropological.

ANAGRAM, (ăn'-ă-grăm) *n. s.* The change of one word into another by the transposition of its letters, as Amor into Roma; as also of several words, as from the question of Pilate, quid est veritas? is made the answer, Est vir qui adest.

ANAGRAMMATICAL, (ăn-ă-grăm-măt'-tẹ-kăl) *a.* Of the nature of, or forming an anagram.

ANAGRAMMATICALLY, (ăn-ă-grăm-măt'-tẹ-kăl-lẹ) *ad.* In the manner of an anagram.

ANAGRAMMATISM, (ăn-ă-grăm'-mă-tĭzm) *n. s.* The art or practice of making anagrams.

ANAGRAMMATIST, (ăn-ă-grăm'-mă-tĭst) *n. s.* A maker of anagrams.

To ANAGRAMMATIZE, (ăn-ă-grăm'-mă-tīze) *v. n.* To make anagrams.

ANALECTS, (ăn'-ă-lekts) *n. s.* Collections or fragments of authors; select pieces.

ANALEPTICKS, (ăn-ă-lep'-tiks) *n. s.* In medicine, Restoratives which serve to repair the strength and raise the depressed spirits.

ANALOGICAL, (ăn-ă-lŏdje'-ĕ-kăl) *a.* Used by way of analogy; analogous.

ANALOGICALLY, (ăn-ă-lŏdje'-ĕ-kăl-lĕ) *ad.* In an analogous manner.

ANALOGICALNESS, (ăn-ă-lŏdje'-ĕ-kăl-nĕs) *n. s.* The quality of being analogical.

ANALOGISM, (ă-năl'-lŏ-jizm) *n. s.* An argument from the cause to the effect.

To ANALOGIZE, (ă-năl'-lŏ-jize) *v. a.* To explain by way of analogy.

ANALOGOUS, (ă-năl'-lŏ-gus) *a.* Having analogy; bearing some resemblance.

ANALOGY, (ă-năl'-lŏ-jĕ) *n. s.* In logick, Resemblance between things with regard to some circumstances or effects. In mathematics, The comparison or proportion of numbers or magnitudes one to another.

ANALYSIS, (ă-năl'-lĕ-sis) *n. s.* In logick, The unfolding any matter so as to discover its composition. In mathematicks, The resolution of problems. In chymistry, The separation of a compound body into the several parts of which it consists; a solution of any thing to its first elements.

ANALYTICAL, (ăn-ă-lit'-te-kăl) } *a.* Re-
ANALYTICK, (ăn-ă-lit'-tik) } solving any thing into first principles; proceeding by, or having the nature of analysis.

ANALYTICALLY, (ăn-ă-lit'-tĕ-kăl-lĕ) *ad.* In such a manner as separates compounds into simples.

ANALYTICKS, (ăn-ă-lit'-tiks) *n. s.* The art of analyzing.

To ANALYZE, (ăn'-ă-lize) *v. a.* To resolve a compound into its first principles.

ANALYZER, (ăn'-ă-li-zĕr) *n. s.* The person or thing that analyzes.

ANAMORPHOSIS, (ăn-ă-mŏr'-fŏ-sis) *n. s.* Deformation; a perspective projection of any thing, so that to the eye, at one point of view, it shall appear deformed, in another an exact representation.

ANAPÆST, (ăn'-ă-pĕst) *n. s.* A metrical foot, containing two short syllables and one long; or a dactyl reversed.

ANAPÆSTICK, (ăn-ă-pes'-tik) *a.* Having the nature of, or relating to the anapest.

ANAPHORA, (ă-năf'-fŏ-ră) *n. s.* In Rhetoric, A figure, when several clauses of a sentence are begun with the same word or sound.

ANAPLEROTICK, (ăn-ă-plĕ-rŏt'-tik) *a.* Having the quality of filling. A medical term applied to drugs which encourage the growth of flesh in wounds.

ANARCH, (ăn'-ărk) *n. s.* An author of confusion.

ANARCHIAL, (ă-nar'-kĕ-ăl) } *a.* Confused;
ANARCHICK, (ă-nar'-kik) } without rule or government.

ANARCHISM, (ăn'-ăr-kizm) *n. s.* Confusion.

ANARCHIST, (ăn'-ăr-kist) *n. s.* He who occasions confusion, who lives without submission to rule, or who defies government.

ANARCHY, (ăn'-ăr-kĕ) *n. s.* Want of government; a state without magistracy.

ANASARCA, (ăn-ă-sar'-kă) *n. s.* A sort of dropsy of the whole body.

ANASARCOUS, (ăn-ă-sar'-kus) *a.* Relating to an anasarca.

ANASTOMATICK, (ăn-ă-*sto*-măt'-tik) *a.* In medicine, Having the quality of removing obstructions.

ANASTROPHE, (ă-năs'-trŏ-fĕ) *n. s.* In rhetoric, A figure whereby the order of the words is inverted.

ANATHEMA, (ă-năth'-ĕ-mă) *n. s.* A curse pronounced by ecclesiastical authority; excommunication; the object of the curse, or the person cursed.

ANATHEMATICAL, (ăn-ă-*the*-măt'-ĕ-kăl) *a.* Having the properties of an anathema.

To ANATHEMATIZE, (ăn-ă-*th*'-ĕ-mă-tize) *a.* To curse by ecclesiastical authority.

ANATHEMATIZER, (ăn-ă-*th*'-ĕ-mă-tĭ-zĕr) *n. s.* He who pronounces an anathema.

ANATOMICAL, (ăn-ă-tŏm'-ĕ-kăl) *a.* Relating or belonging to anatomy; proceeding upon principles taught in anatomy.

ANATOMICALLY, (ăn-ă-tŏm'-ĕ-kăl-lĕ) *ad.* In an anatomical manner.

ANATOMIST, (ă-năt'-ŏ-mist) *n. s.* He that studies the structure of animal bodies, by dissection.

To ANATOMIZE, (ă-năt'-tŏ-mize) *v. a.* To dissect or cut asunder an animal; to lay any thing open distinctly.

ANATOMY, (ă-năt'-ŏ-me) *n. s.* The art of dissecting the body; the structure of the body, learned by dissection; the act of dividing any thing; a skeleton; a thin meagre person.

ANCESTOR, (ăn'-sĕs-tŭr) *n. s.* One who has gone before in a family; a forefather.

ANCESTRAL, (ăn-sĕs'-trăl) *a.* Relating to, or resembling ancestors.

ANCESTRY, (ăn'-sĕs-trĕ) *n. s.* Lineage; a series of progenitors; the honour of descent; birth.

ANCHENTRY, (ăne'-tshĕn-trĕ) *n. s.* Antiquity of a family, properly *ancientry*.

ANCHOR, (ăng'-kŭr) *n. s.* A heavy iron to hold the ship, being fixed to the ground; that which confers stability or security; the chape of a buckle.

To ANCHOR, (ăng'-kŭr) *v. n.* To cast anchor.

To ANCHOR, (ăng'-kŭr) *v. a.* To place at anchor; to fix on.

ANCHOR-SMITH, *n. s.* The maker of anchors.

ANCHORAGE, (ăng'-kŭr-ădje) *n. s.* The hold of the anchor; the set of anchors belonging to a ship; the duty paid for the liberty of anchoring in a port.

ANCHORED, (ăng'-kŭr-ĕd) *part. a.* In heraldry, A cross so termed, having the form of an anchor.

ANCHORESS, (ăng'-kŏ-rĕs) *n. s.* A female recluse.

ANCHORET, (ăng'-kŏ-rĕt) } *n. s.* A re-
ANCHORITE, (ăng'-kŏ rite) } cluse; a hermit.

ANCHOVY, (ăn-tshŏ'-vē) *n. s.* A little sea-fish, much used for sauce, or seasoning.

ANCIENT, (āne'-tshĕnt) *a.* Old; of long standing; antique; belonging to times long past; former.

ANCIENTS, (āne'-tshĕnts) *n. s.* Old men. Those that lived in olden time were called *ancients*, opposed to the moderns.

ANCIENT, (āne'-tshĕnt) *n s.* The flag or streamer of a ship; the bearer of a flag.

ANCIENTLY, (āne'-tshĕnt-lē) *ad.* In old times.

ANCIENTRY, (āne'-tshĕn-trē) *n. s.* The honour of ancient lineage; the character or imitation of antiquity.

ANCILLARY, (ăn'-sĭl-ă-rē) *a.* Having the nature of an handmaid.

AND, (ănd) *conj.* The particle by which sentences or terms are joined.

ANDANTE, (ăn-dăn'-tă) *a.* In musick, Expressive; distinct; exact.

ANDIRON, (ănd'-ī-rŭn) *n. s.* Irons at the end of a fire-grate, in which the spit turns.

ANDROGYNAL, (ăn-drŏdje'-ē-năl) } *a.*
ANDROGYNOUS, (ăn-drŏdje'-ē-nŭs) } Having two sexes; hermaphroditical. In botany, An epithet for plants bearing male and female flowers upon one root.

ANDROGYNE, (ăn-drŏd'-jine) *n. s.* A kind of hermaphrodite; an effeminate man.

ANECDOTE, (ăn'-ĕk-dŏte) *n. s.* Something yet unpublished; a biographical incident; a minute passage of private life.

ANECDOTICAL, (ăn-ĕk-dŏt'-ĕ-kăl) *a.* Relative to anecdotes.

ANEMOGRAPHY, (ăn-ē-mŏg'-gră-fē) *n. s.* The description of the winds.

ANEMOMETER, (ăn-ē-mŏm'-mē-tĕr) *n. s.* An instrument to measure the strength or velocity of the wind.

ANEMONE, (ă-nĕm'-ŏ-nē) *n. s.* The wind flower.

ANEMOSCOPE, (ă-nĕm'-ŏ-skŏpe) *n. s.* A machine to foretel the changes of the wind.

ANENT, (ă-nĕnt') *prep.* Concerning; about; over against.

ANEURISM, (ăn'-ū-rĭzm) *n. s.* In medicine, A disease of the arteries, in which they become excessively dilated.

ANEW, (ă-nū') *ad.* Over again.

ANGEL, (āne'-jĕl) *n. s.* Originally a messenger; a spirit employed by God in human affairs; sometimes used in a bad sense; as, *angels of darkness; angel*, in Scriptnre, sometimes, means *man of God, prophet*. A piece of money impressed with an angel, rated at ten shillings.

ANGEL, (āne'-jĕl) *a.* Resembling angels; angelical.

ANGEL-SHOT, (āne'-jĕl-shŏt) *n. s.* In gunnery, Chain shot, a cannon bullet cut in two, and the halves joined together by a chain.

ANGELICAL, (ăn-jĕl'-ĕ-kăl) } *a.* Resem-
ANGELICK, (ăn-jĕl'-lĭk) } bling angels; partaking of the nature of angels; belonging to angels.

ANGELET, (āne'-jĕ-lĕt) *n. s.* A musical instrument, somewhat resembling a lute; a gold coin, the value of half an *angel*.

ANGER, (ăng'-gŭr) *n. s.* Discomposure or passion of the mind, upon any injury; pain or smart of a sore or swelling.

To ANGER, (ăng'-gŭr) *v. a.* To make angry; to provoke or enrage.

ANGIOGRAPHY, (ăn-jē-ŏg'-gră-fē) *n. s.* In medicine, A description of vessels in the human body.

ANGIOLOGY, (ăn-jē-ŏl'-lŏ-jē) *n. s.* In medicine, The doctrine of the arteries, nerves, and vessels of the human body.

ANGIOSPERMOUS, (ăn-jē-ŏ-spĕr'-mŭs) *a.* In botany, A term applied to such plants as have their seed included in a pod or vessel.

ANGIOTOMY, (ăn-jē-ŏt'-tŏ mē) *n. s.* A cutting open of the vessels.

ANGLE, (ăng'-gl) *n. s.* The inclination of two lines or planes to each other, which meet together at a point called the vertex or angular point; a corner.

ANGLE, (ăng'-gl) *n. s.* A fishing-rod.

To ANGLE, (ăng'-gl) *v. n.* To fish with a rod and hook. Figuratively, To entice or try to gain by artifice.

ANGLER, (ăng'-glĕr) *n. s.* He that fishes with an angle.

ANGLICAN, (ăng'-glĕ-kăn) *n. s.* A member of the church of England.

To ANGLICISE, (ăng'-glĕ-sīze) *v. a.* To make English

ANGLICISM, (ăng'-glĕ-sĭzm) *n. s.* An English idiom.

ANGLING, (ăng'-glĭng) *n. s.* The art of fishing with a rod.

ANGOUR, (ăng'-gŭr) *n. s.* Pain.

ANGRILY, (ăng'-grĕ-lē) *ad.* In an angry manner.

ANGRY, (ăng'-grē) *a.* Provoked; affected with anger; excited by resentment. Painful; inflamed, as a wound.

ANGUISH, (ăng'-gwĭsh) *n. s.* Excessive pain of body, or grief of mind.

ANGULAR, (ăng'-gū-lăr) *a.* Having angles or corners; consisting of an angle.

ANGULARITY, (ăng-gū-lăr'-ĕ-tē) *n. s.* The quality of being angular.

ANGULARNESS, (ăng'-gū-lăr-nĕs) *n. s.* Being angular.

ANGULATED, (ăng'-gū-lā-tĕd) *a.* Formed with angles.

ANGUSTATION, (ăn-gŭs-tā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of making narrow; the state of being narrowed.

ANHELATION, (ăn-hē-lā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of panting; being out of breath.

ANHELOSE, (ăn-hē-lōse') *a.* Out of breath.

ANILENESS, (ă-nīle'-nĕs) } *n. s.* The state
ANILITY, (ă-nĭl'-lē-tē) } of being an old woman; dotage; imbecility.

ANIMABLE, (ăn'-ĕ-mă-bl) *a.* That which may receive animation.

ANIMADVERSION, (ăn'-ĕ-măd-vĕr'-shŭn) *n. s.* Perception; the act or power of taking notice; reproof; punishment. In law, An ecclesiastical *animadversion* has only a respect to a temporal punishment.

ANIMADVERSIVE, (ăn-ĕ-măd-vĕr'-sĭv) *a.* Percipient; having the power of noticing.

To ANIMADVERT, (ăn-ĕ-măd-vĕrt') *v. n.* To take notice; to pass censure.

ANIMADVERTER, (ăn-ĕ-măd-vĕr'-ter) *n. s.* He that passes censure.

ANIMAL, (ăn'-ĕ-măl) *n. s.* A living corporeal creature.

ANIMAL (ăn'-ĕ-măl) *a.* That which belongs to animals; animal is used in opposition to spiritual.

ANIMALCULE, (ăn-ĕ-măl'-kūle) *n. s.* A minute animal.

ANIMALITY, (ăn-ĕ-măl'-ĕ-tē) *n. s.* Animal existence.

To ANIMATE, (ăn'-ĕ-māte) *v. a.* To quicken; to make alive; to give powers to; to encourage.

ANIMATE, (ăn'-ĕ-māte) *a.* Alive; possessing animal life.

ANIMATED, (ăn'-ĕ-mā-tĕd) *part. a.* Lively; vigorous.

ANIMATION, (ăn-ĕ-mā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of animating; the state of being enlivened.

ANIMATIVE, (ăn'-ĕ-mā-tĭv) *a.* Having the power of giving life.

ANIMATOR, (ăn'-ĕ-mā-tŭr) *n. s.* That which gives life.

ANIMOSE, (ăn-ĕ-mōse') *a.* Full of spirit; hot.

ANIMOSITY, (ăn-ĕ-mŏs'-sĕ-tē) *n. s.* Vehemence of hatred; passionate malignity.

ANISE, (ăn'-nĭs) *n. s.* A species of apium or parsley, with large sweet scented seeds.

ANKER, (ăng'-kĕr) *n. s.* A liquid measure chiefly used at Amsterdam, about 64 quarts.

ANKLE, (ăngk'-kl) *n. s.* The joint which connects the foot to the leg.

ANNALIST, (ăn'-nă-lĭst) *n. s.* A writer of anals.

ANNALS, (ăn'-nălz) *n. s.* History digested in the order of time.

To ANNEAL, (ăn-nēle') *v. a.* To temper glass or metals by heat.

ANNEALING, (ăn-nēle'-ĭng) *n. s.* The art of tempering glass, &c.

To ANNEX, (ăn-nĕks') *v. a.* To unite to at the end; to unite a smaller thing to a greater.

ANNEXATION, (ăn-nĕk-sā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Conjunction; addition; union.

ANNEXION, (ăn-nĕk'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of annexing or state of being annexed.

ANNEXMENT, (ăn-nĕks'-mĕnt) *n. s.* The act of annexing; the thing annexed.

ANNIHILABLE, (ăn-nī'-hĕ-lā-bl) *a.* Capable of being annihilated or reduced to nothing.

To ANNIHILATE, (ăn-nī'-hĕ-lāte) *v. a.* To reduce to nothing; to destroy; to annul.

ANNIHILATE, (ăn-nī'-hĕ-lāte) *a.* Annihilated.

ANNIHILATION, (ăn-nī-hĕ-lā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of reducing to nothing; the state of being reduced to nothing.

ANNIVERSARY, (ăn-nĕ-vĕr'-sā-rē) *n. s.* A day celebrated as it returns in the course of the year.

ANNIVERSARY, (ăn-nĕ-vĕr'-sā-rē) *a.* Annual; yearly.

ANNIVERSE, (ăn'-nĕ-vĕrse) *n. s.* Anniversary.

ANNO DOMINI, (ăn'-nō-dŏm'-ĕ-nī) In the year of our Lord; as, *anno domini*, or, *A. D.* 1826; that is, in the 1826th year from the birth of our Saviour.

ANNOISANCE, (ăn-nŏe'-zănse) *n. s.* A nuisance.

ANNOMINATION, (ăn-nŏm-mĕ-nā'-shŭn) Alliteration.

To ANNOTATE, (ăn'-nō-tāte) *v. a.* To make annotations or comments.

ANNOTATION, (ăn-nō-tā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Notes or comments written upon books.

ANNOTATOR, (ăn-nō tā'-tŭr) *n. s.* A writer of notes; a commentator.

To ANNOUNCE, (ăn-nŏunse') *v. a.* To publish; to pronounce; to declare to.

ANNOUNCEMENT, (ăn-nŏunse'-mĕnt) *n. s.* A declaration an advertisement.

ANNOUNCER, (ăn-nŏunse'-ĕr) *n. s.* A declarer a proclaimer.

To ANNOY, (ăn-nŏe') *v. a.* To incommode; to vex.

ANNOY, (ăn-nŏe') *n. s.* Injury; molestation.

ANNOYANCE, (ăn-nŏe'-ănse) *n. s.* That which annoys; the act of annoying; the state of being annoyed; one who annoys.

ANNUAL, (ăn'-nū-ăl) *a.* Coming yearly; being reckoned by the year; lasting only a year.

ANNUALLY, (ăn'-nū-ăl-lē) *ad.* Yearly; every year.

ANNUITANT, (ăn-nū'-ĕ-tănt) *n. s.* One who possesses or receives an annuity.

ANNUITY, (ăn-nū'-ĕ-tē) *n. s.* A yearly rent; a yearly allowance.

To ANNUL, (ăn-nŭl') *v. a.* To make void; to abolish; to nullify; to reduce to nothing.

ANNULAR, (ăn'-nū-lăr) *a.* Having the form of a ring.

ANNULARY, (ăn'-nū-lā-rē) *a.* In the form of rings.

ANNULET, (ăn'-nū-lĕt) *n. s.* A little ring. In heraldry, A charge distinguishing the fifth son. In architecture, The small square members, in the Dorick capital, under the quarter round.

ANNULMENT, (ăn-nŭl'-mĕnt) *n. s.* The act of annulling.

To ANNUMERATE, (ăn-nū'-mĕ-rāte) *v. a.* To add to a former number.

ANNUMERATION, (ăn-nū-mĕ-rā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Addition to a former number.

To ANNUNCIATE, (ăn-nŭn'-shĕ-āte) *v. a.* To announce; to bring tidings.

ANNUNCIATION, (ăn-nŭn-shē-ā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of proclaiming or announcing; the name given to the day celebrated in memory of the angel's salutation of the blessed Virgin, solemnized on the twenty-fifth of March.

ANODYNE, (ăn'-ō-dīne) *n. s.* Medicine which assuages pain.

To ANOINT, (ā-nŏint') *v. a.* To rub over with unctuous matter; to consecrate by unction.

ANOINTER, (ā-nŏin'-tẽr) *n. s.* He that anoints.

ANOINTMENT, (ā-nŏint-mẽnt) *n. s.* The act of anointing, or state of being anointed.

ANOMALISM, (ā-nŏm'-ā-lĭzm) *n. s.* Anomaly; irregularity; something varying from the general rule.

ANOMALISTICAL, (ā-nŏm-ā-lĭs'-tē-kăl) *a.* Irregular; a term in astronomy.

ANOMALOUS, (ā-nŏm'-ā-lŭs) *a.* Irregular; out of rule.

ANOMALY, (ā-nŏm'-ā-lē) *n. s.* Irregularity; deviation from the common rule.

ANOMY, (ăn'-ō-mē) *n. s.* Breach of law.

ANON, (ā-nŏn') *ad.* Quickly; soon; sometimes, now and then.

ANONYMOUS, (ā-nŏn'-ē-mŭs) *a.* Wanting a name.

ANONYMOUSLY, (ā-nŏn'-ē-mŭs-lē) *ad.* Not having a name.

ANOREXY, (ăn'-nō-rĕk-sē) *n. s.* Inappency; loathing of food.

ANOTHER, (ă-nŭTH'-ŭr) *a.* Not the same; one more; not one's self; different.

ANSATED, (ăn'-sā-tĕd) *a.* Having handles.

ANSLAIGHT, (ăn'-slāte) *n. s.* An attack; a fray; the parent, perhaps, of ONSLAUGHT, which see.

To ANSWER, (ăn'-sẽr) *v. n.* To speak in return, or in opposition; to be accountable for; to vindicate; to give an account; to correspond to; to suit; to be equivalent to; to bear proportion to; to succeed; to appear to a call or summons; to act reciprocally; to stand as opposite or correlative to something else.

To ANSWER, (ăn'-sẽr) *v. a.* To speak in return to a question or petition; to be equivalent to; to satisfy any claim or demand; to perform what is endeavoured; to comply with.

ANSWER, (ăn'-sẽr) *n. s.* That which is said in return to a question; an account to be given to justice. In law, a confutation of a charge.

ANSWERABLE, (ăn'-sẽr-ā-bl) *a.* Admitting a reply; liable to give an account; correspondent to; proportionate; suitable; equal to; equivalent.

ANSWERABLY, (ăn-sẽr-ā-blē) *ad.* In due proportion; suitably.

ANSWERABLENESS, (ăn-sẽr-ā-bl-nĕs) *n. s.* The quality of being answerable.

ANT, (ănt) *n. s.* An emmet; a pismire.

ANT-HILL, (ănt'-hĭll) *n. s.* The small protuberances raised by the ants making their nests.

ANTAGONISM, (ăn-tăg'-ō-nĭzm) *n. s.* Contest.

ANTAGONIST, (ăn-tăg'-ō-nĭst) *n. s.* One who contends; an opponent. In anatomy, The *antagonist* is that muscle which counteracts some others.

ANTAGONISTICK, (ăn-tăg-ō-nĭs'-tĭk) *a.* Contending as an antagonist.

To ANTAGONIZE, (ăn-tăg'-ō-nīze) *v. n.* To contend.

ANTAGONY, (ăn-tăg'-ō-nē) *n. s.* Contest; opposition.

ANTALGICK, (ăn-tăl'-jĭk) *a.* Having the quality of softening pain.

ANTANACLASIS, (ănt-ā-nā-klā'-sĭs) *n. s.* A figure in rhetorick, When the same word is repeated in a different, if not in a contrary signification. It is also a returning to the matter at the end of a long parenthesis.

ANTAPHRODITICK, (ănt-ā-frō-dĭte'-ĭk) *a.* Medicines against the venereal disease.

ANTAPOPLECTICK, (ănt-ăp-pō-plĕk'-tĭk) *a.* Good against an apoplexy.

ANTARCTICK, (ăn-tărk'-tĭk) *a.* An epithet applied to the South Pole, in opposition to the Arctic or North Pole.

ANTARTHRITICK, (ănt-ăr-thrĭt'-ĭk) *a.* Good against the gout.

ANTASTHMATICK, (ănt-ăst-măt'-ĭk) *a.* Good against the asthma.

ANTE, (ăn'-tē) A Latin particle signifying *before*, frequently used in compositions; as, *antediluvian*, before the flood.

ANTECEDANEOUS, (ăn'-tē-sē-dā'-nē-ŭs) *a.* Going before.

To ANTECEDE, (ăn-tē-sēde') *v. n.* To precede; to go before.

ANTECEDENCE, (ăn-tē-sē'-dĕnse) }
ANTECEDENCY, (ăn-tē-sē'-dĕn-sē) } *n. s.* Precedence; the act or state of going before.

ANTECEDENT, (ăn-tē-sē'-dĕnt) *a.* Going before; preceding.

ANTECEDENT, (ăn-tē-sē'-dĕnt) *n. s.* That which goes before. In grammar, The noun to which the relative is subjoined. In logick, The first proposition of an enthymeme or argument, consisting only of two propositions.

ANTECEDENTLY, (ăn-tē-sē'-dĕnt-lē) *ad.* Previously.

ANTECESSOR, (ăn-tē-sĕs'-sŭr) *n. s.* One who goes before; the principal. In law, One that possessed the land before the present possessor.

ANTECHAMBER, (ăn'-tē-tshām-bẽr) *n. s.* The chamber that leads to the chief apartment.

ANTECHAPEL, (ăn'-tē-tshăp-pl) *n. s.* That part of the chapel through which the passage is to the choir or body of it.

ANTECURSOR, (ăn'-tē-kŭr-sŭr) *n. s.* One who runs before.

To ANTEDATE, (ăn'-tē-dāte) *n. s.* Anticipation.

ANTEDILUVIAN, (ăn-tē-dē-lū'-vē-ăn) *a.* Existing before the deluge.

ANTEDILUVIAN, (ăn-tē-dē-lū'-vē-ăn) *n. s.* One that lived before the flood.

ANTELOPE, (ănt'-tẹ-lope) *n. s.* A species of goat with curled or wreathed horns.

ANTELUCAN, (ănt-tẹ-lu'-kăn) *a.* Early; before day-light.

ANTEMERIDIAN, (ănt-tẹ-me-rid'-ẹ-ăn) *a.* Before noon.

ANTEMETICK, (ănt-ẹ-met'-ik) *a.* In medicine, Having the power of stopping vomiting.

ANTEMUNDANE, (ănt-tẹ-mun'-dane) *a.* Before the creation of the world.

ANTEPASCHAL, (ănt-tẹ-pas'-kăl) *a.* Relating to the time before Easter.

ANTEPAST, (ănt'-tẹ-past) *n. s.* A foretaste.

ANTEPENULT, (ănt-tẹ-pe-nult') *n. s.* The last syllable but two.

ANTEPILEPTICK, (ănt'-ẹp-ẹ-lep'-tik) *a.* A medicine against convulsions.

To ANTEPONE, (ănt'-tẹ-pone) *v. a.* To set one thing before another.

ANTEPREDICAMENT, (ănt'-tẹ-pre-dik'-ă-ment) *n. s.* Something previous to the doctrine of the predicament.

ANTERIORITY, (ănt-tẹ-re-or'-ẹ-tẹ) *n. s.* Priority.

ANTERIOUR, (ănt-tẹ'-re-ur) *a.* Going before; prior to.

ANTEROOM, *n. s.* The room through which the passage is to a principal apartment.

ANTETEMPLE, (ănt'-tẹ-tem-pl) *n. s.* What we now call the nave in a church.

ANTES, (ănt'-tez) *n. s.* In architecture, Jaumbs or square pillars on each side of the doors of temples.

To ANTEVERT, (ănt'-tẹ-vert) *v. a.* To prevent.

ANTHELMINTHICK, (ăn-*th*el-min'-*th*ik) *a.* In medicine, Having the power of destroying worms.

ANTHEM, (ăn'-*th*em) *n. s.* A song, performed as part of divine service.

ANTHOLOGY, (ăn-*th*ol'-ọ-jẹ) *n. s.* The doctrine of flowers; a collection of flowers. Figuratively, A collection of poems.

ANTHOLOGICAL, (ăn-*th*o-lọdj'-ẹ-kăl) *a.* Relating to anthology.

ANTHONY'S FIRE, (ănt'-tọ-nex-fire') *n. s.* The erysipelas.

ANTHROPOLOGY, (ăn'-*th*rọ-pọl'-ọ-jẹ) *n. s.* The doctrine of anatomy.

ANTHROPOMORPHITE, (ăn-*th*rọ-pọ-mọr'-fite) *n. s.* One who believes a human form in the Deity.

ANTHROPOPHAGI, (ăn-*th*rọ-pọf'-ă-ji) *n. s.* Man-eaters; cannibals.

ANTHROPOPHAGY, (ăn'-*th*rọ-pọf'-ă-jẹ) *n. s.* Cannibalism.

ANTHROPOSOPHY, (ăn'-*th*rọ-pọs'-ọ-fẹ) *n. s.* The knowledge of the nature of man.

ANTHYPNOTICK, (ănt'-hip-nọt'-ik) *a.* In medicine, Having the power of preventing sleep.

ANTHYPOPHORA, (ăn-*th*i-pọf'-ọ-rẹ) *n. s.* In rhetorick, A figure wherein the objections of an adversary are brought forward in order to be answered.

ANTHYSTERICK, (ănt-his-ter'-ik) *a.* Good against hystericks.

ANTI, (ăn'-tẹ) A particle much used in composition with words derived from the Greek, and signifies *contrary to*; as, *antimonarchial*, opposing monarchy.

ANTIARTHRITICKS, (ăn-tẹ-ăr-*th*rit'-iks) *n. s.* Medicines to assuage the gout.

ANTICACHECTICS, (ăn'-tẹ-kă-kek'-tiks) *n. s.* Medicines for a bad constitution.

ANTICHRIST, (ăn'-tẹ-krist') *n. s.* The great enemy to Christianity.

ANTICHRISTIAN, (ăn-tẹ-kris'-tẹ-ăn) *a.* Opposite to Christianity.

ANTICHRISTIAN, (ăn-tẹ-kris'-tẹ-ăn) *n. s.* He who is an enemy to Christianity.

ANTICHRISTIANISM, (ăn-tẹ-kris'-tẹ-ăn-izm) *n. s.* Opposition to Christianity.

ANTICHRISTIANITY, (ăn'-tẹ-kris-tẹ-ăn'-ẹ-tẹ) *n. s.* Contrariety or opposition to Christianity.

To ANTICIPATE, (ăn-tis'-ẹ-pate) *v. a.* To take up before hand; to go before so as to preclude others; to enjoy in expectation; to foretaste.

ANTICIPATION (ăn'-tis-sẹ-pa'-shun) *n. s.* The act of anticipating; foretaste.

ANTICIPATOR, (ăn-tis'-sẹ-pa-tur) *n. s.* A preventer; a forestaller.

ANTICIPATORY, (ăn-tis'-sẹ-pa-tur-rẹ) *a.* Taking up something before its time.

ANTICK, (ăn'-tik) *a.* Odd; ridiculously wild.

ANTICK, (ăn'-tik) *n. s.* He that plays anticks; a buffoon; odd appearance.

ANTICLIMAX, (ăn-tẹ-kli'-măks) *n. s.* In rhetorick, A sentence in which the last part expresses something lower than the first.

ANTICOR, (ăn'-tẹ-kọr) *n. s.* A veterinary term, A preternatnral swelling in a horse's breast, opposite to his heart.

ANTICOSMETICK, (ăn'-tẹ-kọs-met'-ik) *a.* Destructive of beauty.

ANTIDOTAL, (ăn-tẹ-dọ'-tăl) } *a.* Having the quality of an antidote; counteracting poison.
ANTIDOTARY, (ăn'-tẹ-dọte'-ă-rẹ) }

ANTIDOTE, (ăn'-tẹ-dọte) *n. s.* A medicine given to expel the mischiefs of another, as of poison.

ANTIEPISCOPAL, (ăn'-tẹ-ẹ-pis'-kọ-păl) *a.* Adverse to episcopacy.

ANTIFEBRILE, (ăn-tẹ-feb'-ril) *a.* Good against fevers.

ANTILOGARITHM, (ăn-tẹ-lọg'-ă-ri*th*m) *n. s.* The complement of the logarithm of a sine, tangent, or secant; or the difference of that logarithm from the logarithm of ninety degrees.

ANTIMINISTERIAL, (ăn'-tẹ-min-is-tẹ'-rẹ-ăl) *a.* Opposing the ministry of the country.

ANTIMONARCHICAL, (ăn'-tẹ-mọ-nar'-kẹ-kăl) *a.* Against government by a single person.

ANTIMONARCHIST, (ăn-tẹ-mọn'-ăr-kist) *n. s.* An enemy to monarchy.

ANTIMONIAL, (ăn-tẹ-mọ'-nẹ-ăl) *a.* Composed of, or of the nature of antimony.

ANTIMONY, (ăn'-tẹ-mun-ẹ) *n. s.* A mineral substance, used in manufactures and medicine.

ANTINEPHRITICKS, (ăn-tē-nē-frĭt'-ĭks) *n. s.* Medicines against diseases of the kidnies.

ANTINOMIAN, (ăn-tē-nō'-mē-ăn) *n. s.* One of a sect who denied the obligation of the moral law.

ANTINOMIAN, (ăn-tē-nō'-mē-an) *a.* Relating to the Antinomians.

ANTINOMIANISM, (ăn-tē-nō'-mē-ăn-ĭsm) *n. s.* The tenets of the Antinomians.

ANTINOMY, (ăn-tĭn'-ō-mē) *n. s.* A contradiction between two laws, or two articles of the same law.

ANTIPAPAL, (ăn-tē-pā'-păl)
ANTIPAPISTICAL, (ăn-tē-pā-pĭs'-tē-kăl) *a.* Opposing popery.

ANTIPARALLELS, (ăn-tē-păr-ră-lĕls) *a.* In geometry, Lines which make equal angles with two other lines, but in a contrary order.

ANTIPARALYTICK, (ăn'-tē-păr-ă-lĭt'-ĭk) *a.* Efficacious against the palsy.

ANTIPATHETICAL, (ăn'-tē-pă-*th*ĕt'-ē-kăl)
ANTIPATHETICK, (ăn'-tē-pă-*th*ĕt'-ĭk) *a.* Of an opposite disposition; having a natural repugnance to.

ANTIPATHY, (ăn-tĭp'-ă-*th*ē) *n. s.* A natural contrariety to any thing, so as to shun it involuntarily; utter aversion.

ANTIPERISTASIS, (ăn'-tē-pĕ-rĭs'-tă-sĭs) *n. s.* The opposition of a contrary quality, by which the quality it opposes becomes heightened.

ANTIPESTILENTIAL, (ăn'-tē-pĕs-tē-lĕn'-shăl) *a.* Efficacious against the plague.

ANTIPHLOGISTICK, *a.* Good against inflammation.

ANTIPHLOGISTICKS, *n. s.* Medicines which check inflammation.

ANTIPHON, (ăn'-tē-fŏn)
ANTIPHONY, (ăn-tĭf'-ō-nē) *n.s.* The chant or alternate singing in the choirs of cathedrals; an echo, or response.

ANTIPHONAL, (ăn-tĭf'-ō-năl) *a.* Relating to the antiphon.

ANTIPHONAL, (ăn-tĭf'-ō-năl) *n. s.* A book of anthems.

ANTIPHRASIS, (ăn-tĭf'-frā-sĭs) *n. s.* The use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning.

ANTIPHRASTICALLY, (ăn-tē-frăs'-tē-kăl-lē) *ad.* In the manner of an antiphrasis.

ANTIPODAL, (ăn-tĭp'-ō-dăl) *a.* Relating to the countries inhabited by the antipodes.

ANTIPODES, (ăn-tĭp'-ō-dēz) *n. s.* Those people who, living on the other side of the globe, have their feet directly opposite to ours; used figuratively for direct opposition.

ANTIPOPE, (ăn'-tē-pōpe) *n. s.* He that usurps the popedom.

ANTIPRELATICAL, (ăn'-tē-prē-lā'-ē-kăl) *a.* Adverse to prelacy.

ANTIPTOSIS, (ăn-tĭp-tō'-sĭs) *n. s.* A figure in grammar by which one case is put for another.

ANTIQUARIAN, (ăn-tē-kwā-rē-ăn) *a.* Relating to antiquity.

ANTIQUARIANISM, (ăn-tē-kwā'-rē-ăn-ĭsm) *n. s.* Love of antiquities.

ANTIQUARY, (ăn'-tē-kwā-rē) *n. s.* A man studious of antiquity; a collector of ancient things.

To ANTIQUATE, (ăn'-tē-kwāte) *v. a.* To make obsolete.

ANTIQUATEDNESS, (ăn'-tē-kwā-tĕd-nĕs) *n. s.* The state of being obsolete.

ANTIQUE, (ăn-tēek') *a.* Ancient; of great antiquity; of old fashion.

ANTIQUE, (ăn-tēek') *n. s.* An antiquity; an ancient rarity.

ANTIQUENESS, (ăn-tēek'-nĕs) *n. s.* An appearance of antiquity.

ANTIQUITY, (ăn-tĭk'-kwē-tē) *n. s.* Old times; the people of old times; the remains of old times; old age; ancientness.

ANTISCII, (ăn-tē'-shē-ī) *n. s.* In geography, The people who inhabit on different sides of the equator, who, consequently, at noon have their shadows projected opposite ways.

ANTISCORBUTICAL, or ANTISCORBUTICK, (ăn'-tē-skōr-bū-tē-kăl, ăn'-tē-skōr-bū'-tĭk) *a.* Efficacious against the scurvy.

ANTISEPTICK, (ăn-tē-sĕp'-tĭk) *a.* Counteracting putrefaction.

ANTISEPTICKS, (ăn-tē-sĕp'-tĭks) *n. s.* Medicines resisting putrefaction.

ANTISPASIS, (ăn-tĭs'-pă-sĭs) *n. s.* In medicine, The revulsion of any humour into another part.

ANTISPASMODICKS, (ăn-tē-spăz-mŏd'-ĭks) *n. s.* Medicines that relieve spasms.

ANTISPASTICKS, (ăn-tē-spăs'-tĭks) *n. s.* Medicines which cause a revulsion of the humours.

ANTISPLENETICK, (ăn-tē-splĕn'-ē-tĭk) *a.* Efficacious in diseases of the spleen.

ANTISTROPHE, (ăn-tĭs'-trō-fē) *n. s.* In an ode sung in parts, the second stanza of every three, or sometimes every second stanza; an alternate conversion of the same words in different sentences.

ANTITHESIS, (ăn-tĭ*th*'-ē-sĭs) *n. s.* Opposition of words or sentiments.

ANTITHETICAL, (ăn-tē-*th*ĕt'-ē-kăl) *a.* Placed in contrast.

ANTITYPE, (ăn'-tē-tīpe) *n. s.* That which is resembled or shadowed out by the type; that of which the type is the representation.

ANTITYPICAL, (ăn-tē-tĭp'-ē-kăl) *a.* That which relates to an antitype.

ANTIVENEREAL, (ăn'-tē-vē-nē'-rē-ăl) *a.* Good against the venereal disease.

ANTLER, (ănt'-lĕr) *n. s.* Properly the first branches of a stag's horns; but, generally, any of his branches.

ANTOECI, (ăn-tēē'-sī) *n. s.* Those inhabitants of the earths who live under the same meridian, and at the same distance from the equator; the one toward the north, and the other to the south.

ANTONOMASIA, (ăn-tō-nō-mā'-zhē-ă) *n. s.* A form of speech, in which, for a proper name, is put the name of some dignity. Thus a king is called his majesty.

ANTRE, (ăn'-tĕr) A cavern; a den.

ANVIL, (ăn'-vil) *n. s.* The iron block on which metal is laid to be hammered.

ANXIETY, (ăng-zī'-ē-tē) *n. s.* Trouble of mind about some future event; depression of spirits.

ANXIOUS, (ăngk'-shē-ŭs) *a.* Disturbed about some uncertain event; careful, unquiet; careful, as of a thing of great importance.

ANXIOUSLY, (ăngk'-shē-ŭs-lē) *ad.* In an anxious manner.

ANXIOUSNESS, (ăngk'-shē-ŭs-nĕs) *n. s.* The quality of being anxious.

ANY, (ĕn'-nē) *a.* Every; whoever he be; whosoever; whatsoever. Used in composition, as anything, anywhither, &c.

AORIST, (ā'-ō-rĭst) *n. s.* Indefinite; a term in the Greek grammar.

AORTA, (ā-ŏr'-tă) *n. s.* The great artery which rises immediately out of the left ventricle of the heart.

APACE, (ă-pāse') *ad.* Quickly; hastily; with speed.

APAGOGICAL, (ăp-ă-gŏ'-jē-kăl) *a.* A demonstration which does not prove the thing directly, but shews the absurdity of denying it.

APARITHMESIS, (ăp-ă-*rith*'-mē-sĭs) *n. s.* A figure in rhetorick; enumeration.

APART, (ă-pärt') *ad.* Separately; in a state of distinction; distinctly; at a distance from.

APARTMENT, (ă-pärt'-ment) *n. s.* A room.

APATHETICK, (ăp-ă-*thĕt*'-ĭk) *a.* Without feeling.

APATHIST, (ăp'-ă-*thĭst*) *n. s.* A man without feeling.

APATHISTICAL, (ăp-ă-*thĭs*'-tē-kăl) *a.* Indifferent; unfeeling.

APATHY, (ăp'-ă-*thē*) *n. s.* The quality of not feeling; exemption from passion.

APE, (āpe) *n. s.* A kind of monkey; an imitator.

To APE, (āpe) *v. a.* To imitate.

APEAK, (ă-pēke') *ad.* In a posture to pierce; formed with a point.

APERIENT, (ă-pē'-rē-ĕnt) *a.* Gently purgative.

APERT, (ă-pĕrt') *a.* Open.

APERTLY, (ă-pĕrt'-lē) *ad.* Openly.

APERTNESS, (ă-pĕrt'-nĕs) *n. s.* Openness.

APERTURE, (ăp'-ĕr-tūre) *n. s.* An opening; a passage; a hole.

APETALOUS, (ă-pĕt'-ă-lŭs) *a.* Without petala or flower leaves.

APEX, (ā'-pĕx) *n. s.* The tip or point. In zoology, The crest or crown of birds. In geometry, The angular point of a cone or conic section.

APHÆRESIS, (ă-fĕr'-ē-sĭs) *n. s.* A figure in grammar, by which a letter or syllable is taken from the beginning of a word.

APHELION, (ă-fē'-lē-ŭn) *n. s.* That part of the orbit of a planet, in which it is at the point most remote from the sun.

APHILANTHROPY, (ă'-fe-lăn'-*thrŏ*-pe) *n. s.* Want of love to mankind.

APHONY, (ă'-fō-nē) *n. s.* A loss of speech.

APHORISM, (ăf'-ō-rĭsm) *n. s.* A maxim.

APHORIST, (ăf'-ō-rĭst) *n. s.* A writer of aphorisms.

APHORISTICAL, (ăf-ō-rĭs'-tē-kăl) *a.* Having the form of an aphorism.

APHORISTICALLY, (ăf-ō-rĭs'-tē-kăl-lē) *ad.* In the form of an aphorism.

APIARY, (ā'-pē-ă-rē) *n. s.* The place where bees are kept.

APICES, (ā-pī'-sēs) In botany, Little knobs that grow on the tops of the stamina, in the middle of a flower. See APEX.

APIECE, (ă-pēese') *ad.* To the part or share of each.

APISH, (ā'-pish) *a.* Having the qualities of of an ape; foppish; affected; silly; trifling; playful.

APISHNESS, (ā'-pish-nĕs) *n. s.* Mimickry; foppery.

APOCALYPSE, (ă-pŏk'-ă-lĭps) *n. s.* Revelation; the last book in the sacred canon.

APOCALYPTICAL, (ă-pŏk-ă-lĭp'-tē-kăl) } *a.*
APOCALYPTICK, (ă-pŏk-ă-lĭp'-tĭk) }

Concerning revelation, or the book so called.

APOCOPE, (ă-pŏk'-ō-pe) *n. s.* A figure in grammar, when the last letter or syllable of a word is taken away. In medicine, The cutting away of an unsound part; the sudden termination of a disease in death.

APOCRUSTICK, (ăp-ō-krŭs'-tĭk) *a.* In medicine, Endued with a repelling and astringent power.

APOCRYPHA, (ă-pŏk'-rē-fă) *n. s.* Books appended to the sacred writings, but of doubtful authority.

APOCRYPHAL, (ă-pŏk'-rē-făl) *a.* Contained in, or relating to the Apocrypha; not canonical; of uncertain credit or authority.

APODICTICAL, (ăp-ō-dĭk'-tē-kăl) *a.* Demonstrative: self-evident.

APODIXIS, (ăp-ō-dĭk'-sĭs) *n. s.* In logick, An evident demonstration.

APODOSIS, (ă-pŏd'-ō-sĭs) *n. s.* In rhetorick, The application of a similitude.

APOGÆON, (ăp-ō-jē'-ŏn) } *n. s.* In astro-
APOGEUM, (ăp-ō-jē'-ŭm) } nomy, That point of the orbit in which the sun, or a planet is at the greatest distance possible from the earth in its whole revolution.

APOGRAPH, (ăp'-ō-grăf) *n. s.* A copy.

APOLOGETICAL, (ăp-pŏl-ō-jĕt'-ē-kăl) } *a.*
APOLOGETICK, (ă-pŏl-ō-jĕt'-ĭk) }

That which is said in defence; of the nature of an apology; defensive.

APOLOGIST, (ă-pŏl'-ō-jĭst) *n. s.* He that makes an apology.

To APOLOGIZE, (ă-pŏl'-ō-jize) *v. n.* To plead in favour of.

APOLOGUE, (ăp'-ō-lŏg) *n. s.* A fable.

APOLOGY, (ă-pŏl'-ō-jē) *n s.* A pleaded defence; excuse.

APOMECOMETRY, (ăp'-ō-mē-kŏm'-mē-trē) *n. s.* In mechanicks, The art of measuring things at a distance.

APONEUROSIS, (ă-pŏn-nū-rō'-sĭs) *n. s.* In medicine, The extension of a nerve, a tendon, or a chord.

APOPHASIS, (ă-pŏf'-ă-sĭs) *n. s.* In rheto-

rick, A figure, by which the orator seems to wave what he would plainly insinuate.

APOPHLEGMATICK, (ăp-o-fleg'-măt-ĭk) *a.* In medicine, Having the quality of drawing away phlegm.

APOPHTHEGM, (ăp-o-*th*em) *n. s.* A remarkable saying; a valuable maxim.

APOPHYGE, (ă-pof'-e-je) *n. s.* In architecture, That part of a column, where it begins to spring out of its base; the spring of the column.

APOPLECTICAL, (ăp-o-plĕk'-te-kăl) } *a.*
APOPLECTICK, (ăp-o-plĕk'-tĭk) } *a.* Relating to an apoplexy.

APOPLEXY, (ăp'-o-plĕk-se) *n. s.* A sudden deprivation of all internal and external sensation, and of all motion, unless of the heart and thorax.

APORIA, (ă-po'-re-ă) *n. s.* In rhetorick, A figure by which the speaker doubts where to begin.

APORRHOEA, (ăp-por-re'-ă) *n. s.* A defluxion of humours, or vapours passing off from the body.

APOSTASY, (ă-pos'-tă-se) *n. s.* Departure from the principles which a man has professed; generally applied to the abandonment of religious principles.

APOSTATE, (ă-pos'-tate) *n. s.* One that has forsaken his religious, or other principles.

APOSTATE, (ă-pos'-tate) *a.* False; traitorous.

APOSTATICAL, (ăp-pos-tăt'-e-kăl) *a.* After the manner of an apostate.

To APOSTATIZE, (ă-pos'-tă-tize) *v. n.* To forsake one's profession.

APOSTEMATION, (ă-pos-te-mā'-shun) *n. s.* The formation of an aposteme.

APOSTEME, (ăp-o-steme) *n. s.* In medicine, An abscess; an imposthume or unnatural swelling of any corrupt matter.

APOSTLE, (ă-pos'-sl) *n. s.* A person sent with mandates by another. It is particularly applied to those whom our Saviour deputed to preach the Gospel.

APOSTLESHIP, (ă-pos'-sl-ship) *n. s.* The office of an apostle.

APOSTOLICAL, (ăp-pos-tol'-e-kăl) *a.* Like
APOSTOLICK, (ăp-os-tol'-lĭk) } an apostle; according to the doctrine of the apostles.

APOSTOLICALNESS, *n. s.* The quality of resembling, or relating to the apostles.

APOSTROPHE, (ă-pos'-tro-fe) *n. s.* In rhetorick, Turning away our speech from the judge or auditors and addressing some one who is absent as though he were present. In grammar, A mark (') shewing that a vowel is cut off, or words contracted as tho' for though, I'll for I will.

APOSTROPHICK, (ăp-pos-trof'-ĭk) *a.* Denoting an apostrophe.

To APOSTROPHIZE, (ă-pos'-tro-fize) *v. a.* To address by an apostrophe.

APOSTUME, *n. s.* See APOSTEME.

APOTHECARY, (ă-pot*h*'-e-kă-re) *n. s.* A keeper of a medicine shop; a compounder of medicines, or one who practises the art of medicine.

APOTHEGM, *n. s.* See APOPHTHEGM.

APOTHEGMATICAL, (ăp-o-theg-măt'-te-kăl) *a.* In the manner of an apothegm.

APOTHEGMATIST, (ăp-o-*th*eg'-mă-tist) *n. s.* A collector of apothegms.

To APOTHEGMATIZE, (ăp-o-theg'-mă-tize) *v. n.* To utter remarkable sayings.

APOTHEOSIS, (ăp-o-*th*e'-o-sis) *n. s.* Deification.

APOTHESIS, (ă-pot*h*'-e-sis) *n. s.* In surgery, The placing of a fractured limb in its right position.

APOTOME, (ă-pot'-o-me) *n. s.* In mathematicks, The remainder or difference of two incommensurable quantities.

To APPAL, (ăp-păll') *v. a.* To fright.

APPALMENT, (ăp-păll'-ment) *n. s.* Impression of fear.

APPANAGE, (ăp'-pă-naje) *n. s.* Lands set apart by princes for the maintenance of their younger children.

APPARATUS, (ăp-pă-rā'-tus) *n. s.* Means to any certain end, as the machinery or tools of a trade.

APPAREL, (ăp-păr'-el) *n. s.* Dress; vesture; external habiliments.

To APPAREL, (ăp-păr'-el) *v. a.* To dress; to clothe; to adorn with dress; to cover or deck.

APPARENT, (ăp-pā'-rent) *a.* Plain; indubitable; seeming; visible; open; evident; In law, Certain; not presumptive, as the heir apparent to the crown.

APPARENTLY, (ăp-pā'-rent-le) *ad.* Evidently; seemingly.

APPARENTNESS, *n. s.* The quality of being apparent.

APPARITION, (ăp-pă-rish'-un) *n. s.* Appearance; visibility; the thing appearing; a spectre. In astronomy, The visibility of some luminary, opposed to *occultation*.

APPARITOR, (ăp-păr'-e-tur) *n. s.* In law, A messenger who serves the process of the spiritual court.

To APPEACH, (ăp-petsh') *v. a.* To accuse; to censure.

APPEACHMENT, (ap-petsh'-ment) *n. s.* Accusation.

To APPEAL, (ăp-pele') *v. n.* To transfer a cause from one tribunal to another; to refer to another judge; to call another as witness.

APPEAL, (ăp-pele') *n. s.* The removal of a cause from an inferiour to a superiour tribunal. In common law, An accusation; a call upon any as witness.

To APPEAR, (ăp-pere') *v. n.* To be in sight; to become visible as a spirit; to stand in the presence of another; to be the object of observation; to exhibit one's self; to be made clear by evidence; to seem, in opposition to reality; to be plain beyond dispute.

APPEARANCE, (ăp-pe-rănse) *n. s.* The act of coming into sight; the thing seen; phœnomena; semblance; not reality; outside; show; apparition; presence; mien; probability.

APPEARER, (ap-pē'-rur) *n. s.* The person that appears.

APPEASABLE, (ap-pē'-za-bl) *a.* Reconcileable.

APPEASABLENESS, (ap-pē'-za-bl-nes) *n. s.* Reconcileableness.

To APPEASE, (ap-peze') *v. a.* To quiet; to pacify; to still.

APPEASEMENT, (ap-peze'-ment) *n. s.* A state of peace.

APPEASER, (ap-pē'-zer) *n. s.* He that pacifies others.

APPEASIVE, (ap-pē'-siv) *a.* Having a mitigating quality.

APPELLANT, (ap-pel'-lant) *n. s.* A challenger; one that appeals from a lower to a higher power.

APPELLANT, (ap-pel'-lant) *a.* Appealing.

APPELLATE, (ap-pel'-late) *a.* Being appealed against.

APPELLATION, (ap-pel-la'-shun) *n. s.* Name, or title by which any thing is distinguished.

APPELLATIVE, (ap-pel'-la-tiv) *n. s.* A title, or distinction. In grammar, A term applied to common nouns in opposition to proper names.

APPELLATIVELY, (ap-pel'-la-tiv-le) *ad.* According to the manner of nouns appellative.

APPELLATORY, (ap-pel'-la-tur-re) *a.* Of the nature of, or containing an appeal.

APPELLEE, (a-pel-le') *n. s.* In law, One who is appealed against.

APPELLOR (ap-pel'-lor) *n. s.* In law, The person appealing.

To APPEND, (ap pend') *v. a.* To hang any thing upon another; to add to something.

APPENDAGE, (ap-pen-daje) } *n. s.* Some-
APPENDANCE, } thing annexed or attached to.

APPENDANT, (ap-pen'-dant) *a.* Hanging to something else; belonging or annexed to.

APPENDANT, (ap-pen'-dant) *n. s.* An accidental or adventitious part.

APPENDENCY, (ap-pen'-den-se) *n. s.* That which is by right annexed.

To APPENDICATE, (ap-pen'-de-kate) *v. a.* To add to.

APPENDICATION, (ap-pen-de-ka'-shun) *n. s.* The act of appending; the appendage.

APPENDIX, (ap-pen'-diks) *n. s.* Something appended; generally applied to a supplement of a book by way of addition or illustration.

To APPERTAIN, (ap-per-tane') *v. n.* To belong to as of right; to belong to by nature or appointment.

APPERTENANCE, (ap-per'-te-nanse) *n. s.* That which appertains or belongs to.

APPERTINENT, (ap-per'-te-nent) *a.* Belonging to.

APPETENCE, (ap'-pe-tense) } *n. s.* Desire.
APPETENCY, (ap'-pe-ten-se) }

APPETENT, (ap'-pe-tent) *a.* Desirous.

APPETIBLE, (ap'-pe-te-bl) *a.* Desirable.

APPETIBILITY, (ap-pet-te-bil'-e-te) *n. s.* The quality of being desirable.

APPETITE, (ap'-pe-tite) *n. s.* Desire; the desire of sensual pleasure; violent longing; keenness of stomach; hunger.

To APPLAUD, (ap-plawd') *v. a.* To praise by clapping the hand; to praise in general.

APPLAUDER, (ap-plaw'-der) *n. s.* He that praises.

APPLAUSE, (ap-plawz') *n. s.* Approbation loudly expressed.

APPLAUSIVE, (ap-plaw'-siv) *a.* Applauding.

APPLE, (ap'-pl) *n. s.* The fruit of the apple tree; the pupil of the eye.

APPLE-TREE, *n. s.* The tree producing apples.

APPLIABLE, (ap-pli'-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being applied.

APPLIANCE, (ap-pli'-anse) *n. s.* The act of applying.

APPLICABILITY, (ap'-ple-ka-bil'-e-te) *n. s.* Fitness to be applied to something.

APPLICABLE, (ap'-ple-ka-bl) *a.* Fit to be applied.

APPLICABLENESS, (ap'-ple-ka-bl-nes) *n. s.* Fitness to be applied.

APPLICABLY, (ap'-ple-ka-ble) *ad.* Fitly; so as to be properly applied.

APPLICANT, (ap'-ple-kant) *n. s.* He who applies.

APPLICATE, (ap'-ple-kate) *n. s.* In mathematicks, A right line drawn across a curve, so as to bisect the the diameter.

To APPLICATE, (ap'-ple-kate) *v. a.* To apply to.

APPLICATION, (ap-ple-ka'-shun) *n. s.* The act of applying; the thing applied; solicitation; the employment of means; exercise of thought; attention to some particular affair; reference to some case.

APPLICATIVE, (ap'-ple-ka-tiv) *a.* Belonging or relating to application.

APPLICATORY, (ap'-ple-ka-tur-e) *a.* Comprehending the act of application.

APPLICATORY, (ap'-ple-ka-tur-e) *n. s.* That which applies.

To APPLY, (a-pli') *v. a.* To put to; to put to a certain use; to use as means; to fix the mind upon; to have recourse to; to address to; to busy; to keep at work.

To APPLY, (a-pli') *v. n.* To suit; to agree with.

APPOGGIATURA, (ap-pod'-je-a-tu'-ra) *n. s.* In musick, A note directing an easy and graceful movement.

To APPOINT, (ap-point') *v. a.* To fix any thing; to settle by compact; to establish by decree; to furnish in all points; to equip.

To APPOINT, (ap-point') *v. n.* To decree.

APPOINTER, (ap-poin'-ter) *n. s.* He that fixes.

APPOINTMENT, (ap-point'-ment) *n. s.* Stipulation; decree; direction; order; equipment.

To APPORTION, (ap-pore'-shun) *v. a.* To set out in just proportions.

APPORTIONMENT, (ạp-pọre'-shụn-mẹnt) *n. s.* A dividing into portions. In law, A dividing of rents, costs, &c.

APPORTIONER, *n. s.* A limiter; a dispenser of shares.

APPOSER, (ạp-pọ'-zẹr) *n. s.* In law, an examiner; an inquirer; a questioner.

APPOSITE, (ạp'-pọ-zit) *a.* Proper; fit.

APPOSITELY, (ạp'-pọ-zit-lẹ) *ad.* Properly; suitably.

APPOSITENESS, (ạp'-pọ-zit-nẹs) *n. s.* Fitness.

APPOSITION, (ạp-pọ-zish'-ụn) *n. s.* The addition of new matter. In grammar, The putting of two nouns in the same case.

APPOSITIVE, (ạp-pọz' ẹ-tiv) *a.* Applicable.

To APPRAISE, (ạp-praze') *v. a.* To set a price upon.

APPRAISER, (ạp-prạ'-zẹr) *n. s.* He who sets a price; one sworn to value goods, &c.

APPRAISEMENT, (ạp-praze'-mẹnt) *n. s.* The act of appraising; valuation.

APPRECATION, (ạp-prẹ-kạ'-shụn) *n. s.* Earnest prayer.

APPRECATORY, (ạp'-prẹ-kạ-tụr-ẹ) *a.* Praying or wishing any good.

APPRECIABLE, (ạp-prẹ'-shẹ-ạ-bl) *a.* The capability of being estimated.

To APPRECIATE, (ạp-prẹ'-shẹ-ạte) *v. a.* To estimate justly.

APPRECIATION, (ạp-prẹ-shẹ-ạ'-shụn) *n. s.* Valuation; estimation.

To APPREHEND, (ạp-prẹ-hend') *v. a.* To lay hold on; to seize in order for trial; to conceive by the mind; to think on with terrour.

APPREHENSIBLE, (ạp-prẹ-hẹn'-sẹ-bl) *a.* Capable of being apprehended.

APPREHENSION, (ạp-prẹ-hẹn'-shụn) *n. s.* The act of apprehending or seizing upon, whether by physical act, or by the operation of the mind; the faculty of conceiving new ideas; fear; suspicion.

APPREHENSIVE, (ạp-prẹ-hẹn'-siv) *a.* Quick to understand; perceptive; fearful.

APPREHENSIVELY, (ạp-prẹ-hẹn'-siv-lẹ) *ad.* In an apprehensive manner; fearfully.

APPREHENSIVENESS, (ạp-prẹ-hẹn'-siv-nẹs) *n. s.* The state or quality of being apprehensive.

APPRENTICE, (ạp-prẹn'-tis) *n. s.* One that is bound to serve for a certain term of years, upon condition that the tradesman shall instruct him in his art.

To APPRENTICE, (ạp-prẹn'-tis) *v. a.* To put out as an apprentice.

APPRENTICESHIP, (ạp-prẹn'-tis-ship) *n. s.* The state or term of an apprentice's servitude.

To APPRIZE, (ạp-prize') *v. a.* To inform; to give notice.

To APPROACH, (ạp-prọtsh') *v. n.* To draw near, locally; to draw near, as time; to come near by natural affinity, or resemblance.

To APPROACH, (ạp-prọtsh') *v. a.* To draw near to.

APPROACH, (ạp-prọtsh') *n. s.* The act of drawing near; access; the road by which we approach.

APPROACHABLE, (ạp-prọtsh'-ạ-bl) *a.* Accessible.

APPROACHMENT, (ạp-prọtsh'-mẹnt) *n. s.* The act of coming near.

APPROBATION, (ạp-prọ-bạ'-shụn) *n. s.* The act of approving; the liking of any thing; attestation; support.

APPROBATIVE, (ạp-prọ'-bạ-tiv) *a.* Approving.

APPROPRIABLE, (ạp-prọ'-prẹ-ạ-bl) *a.* Capable of being appropriated.

To APPROPRIATE, (ạp-prọ'-prẹ-ạte) *v. a.* To consign to some use; to take as one's own; to make peculiar. In law, To alienate a benefice.

APPROPRIATE, (ạp-prọ'-prẹ-ạte) *a.* Peculiar; fit; adapted to.

APPROPRIATELY, (ạp-prọ-prẹ-ạte-le) *ad.* Fitly.

APPROPRIATENESS, (ạp-prọ'-prẹ-ạte-nẹs) *n. s.* Fitness.

APPROPRIATION, (ạp-prọ-prẹ-ạ'-shụn) *n. s.* Application to a particular purpose; the taking or setting apart for one's own use. In law, A severing of a benefice ecclesiastical to the use of some religious house, or dean and chapter, bishoprick, or college.

APPROPRIATOR, (ạp-prọ-prẹ-ạ'-tụr) *n. s.* One possessed of an appropriated benefice.

APPROVABLE, (ạp-prọọ'-vạ-bl) *a.* Meriting approbation.

APPROVAL, (ạp-prọọ'-vạl) *n. s.* Approbation.

To APPROVE, (ạp-prọọv') *v. a.* To like; to express liking; to prove; to make worthy of approbation. In law, To improve.

APPROVER, (ạp-prọọ'-vẹr) *n. s.* He that approves; he that makes trial. In law, One who being indicted, confesses the fact and accuses his accomplices.

APPROXIMATE, (ạp-prọks'-ẹ-mạte) *a.* Near to.

To APPROXIMATE, (ạp-prọks'-ẹ-mạte) *v. a. & n.* To draw near.

APPROXIMATION, (ạp-prọk-sẹ-mạ'-shụn) *n. s.* Approach to any thing. In mathematics, A continual approach nearer still, and nearer to the root or quantity sought, but not expected to be found.

APPULSE, (ạp'-pulse) *n. s.* In astronomy, The approach of two luminaries, one to another.

APPURTENANCE, (ạp-pụr'-tẹ-nạnse) *n. s.* In law, An adjunct; that which appertains.

APPURTENANT, (ạp-pụr'-tẹ-nạnt) *a.* In law, Joined to.

APRICOT, (ạ'-prẹ-kọt) *n. s.* A kind of wall fruit.

APRIL, (ạ'-prịl) *n. s.* The fourth month of the year.

APRON, (ā'-prŭn) *n. s.* A cloth hung before, to keep the other dress clean; a piece of lead which covers the touch-hole of a great gun.

APROPOS, (ăp-pro-pō') *ad.* Opportunely.

APSIDES, (ăp'-se-dēs) } *n. s.* In astronomy,

APSES, (ăp'-sēs) } Two points in the orbits of the planets at the greatest or least distance from the sun and the earth.

APT, (ăpt) *a.* Fit; having a tendency to; inclined to; ready; quick; qualified for.

APTITUDE, (ăp'-te-tūde) *n. s.* Fitness; tendency; disposition.

APTLY, (ăpt'-lē) *ad.* Properly; justly; pertinently; readily; acutely.

APTNESS, (ăpt'-nes) *n. s.* Fitness; suitableness; disposition to any thing; quickness of apprehension; tendency

APTOTE, (ăp'-tōte) *n. s.* In grammar, A noun without cases.

AQUA, (ā'-kwā) *n. s.* Water.

AQUA FORTIS, (ā'-kwā-fŏr'-tis) *n. s.* A corrosive liquor made by distilling purified nitre with calcined vitriol.

AQUA-TINTA, (ā'-kwā-tint'-ā) *n. s.* A species of engraving, imitating drawings made with Indian ink or bistre.

AQUARIUS, (ā-kwā'-rē-ŭs) *n. s.* The eleventh sign in the zodiack.

AQUATICAL, (ā-kwăt-te-kăl) } *a.* Pertaining to water; inhabiting or growing in the water; of a watery nature.

AQUATICK, (ā-kwăt'-ik) }

AQUEDUCT, (ā'-kwe-dŭkt) *n. s.* A conveyance made for carrying water, either under ground, or above it.

AQUEOUS, (ā'-kwe-ŭs) *a.* Watery.

AQUEOUSNESS, (ā-kwe-ŭs-nes) *n. s.* Waterishness.

AQUILINE, (ā'-kwe-line) *a.* Resembling an eagle.

AQUOSE, (ā-kwōse') *a.* Watery.

AQUOSITY, (ā-kwŏs'-e-te) *n. s.* Wateriness.

ARABESQUE, (ăr'-ā-bĕsk) *a.* In architecture and sculpture, In a style of ornament so called from the Arabians and Moors, who rejected the representation of animals.

ARABICK, (ăr'-ā-bik) *n. s.* The language of Arabia.

ARABLE, (ăr'-ā-bl) *n. s.* Fit for tillage.

ARACHNOIDES, (ā-răk-nŏe'-dēs) *n. s.* In anatomy, One of the tunicks of the eye, which resembles a cobweb; a fine thin transparent membrane, lying between the dura and pia mater.

ARANEOUS, (ā-rā'-ne-ŭs) *a.* Resembling a cobweb.

ARBALIST, (ăr'-bā-list) *n. s.* See ARCUBALIST. A cross-bow.

ARBALISTER, (ăr-bă-list'-ĕr) *n. s.* A cross-bow-man.

ARBITER, (ăr'-be-tĕr) *n. s.* A judge; one who has the power of decision.

ARBITRABLE, (ăr'-be-trā-bl) *ad.* Depending upon the will; determinable.

ARBITRAMENT, (ăr-bit'-trā-ment) *n. s.* Will; determination; choice.

ARBITRARILY, (ăr'-be-trā-re-le) *ad.* Despotically; according to the will.

ARBITRARINESS, (ăr'-be-trā-re-nes) *n. s.* Despoticalness; tyranny; choice.

ARBITRARY, (ăr'-be-trā-re) *a.* Despotick; absolute; depending on no rule; holden at will; voluntary.

To ARBITRATE, (ăr'-be-trāte) *v. a.* To decide; to judge of.

To ARBITRATE, (ăr'-be-trāte) *v. n.* To give judgement.

ARBITRATION, (ăr-be-trā'-shŭn) *n. s.* In law, The determination of a cause by a judge mutually agreed on by the parties.

ARBITRATOR, (ăr'-be-trā-tŭr) *n. s.* He that has the power of prescribing to others without limit or controul; the determiner. In law, An extraordinary judge between party and party, chosen by their mutual consent.

ARBITRATRIX, *n. s.* A female judge.

ARBITREMENT, (ăr-bit'-tre-ment) *n. s.* Decision; compromise.

ARBITRESS, (ăr'-be-trĕss) *n. s.* A female arbiter.

ARBORARY, (ăr'-bo-rā-re) *a.* Belonging to a tree.

ARBOREOUS, (ăr-bŏ'-re-ŭs) *a.* Belonging to trees; a term in botany, to distinguish such funguses or mosses as grow upon trees.

ARBORET, (ăr'-bo-rĕt) *n. s.* A small tree or shrub.

ARBORESCENT, (ăr-bo-rĕs'-sent) *a.* Growing like a tree.

ARBORICAL, (ăr-bŏr'-e-kăl) *a.* Relating to trees.

ARBORIST, (ăr'-bo-rist) *n. s.* One who makes trees his study.

ARBOROUS, (ăr'-bo-rŭs) *a.* Belonging to a tree.

ARBOUR, (ăr'-bŭr) *n. s.* A bower; a place covered with branches of trees.

ARBUSCLE, (ăr'-bŭs-sl) *n. s.* Any little shrub.

ARC, (ărk) *n. s.* Any part of a curve line; a segment of a circle; an arch.

ARCADE, (ăr-kāde') *n. s.* A walk arched over; a small arch within a building.

ARCANUM, (ăr-kā'-nŭm) *n. s.* A secret.

ARCH, (ărtsh) *n. s.* Part of a circle or elipse, not more than the half.

To ARCH, (ărtsh) *v. a.* To build arches; to form into an arch.

ARCH, (ărtsh) *a.* Waggish; mirthful.

ARCH, In composition, signifies chief, or of the first class; as, *archfiend, archrebel*, &c.

ARCHANGEL, (ărk-ăne'-jĕl) *n. s.* One of the highest order of angels.

ARCHANGELICK, (ărk-ăn-jĕl'-lik) *a.* Belonging to archangels.

ARCHBISHOP, (ărtsh-bish'-ŭp) *n. s.* A bishop of the first class, who superintends the conduct of other bishops, his suffragans.

ARCHBISHOPRICK, (ärtsh-bĭsh'-ŭp-rĭk) *n. s.* The state of an archbishop.

ARCHDEACON, (ärtsh-dē'-kn) *n. s.* A substitute for a bishop, who has a superintendant power within his district over such matters as belong to the episcopal function.

ARCHDEACONRY, (ärtsh-dē'-kn-rē) *n. s.* The office of an archdeacon; the place of residence of an archdeacon.

ARCHDEACONSHIP, (ärtsh-dē'-kn-shĭp) *n. s.* The office of an archdeacon.

ARCHDUCAL, *a.* Belonging to an archduke.

ARCHDUCHESS, (ärtsh-dŭtsh'-ĕs) *n. s.* The wife, sister, or daughter of an archduke.

ARCHDUKE, (ärtsh-dūke') *n. s.* A title given to some sovereign princes, as of Austria and Tuscany.

ARCHDUKEDOM, (ärtsh-dūke'-dŭm) *n. s.* The territory of an archduke.

ARCHFIEND, (ärtsh-fēend) *n. s.* The chief of fiends.

ARCHAIOLOGY, (är'-kĭ-ŏl'-ŏ-jē) *n. s.* The science which treats of antiquities; a discourse on antiquity.

ARCHAIOLOGICK, (är'-kĭ-ŏ-lŏd'-jĭk) *a.* Relating to a discourse on antiquity.

ARCHAISM, (är'-kĭ-ĭzm) *n. s.* An ancient phrase.

ARCHED, (ärtshĕd) *part. a.* Bent in the form of an arch.

ARCHER, (ärtsh'-ĕr) *n. s.* He that shoots with a bow.

ARCHERY, (ärtsh'-ĕr-ē) *n. s.* The use of the bow; the act of shooting with the bow; the art of an archer.

ARCHES-COURT, (ärtsh'-ĕz-cort) *n. s.* The chief consistory that belongs to the archbishop of Canterbury for the determination of ecclesiastical matters: so called from *St Mary-le-Bow*, i. e. *de arcubus*.

ARCHETYPE, (är'-kē-tīpe) *n. s.* The original of which any resemblance is made.

ARCHETYPAL, (är-kē-tī'-păl) *a.* Original.

ARCHIDIACONAL, (är-kē-dĭ-ăk'-ŏ-năl) *a.* Belonging to an archdeacon.

ARCHIEPISCOPAL, (är'-kē-ē-pĭs'-kŏ-păl) *a.* Belonging to an archbishop.

ARCHIEPISCOPACY, (är'-kē-ē-pĭs'-kŏ-pă-sē) *n. s.* The state of an archbishop.

ARCHITECT, (är'-kē-tĕkt) *n. s.* A professour of the art of building; a builder.

ARCHITECTIVE, (är-kē-tĕk'-tĭv) *a.* Performing the work of architecture.

ARCHITECTURE, (är'-kē-tĕk-tūre) *n. s.* The art or science of building; the effect of the science of building.

ARCHITECTURAL, (är-kē-tĕk'-tū-răl) *a.* Relating to architecture.

ARCHITRAVE, (är'-kē-trāve) *n. s.* That part of entablature, which lies immediately upon the capital.

ARCHIVES, (är'-kīvz) *n. s.* The place where the records or ancient writings are kept; also the writings themselves.

ARCHLY, (ärtsh'-lē) *ad.* Jocosely.

ARCHNESS, (ärtsh'-nĕs) *n. s.* Shrewdness; sly humour.

ARCHON, (är-kŏn) *n. s.* The chief magistrate among the Athenians.

ARCTATION, (ärk-tā'-shŭn) *n. s.* In medicine, A constipation of the intestines.

ARCTICK, (ärk'-tĭk) *n. s.* Northern; lying under the Arctos, or bear.

ARCTICK-CIRCLE. The circle at which the northern frigid zone begins

ARCUATE, (är'-kū-āte) *a.* Bent like an arch.

ARCUATION, (är-kū-ā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of bending; curvity, or crookedness. In gardening, The method of raising by layers such trees as cannot be raised from seed, by bending down to the ground the branches which spring from the offsets.

ARCUBALIST, (är'-kū-băl-ĭst) *n. s.* A cross-bow.

ARCUBALISTER, (är'-kū-băl-ĭs-tĕr) *n. s.* A cross-bow man.

ARDENCY, (är'-dĕn-sē) *n. s.* Ardour; eagerness; heat.

ARDENT, (är'-dĕnt) *a.* Hot; burning; fiery; fierce; vehement; passionate.

ARDOUR, (är'-dŭr) *n. s.* Heat; heat of affection.

ARDUOUS, (är'-dū-ŭs) *a.* Lofty; hard to climb; difficult.

ARDUOUSNESS, (är'-dū-ŭs-nĕs) *n. s.* Height; difficulty.

ARE, (är) The third person plural of the present tense of the verb *to be*.

AREA, (ā'-rē-ă) *n. s.* The surface contained between any lines; any open surface.

AREFACTION, (ăr-rē-făk'-shŭn) *n. s.* Growing dry; drying.

To AREFY, (ăr'-rē-fī) *v. a.* To dry.

ARENA, (ă-rē'-nă) *n. s.* The amphitheatre at Rome has been so called, because strewed with *arena*, sand. The space for combatants in a theatre.

ARENACEOUS, (ăr-ē-nā'-shē-ŭs) } *a.* Sandy.
ARENOSE, (ăr-ē-nōse') }

ARENATION, (ă-rē-nā'-shŭn) *n. s.* A sort of dry bath, when the patient sits with his feet upon hot sand.

AREOPAGITE, (ă-rē-ŏp'-ă-jīte) *n. s.* A senator or judge in the court of Areopagus at Athens.

AREOPAGUS, (ă-rē-ŏp'-ă-gŭs) *n. s.* The highest court at Athens.

AREOTICK, (ă-rē-ŏt'-ĭk) *a.* Efficacious in opening the pores.

ARGENT, (är'-jĕnt) *a.* Made of silver; bright like silver. In heraldry, It denotes the white in the coats of all under the rank of nobility; the white colour used in the coats of gentlemen, knights, and baronets.

ARGENTATION, (är-jĕn-tā'-shŭn) *n. s.* An overlaying with silver.

ARGENTINE, (är'-jĕn-tīne) *a.* Sounding like silver; appearing like silver.

ARGIL, (är'-jĭl) *n. s.* Potter's clay.

ARGILLACEOUS, (är-jĭl-lā'-shē-ŭs) *a.* Clayey.

ARGILLOUS, (ar-jil'-lus) *a.* Consisting of clay.

ARGOSY, (ar'-go-ze) *n. s.* From *Argo*, the name of Jason's ship. A large vessel for merchandise; a carrack.

To ARGUE, (ar'-gu) *v. n.* To reason; to dispute.

To ARGUE, (ar'-gu) *v. a.* To prove any thing by argument; to debate; to prove.

ARGUER, (ar-gu-er) *n. s.* A reasoner.

ARGUMENT, (ar'-gu-ment) *n. s.* A reason alleged; the subject of any discourse; the contents of any work; a controversy. In astronomy, An arch by which we seek another unknown arch, proportional to the first.

ARGUMENTAL, (ar-gu-men'-tal) *a.* Reasoning.

ARGUMENTATION, (ar-gu-men-ta'-shun) *n. s.* Reasoning.

ARGUMENTATIVE, (ar-gu-men'-ta-tiv) *a.* Consisting of argument; disputatious.

ARGUTE, (ar-gute') *a.* Subtle; witty; shrill.

ARIA, (a'-re-a) *n. s.* In musick, An air, song, or tune.

ARIAN, (a'-re-an) *n. s.* One of the sect of Arius, who denied the deity of Christ.

ARIANISM, (a'-re-an-izm) *n. s.* The heresy of Arius.

ARID, (ar'-rid) *a.* Dry; parched up.

ARIDITY, (a-rid'-de-te) *n. s.* Dryness.

ARIES, (a'-re-ez) *n. s.* The ram; one of the twelve signs of the zodiac.

ARIETATION, (a-ri-e-ta'-shun) *n. s.* The act of butting like a ram; battering with an engine called a ram.

ARIETTA, (a-re-et'-ta) *n. s.* In musick, A short air, song, or tune.

ARIGHT, (a-rite') *ad.* Rightly.

ARIOSO, (a-re-o'-zo) *n. s.* In musick, The movement of a common air.

To ARISE, (a-rize') *v. n.* To mount upward; to get up; to come into view; to revive from death; to proceed from.

ARISTARCHY, (ar'-ris-tar-ke) *n. s.* A body of good men in power.

ARISTOCRACY, (ar-is-tok'-kra-se) *n. s.* That form of government which places the supreme power in the nobles.

ARISTOCRAT, (ar'-is-to-crat) *n. s.* One who supports or favours aristocracy.

ARISTOCRATICAL, or ARISTOCRATIC, (ar-ris-to-krat'-te-kal, ar-ris-to-krat'-ik) *a.* Relating to aristocracy.

ARISTOCRATICALLY, (ar-ris-to-krat'-te-kal-le) *ad.* In an aristocratical manner.

ARISTOCRATICALNESS, (ar-ris-to-krat'-te-kal-nes) *n. s.* An aristocratical state.

ARISTOTELIAN, (ar-ris-to-te'-le-an) *a.* Founded on the opinion of Aristotle.

ARISTOTELIAN, (ar-ris-to-te'-le-an) *n. s.* A follower of Aristotle.

ARITHMANCY, (a-rith'-man-se) *n. s.* A fortelling future events by numbers.

ARITHMETICAL, (ar-ith-met'-te-kal) *a.* According to arithmetick.

ARITHMETICALLY, (ar-ith-met'-te-kal-le) *ad.* In an arithmetical manner.

ARITHMETICIAN, (a-rith-me-tish'-an) *n. s.* A master of the art of numbers.

ARITHMETICK, (a-rith'-me-tik) *n. s.* The science of numbers.

ARK, (ark) *n. s.* A vessel to swim upon the water, usually applied to that in which Noah was preserved; the repository of the covenant of God with the Jews; a chest, coffer, or binn.

ARLES, (arlz) *n. s.* Earnest-money given to servants when hired.

ARM, (arm) *n. s.* The limb which reaches from the hand to the shoulder; the bow of a tree; an inlet of water from the sea.

To ARM, (arm) *v. a.* To furnish with armour of defence, or with any thing that may add strength.

To ARM, (arm) *v. n.* To take arms.

ARMADA, (ar-ma'-da) *n. s.* An armament for sea; a fleet of war.

ARMADILLO, (ar-ma-dil'-lo) *n. s.* A four footed animal of Brazil, as big as a cat, with a snout like a hog, a tail like a lizard, and feet like a hedge-hog, armed all over with hard scales like armour, whence he takes his name.

ARMAMENT, (ar'-ma-ment) *n. s.* A force equipped for war.

ARMED, *a.* In heraldry, A term used in respect of beasts and birds, when their teeth, horns, &c. are of a different colour from the rest.

ARMENTAL, (ar-men'-tal) } *a.* Belong-
ARMENTINE, (ar'-men-tine) } ing to a drove or herd of cattle.

ARMENTOSE, (ar-men-tose') *a.* Abounding with cattle.

ARMFUL, (arm'-ful) *n. s.* As much as the arms can enfold.

ARMIGEROUS, (ar-mij'-jur-rus) *a.* Bearing arms.

ARMILLARY, (ar'-mil-la-re) *a.* Resembling a bracelet.

ARMILLATED, (ar'-mil-la-ted) *a.* Having bracelets.

ARMINIAN, (ar-min'-yan) *n. s.* He who supports the tenets of Arminius.

ARMINIAN, (ar-min'-yan) *a.* Relating to the sect of Arminius.

ARMINIANISM, (ar-min'-yan-izm) *n. s.* The doctrine of Arminius, who maintained certain tenets respecting free-will, the atonement, &c.

ARMIPOTENCE, (ar-mip'-o-tense) *n. s.* Power in war.

ARMIPOTENT, (ar-mip'-o-tent) *a.* Powerful in arms.

ARMISTICE, (ar'-me-stis) *n. s.* A short truce.

ARMLET, (arm'-let) *n. s.* A little arm; as, an *armlet* of the sea; a piece of armour for the arm; a bracelet for the arm.

ARMORIAL, (ar-mo'-re-al) *a.* Belonging or relating to heraldic bearings; belonging to armour.

ARMORY, (ar'-mur-e) *n. s.* The place in which arms are reposited for use; armour; ensigns armorial.

ARMOUR, (ar'-mur) *n. s.* Defensive arms.

ARMOUR-BEARER, (ar'-mur-bare'-er) *n. s.* He that carries the armour of another.

ARMOURER, (ar'-mur-er) *n. s.* He that makes armour; he that dresses another in armour.

ARMOURIST, (ar'mur-ist) *n. s.* A person skilled in heraldry.

ARMPIT, (arm'-pit) *n. s.* The hollow place under the shoulder.

ARMS, (armz) *n. s.* Weapons of offence or defence. In heraldry, The ensigns armorial of a family.

ARMY, (ar'-me) *n. s.* A collection of armed men; a multitude.

AROINT. See AROYNT.

AROMA, (a-ro'-ma) *n. s.* The odorant principle of plants.

AROMATICAL, (ar-o-mat'-e-kal) } *a.* Spicy;
AROMATICK, (ar-o-mat'-ik) } fragrant.

AROMATIZATION, (ar-o-mat-e-za'-shun) *n. s.* The mingling of aromatick spices with any medicine.

To AROMATIZE, (ar-ro'-ma-tize) *v. a.* To scent with spices; to scent.

AROSE, (a-roze') The preterite of the verb *arise.*

AROUND, (a-rownd') *ad.* In a circle; on every side.

AROUND, (a-rownd') *prep.* About; encircling.

To AROUSE, (a-rouze') *v. a.* To wake from sleep; to raise up.

AROYNT, (a-roint') *ad.* Be gone; away.

ARPEGGIO, (ar-ped'-je-o) *n. s.* In musick, The distinct sound of the notes of an instrumental chord, accompanying the voice.

ARQUEBUSADE, (ar-kwe-bu-sade') *n. s.* A distilled water, applied to a bruise or wound.

ARQUEBUSE, (ar'-kwe-bus) *n. s.* A hand gun.

ARQUEBUSIER, (ar-kwe-bus-eer') *n. s.* A soldier armed with an arquebuse.

ARR, (ar) *n. s.* A mark made by a flesh-wound; a cicatrice.

ARRACK, or ARACK, (ar-rak') *n. s.* A spirit procured by distillation from the cocoa tree, rice, &c.

To ARRAIGN, (ar-rane') *v. a.* To set a thing in order, or in its place; to set forth and accuse one in a court of justice.

ARRAIGNMENT, (ar-rane'-ment) *n. s.* The act of arraigning.

ARRAIMENT, (ar-ra-ment) *n. s.* Clothing; dress.

To ARRANGE, (ar-ranje') *v. a.* To put in the proper order.

ARRANGEMENT, (ar-ranje'-ment) *n. s.* Order; the act of putting in order.

ARRANT, (ar'-rant) *a.* Bad in a high degree.

ARRAS, (ar'-ras) *n. s.* Tapestry; so called from the place of its manufacture, Arras, a town in Artois.

ARRAY, (ar-ra') *n. s.* Order, chiefly of war; dress. In law, The rank or setting forth of a jury or inquest.

To ARRAY, (ar-ra') *v. a.* To put in order; to deck.

ARREAR, (ar-reer') *n. s.* That which remains unpaid; the rear.

ARREARAGE, (ar-ree'-raje) *n. s.* The remainder of an account.

ARREARANCE, (ar-reer'-anse) *n. s.* The same with *arrear.*

To ARRECT, (ar-rekt') *v. n.* To raise or lift up.

ARRECT, (ar-rekt') *a.* Erected; upright.

ARRENTATION, (ar-ren-ta'-shun) *n. s.* In law, The licensing an owner of lands in a forest, to inclose them under a yearly rent.

ARREPTITIOUS, (ar-rep-tish'-us) *a.* Snatched away; crept in privily.

ARREST, (ar-rest') *n. s.* A stop or stay; apprehension under legal process.

To ARREST, (ar-rest') *v. a.* To seize under legal process; to seize, stay, or obstruct, generally.

ARRET, (ar-ret') *n. s.* A decree.

ARRETTED, (ar-ret'-ted) *a.* One convened before a judge.

ARRIVAL, (ar-ri'-val) *n. s.* Coming to any place.

To ARRIVE, (ar-rive') *v. n.* To come to any place; to reach any point; to gain any thing; to happen.

To ARRODE, (ar-rode') *v. a.* To gnaw or nibble.

ARROGANCE, (ar'-ro-ganse) } *n. s.* As-
ARROGANCY, (ar'-ro-gan-se) } sumption of too much importance; haughty self-sufficiency; insolence of bearing.

ARROGANT, (ar'-ro-gant) *a.* Haughty; proud.

ARROGANTLY, (ar'-ro-gant-le) *ad.* In an arrogant manner.

To ARROGATE, (ar'-ro-gate) *v a.* To claim vainly; to assume to one's self.

ARROGATION, (ar-ro-ga'-shun) *n. s.* A claiming in a proud unjust manner.

ARROGATIVE, (ar'-ro-ga-tiv) *a.* Claiming in an unjust manner.

ARROSION, (ar-ro'-zhun) *n. s.* A gnawing.

ARROW, (ar'-ro) *n. s.* The pointed weapon which is shot from a bow.

ARROWY, (ar'-ro-e) *a.* Consisting of arrows; formed like, or having the speed of an arrow.

ARSENAL, (ar'-se-nal) *n. s.* A magazine of military stores.

ARSENICAL, (ar-sen'-e-kal) *a.* Containing arsenick.

ARSENICK, (ar'-sen-ik) *n. s.* A mineral substance, which is a violent corrosive poison.

ARSON, (ar'-sun) *n. s.* The crime of house-burning.

ART, (art) *n. s.* The power of doing something not taught by nature; a science, as the liberal arts; a trade; artfulness; skill; dexterity; cunning.

ARTERIAL, (ar-te'-re-al) *a.* That which relates to the artery.

ARTERIOTOMY, (ar-te-re-ot'-to-me) *n. s.* The operation of letting blood from the artery.

ARTERY, (ar'-tur-e) *n. s.* A conical canal,

conveying the blood from the heart to all parts of the body.

ARTFUL, (ärt'-fụl) *a.* Performed with art; artificial; cunning.

ARTFULLY, (ärt'-fụl-lẹ) *ad.* With art; skilfully.

ARTFULNESS, (ärt'-fụl-nẹs) *n. s.* Skill; cunning.

ARTHRITICK, (är-*thrit*'-ik) } *a.* Gouty;
ARTHRITICAL, (är-*thrit*'-ẹ-kạl) } relating to joints.

ARTHRITIS, (är-*thri*'-tis) *n. s.* The gout.

ARTICHOKE, (är'-tẹ-tshoke) *n. s.* A plant very like the thistle, but has large scaly heads like the cone of the pine tree.

ARTICK, *a.* See ARCTICK.

ARTICLE, (är'-tẹ-kl) *n. s.* A part of speech; A single clause of an account; terms; stipulations.

To **ARTICLE**, (är'-tẹ-kl) *v. n.* To stipulate.

To **ARTICLE**, (är'-tẹ-kl) *v. a.* To draw up or bind by articles of agreement.

ARTICULAR, (är-tik'-ụ-lạr) *a.* Belonging to the joints.

ARTICULATE, (är-tik'-ụ-late) *a.* Distinct; branched out into articles. In anatomy, Belonging to the joints.

To **ARTICULATE**, (är-tik'-ụ-late) *v. a.* To form words; to speak; to draw up in articles; to make terms; to treat; to joint.

To **ARTICULATE**, (är-tik'-ụ-late) *v. n.* To speak distinctly.

ARTICULATED, (är-tik'-ụ-lạ-tẹd) *part. a.* In botany, Jointed, as a plant.

ARTICULATELY, (är-tik'-ụ-late-lẹ) *ad* In an articulate voice.

ARTICULATION, (är-tik-ụ-lạ'-shụn) *n. s.* In grammar, The articulate or distinct utterance of each syllable or sound. In anatomy, The juncture or joint of bones. In botany, The joints or knots in some plants, as the cane.

ARTIFICE, (är'-tẹ-fis) *n. s.* Trick; fraud; art; trade.

ARTIFICER, (är-tif'-fẹ-sẹr) *n. s.* An artist; a manufacturer; a forger; a contriver.

ARTIFICIAL, (är-tẹ-fish'-ạl) *a.* Made by art, not natural; fictitious, not genuine; artful, contrived with skill.

ARTIFICIALITY, (är-tẹ-fish-ẹ-ạl'-ẹ-tẹ) *n. s.* Appearance of art.

ARTIFICIALLY, (är-tẹ-fish'-ạl-lẹ) *ad.* By art; artfully, with skill, with good contrivance; by art, not naturally.

ARTILLERY, (är-til'-lẹr-rẹ) *n. s.* Weapons of war; cannon; ordnance; the science of gunnery.

ARTISAN, (är-tẹ-zạn') *n. s.* Artist; manufacturer.

ARTIST, (ärt'-ist) *n. s.* The professor of an art; a skilful man.

ARTLESS, (ärt'-lẹs) *a.* Unskilful; void of fraud; simple.

ARTLESSLY, (ärt'-lẹs-lẹ) *ad.* In an artless manner; naturally; sincerely.

ARTLESSNESS, *n. s.* Want of art; simplicity.

ARUNDINACEOUS, (ạ-rụn-dẹ-nạ'-shụs) *a.* Of or like reeds.

ARUNDINEOUS, (ạr-ụn-din'-ẹ-ụs) *a.* Abounding with reeds.

ARUSPEX, (ạ-rụs'-peks) } *n. s.* A sooth-
ARUSPICE, (ạ-rụs'-pis) } sayer.

ARUSPICY, (ạ-rụs'-pis-sẹ) *n. s.* The act of prognosticating by inspecting the entrails of the sacrifice.

AS, (ạz) *conjunct.* In the same manner with something else; in the manner that; that, in a consequential sense; for example; like; in the same degree with; as if; according to what; as it were; while; because; equally; how; in what manner; with; answering to *like* or *same*; Answering to *such*; having *so* to answer it; answering to *so* conditionally; in a sense of comparison followed by *so*; as FOR, with respect to; as IF, in the manner that it would be if; as TO, with respect to; as WELL AS, equally with; as THOUGH, as if.

ASAFOETIDA, } (ạs-sạ-fet'-ẹ-dạ) *n. s.* A
ASSAFOETIDA, } gum brought from the East Indies, of a sharp taste, and a strong offensive smell.

ASBESTINE, (az-bẹs'-tine) *a.* Something incombustible.

ASBESTOS, (ạz-bẹs'-tụs) *n. s.* A sort of native fossile stone, which may be split into threads and filaments, which is endued with the property of remaining unconsumed in the fire.

ASCARIDES, (ạs-kạr'-ẹ-diz) *n. s.* Little worms in the rectum.

To **ASCEND**, (ạs-sẹnd') *v. n.* To rise; to move upwards; to proceed from one degree of good to another.

To **ASCEND**, (ạs-sẹnd') *v. a.* To climb up.

ASCENDABLE, (ạs-sẹnd'-ạ-bl) *a.* Capable of being ascended.

ASCENDANT, (ạs-sẹn'-dạnt) *n. s.* In astrology, That degree of the ecliptic which rises at a persons nativity, and is supposed to have an influence on his future life. In law, Such relations as have gone before reckoned upwards; superiority; the person having influence.

ASCENDANT, (ạs-sẹn'-dạnt) *a.* Superiour; predominant; above the horizon.

ASCENDENCY, (ạs-sẹn'-dẹn-sẹ) *n. s.* Influence; power.

ASCENSION, (ạs-sẹn'-shụn) *n. s.* The act of ascending; generally applied to the visible elevation of our Saviour to heaven; the thing rising, or mounting.

ASCENSION DAY, (ạs-sẹn'-shụn-dạ') *n. s.* The day on which the Ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, commonly called Holy Thursday.

ASCENSIVE, (ạs-sẹn'-siv) *a.* Of an ascending nature; in a state of ascent.

ASCENT, (ạs-sẹnt') *n. s.* Rise; the way by which one ascends; an eminence, or high place.

To **ASCERTAIN**, (ạs-sẹr-tane') *v. a.* To make certain; to establish; to make confident.

ASCERTAINABLE, (ạs-sẹr-tane-ạ-bl) *a.* That which may be ascertained.

ASCERTAINMENT, (ăs-sẽr-tāne'-mẽnt) *n. s.* A settled rule; a standard.

ASCETICISM, (as-sẽt'-ẽ-sizm) *n. s.* The state of an ascetick.

ASCETICK, (ăs-sẽt'-ik) *a.* Employed wholly in devotion and mortification.

ASCETICK, (ăs-sẽt'-ik) *n. s.* He that retires to devotion; a hermit.

ASCII, (ă'-shẽ-i) *n. s.* Those people who, at certain times of the year, have no shadow at noon; such are the inhabitants of the torrid zone.

ASCITES, (ăs-si'-tẽz) *n. s.* A dropsy of the lower belly and depending parts.

ASCITICAL, (ăs-sit'-ẽ-kăl) } *a.* Dropsical.
ASCITICK, (ăs-sit'-ik) }

ASCRIBABLE, (ăs-skri'-bă-bl) *a.* That which may be ascribed.

To **ASCRIBE**, (ăs-kribe') *v. a.* To attribute to as a cause; to attribute as a quality.

ASCRIPTION, (ăs-krip'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of ascribing.

ASH, (ăsh) *n. s.* A tree; the wood of the ash.

ASHAMED, (ă-shā'-mẽd) *a.* Touched with shame.

ASHES, (ăsh'-ẽz) *n. s.* The remains of any thing burnt; the remains of the body.

ASHORE, (ă-shore') *ad.* On shore; stranded.

ASHWEDNESDAY, (ăsh-wenz'-dă) *n. s.* The first day of Lent, so called from the ancient custom of sprinkling ashes on the head.

ASHY, (ăsh'-ẽ) *a.* Ash-coloured; turned into ashes.

ASIATICK, (ă-shẽ-ăt'-tik) *a.* Respecting Asia.

ASIATICK, (ă-shẽ-ăt'-tik) *n. s.* A native of Asia.

ASIDE, (ă-side') *ad.* To one side; to another part; away from the company.

ASINARY, (ăs'-sẽ-nă-rẽ) *a.* Belonging to an ass.

ASININE, (ăs'-sẽ-nine) *a.* Resembling or belonging to an ass.

To **ASK**, (ăsk) *v. a.* To petition; to demand; to question; to enquire; to require.

To **ASK**, (ăsk) *v. n.* To petition; to make enquiry.

ASKANCE, } (ă-skanse') *ad.* Sideways;
ASKAUNCE, } obliquely.

ASKAUNT, (ă-skant') *ad.* Obliquely.

ASKER, (ăsk'-ẽr) *n. s.* Petitioner; enquirer.

ASKEW, (ă-skū') *ad.* Aside; with contempt or envy; obliquely.

ASLANT, (ă-slant) *ad.* Obliquely.

ASLEEP, (ă-sleep') *ad.* Sleeping at rest; Figuratively for dead.

ASLOPE, (ă-slope') *ad.* With declivity.

ASOMATOUS, (ă-so'-mă-tŭs) *a.* Incorporeal; without a body.

ASP, (ăsp) } *n. s.* A kind of poison-
ASPICK, (ăs'pik) } ous serpent.

ASPARAGUS, (ăs-păr'-ă-gŭs) *n. s.* A plant.

ASPECT, (ăs'-pekt) *n. s.* Look; countenance; view; position; relation; disposition of a planet to other planets.

ASPECTION, (ăs'-pek'-shŭn) *a.* Beholding; view.

ASPEN, (ăs'-pen) *n. s.* A species of poplar, the leaves of which always tremble.

ASPEN, (ăs'-pen) *a.* Belonging to the asp tree; made of aspen wood; resembling an aspen tree.

ASPER, (ăs'-pẽr) *n. s.* A small Turkish coin of less value than our penny.

To **ASPERATE**, (ăs'-pẽr-āte) *v. a.* To roughen.

ASPERATION, (ăs-pẽr-ā'-shŭn) *n. s.* A making rough.

ASPERITY, (ăs-pẽr'-ẽ-tẽ) *n. s.* Unevenness; roughness of sound; roughness of temper; sharpness.

ASPERNATION, (ăs-pẽr-nā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Neglect; disregard.

ASPEROUS, (ăs'-pẽr-ŭs) *a.* Rough.

To **ASPERSE**, (ăs-pẽrse') *v. a.* To vilify; slander; to bespatter with censure or calumny; to sprinkle.

ASPERSION, (ăs-pẽr'-shŭn) *n. s.* A sprinkling; calumny.

ASPHALTICK, (ăs-făl'-tik) *a.* Gummy; bituminous.

ASPHALTOS, (ăs-făl'-tŭs) *n. s.* A bituminous substance resembling pitch, chiefly found swimming on the *Lacus Asphaltites*, or Dead Sea, where anciently stood the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah.

ASPHALTUM, (ăs'-făl-tŭm) *n. s.* A bituminous stone found near the ancient Babylon.

ASPHODEL, (ăs'-fẽ-dẽl) *n. s.* The Day-lily.

ASPICK, (ăs'-pik) *n. s.* The name of a serpent; the name of a piece of ordnance, which is said to carry a twelve-pound shot.

ASPIRANT, (ăs'-pẽ-rănt, or ăs-pire'-ant) *n. s.* A candidate; an aspirer.

To **ASPIRATE**, (ăs'-pẽ-rāte) *v. a.* To pronounce with full breath.

ASPIRATE, (ăs'-pẽ-rāte) *a.* Pronounced with full breath.

ASPIRATE, (ăs'-pẽ-rāte) *n. s.* The mark to denote an aspirated pronunciation

ASPIRATION, (ăs-pẽ-rā'-shŭn) *n. s.* A breathing after; an ardent wish; the act of aspiring; the pronunciation of a vowel with full breath.

To **ASPIRE**, (ăs-pire) *v. n.* To pant after something higher; to desire with eagerness; to rise; to tower.

ASPIREMENT, (ăs-pire'-mẽnt) *n. s.* The act of aspiring.

ASPIRER, (ăs-pire'-ẽr) *n. s.* One that ambitiously strives to be greater.

ASPORTATION, (ăs-pŏr-tā'-shŭn) *n. s.* A carrying away.

ASQUINT, (ă-skwint') *ad.* Obliquely; not with regard or due notice.

ASS, (ăss) *n. s.* An animal of burden; a stupid, heavy, dull fellow.

To **ASSAIL**, (ăs-sāle') *v. a.* To attack in a hostile manner; to fall upon; to attack with argument.

ASSAILABLE, (ăs-sā'-lă-bl) *a.* That which may be attacked.

ASSAILANT, (ạs-sā'-lạnt) *n. s.* He that attacks.

ASSAILANT, (ạs-sā'-lạnt) *a.* Attacking.

ASSAILER, (ạs-sā'-lẹr) *n. s.* One who attacks.

ASSAILMENT, (ạs-sāle'-mẹnt) *n. s.* Attack.

ASSASSIN, (ạs-sạs'-sin) *n. s.* A murderer; one that kills by treachery, or sudden violence.

To **ASSASSINATE**, (ạs-sạs'-sẹ-nate) *v. a.* To murder; to way-lay.

ASSASSINATION, (ạs-sạs-sẹ-nā'-shụn) *n. s.* The act of assassinating.

ASSASSINATOR, (ạs-sạs'-sẹ-nā-tụr) *n. s.* A murderer.

ASSASSINOUS, (ạs-sạs'-sẹ-nụs) *a.* Murderous.

ASSAULT, (ạs-sạlt') *n. s.* Attack; storm, opposed to *sap* or *siege*; hostile violence; invasion. In law, Injury offered to a man's person.

To **ASSAULT**, (ạs-sạlt') *v. a.* To attack; to fall upon with violence.

ASSAULTABLE, (ạs-sạlt'-ạ-bl) *a.* Capable of being assaulted.

ASSAULTER, (ạs-sạlt'-ẹr) *n. s.* One who violently assaults another.

ASSAY, (ạs-sā') *n. s.* A trial or attempt at any thing. In law, A mode of trying metals, or separating them from all foreign bodies inherent in them. Assay of weights and measures, is the examination of them by the proper officers.

To **ASSAY**, (ạs-sā') *v. a.* To reduce the precious metals to their purest state.

To **ASSAY**, (ạs-sā') *v. n.* To try; to endeavour.

ASSAYER, (ạs-sā'-ẹr) *n. s.* An officer of the Mint, for the due trial of silver.

ASSECUTION, (ạs-sẹ-kū'-shụn) *n. s.* Acquirement.

ASSEMBLAGE, (ạs-sẹm'-blaje) *n. s.* A collection of individuals; the state of being assembled.

ASSEMBLANCE, (ạs-sẹm'-blạns) *n. s.* Appearance; similitude; assembling.

To **ASSEMBLE**, (ạs-sẹm'-bl) *v. a.* To bring together.

To **ASSEMBLE**, (ạs-sẹm'-bl) *v. n.* To meet together.

ASSEMBLY, (ạs-sẹm'-blẹ) *n. s.* A company met together; an assemblage.

ASSENT, (ạs-sẹnt') *n. s.* The act of agreeing to any thing; consent.

To **ASSENT**, (ạs-sẹnt') *v. n.* To concede, or agree to.

ASSENTATION, (ạs-sẹn-tā'-shụn) *n. s.* Compliance.

ASSENTMENT, (ạs-sẹnt'-mẹnt) *n. s.* Consent.

To **ASSERT**, (ạs-sẹrt') *v. a.* To maintain; to affirm; to claim.

ASSERTION, (ạs-sẹr'-shụn) *n. s.* The act of asserting; position advanced.

ASSERTIVE, (ạs-sẹr'-tiv) *a.* Positive; dogmatical.

ASSERTOR, (ạs-sẹr'-tụr) *n. s.* Maintainer; vindicator.

ASSERTORY, (ạs'-sẹr-tụr-ẹ) *a.* Asserting; supporting.

To **ASSESS**, (ạs-sẹs') *v. a.* To charge with any certain sum. In law, To rate, or fix the proportion which every person has to pay of any particular taxes.

ASSESSABLE, (ạs-sẹs'-sạ-bl) *a.* That which may be assessed.

ASSESSION, (ạs-sẹsh'-ụn) *n. s.* A sitting down by one.

ASSESSIONARY, (ạs-sẹsh'-ụn-ạ-rẹ) *a.* Pertaining to assessors.

ASSESSMENT, (ạs-sẹs'-mẹnt) *n. s.* The sum levied on property; the act of assessing.

ASSESSOR, (ạs-sẹs'-sụr) *n. s.* The person that sits by another; an assistant in council; he that lays taxes.

ASSETS, (ạs'-sẹts) *n. s.* In law, Goods and chattels sufficient for the discharge of debts, legacies, &c.

To **ASSEVER**, (ạs-sẹv'-ẹr) } *v. a.* To
To **ASSEVERATE**, (ạs-sẹv'-ẹr-ate) } affirm with great solemnity.

ASSEVERATION, (ạs-sẹv-ẹr-ā'-shụn) *n. s.* Solemn affirmation.

ASSIDUITY, (ạs-sẹ-dū'-ẹ-tẹ) *n. s.* Diligence; closeness of application.

ASSIDUOUS, (ạs-sid'-dū-ụs) *a.* Constant in application.

ASSIDUOUSLY, (ạs-sid'-dū-ụs-lẹ) *ad.* Diligently.

ASSIDUOUSNESS, (ạs-sid'-dū-ụs-nẹs) *n. s.* Diligence.

To **ASSIGN**, (ạs-sine') *v. a.* To mark out; to appropriate; to fix the quantity or value. In law, To make over a right to another; to appoint a deputy.

ASSIGN, *n. s.* See ASSIGNEE.

ASSIGNABLE, (ạs-sine'-ạ-bl) *a.* That which may be assigned, or marked out.

ASSIGNATION, (ạs-sig-nā'-shụn) *n. s.* An appointment to meet, used generally of love appointments; a making over a thing to another.

ASSIGNEE, (ạs-si-nē') *n. s.* He to whom any right is assigned, or who is appointed by another to do any act.

ASSIGNER, (ạs-si'-ner) } *n. s.* He that ap-
ASSIGNOR, (ạs-si-nọr') } points or assigns.

ASSIGNMENT, (ạs-sine'-mẹnt) *n. s.* Appropriation of any thing to another thing or person. In law, The thing assigned, or the deed by which property is assigned.

ASSIMILABLE, (ạs-sim'-ẹ-lạ-bl) *a.* That which may be converted to the same nature with something else.

To **ASSIMILATE**, (ạs-sim'-ẹ-late) *v. n.* To grow like.

To **ASSIMILATE**, (ạs-sim'-ẹ-late) *v. a.* To bring to a likeness.

ASSIMILATION, (ạs-sim-ẹ-lā'-shụn) *n. s.* The act of assimilating, or state of being assimilated; the act of converting any thing to the nature of another.

ASSIMILATIVE, (ạs-sim-ẹ-lạ-tiv) *a.* Having the power of assimilating.

To ASSIMULATE, (ȧs-sim'-ụ-late) *v. a.* To feign.

ASSIMULATION, (ȧs-sim'-ụ-la-shụn) *n. s.* A counterfeiting.

To ASSIST, (ȧs-sist') *v. a.* To help.

ASSISTANCE, (ȧs-sis'-tanse) *n. s.* Help.

ASSISTANT, (ȧs-sis'-tant) *n. s.* One who assists; an auxiliary; attendant.

ASSIZE, (ȧs-size) *n. s.* A court of judicature held twice a year in every county, in which causes are tried by a judge and jury; an ordinance or statute to determine the weight of bread, ale, &c.

To ASSIZE, (ȧs-size') *v. a.* To fix the rate.

ASSIZER, (ȧs-si'-zẹr) *n. s.* An officer that has the care of weights and measures.

ASSOCIABLE, (ȧs-sọ'-shẹ-ȧ-bl) *a.* Capable of being associated; sociable; companionable.

To ASSOCIATE, (ȧs-sọ'-shẹ-ȧte) *v. a.* To unite with another; to join in company; to accompany.

ASSOCIATE, (ȧs-sọ'-shẹ-ȧte) *a.* Confederate.

ASSOCIATE, (ȧs-sọ'-shẹ-ȧte) *n. s.* A partner; a confederate; a companion.

ASSOCIATION, (ȧs-sọ-shẹ-ȧ'-shụn) *n. s.* Union; confederacy; partnership; connection; apposition; an assembly of persons.

To ASSOIL, (ȧs-sọil') *v. a.* To solve; to release or set free; to absolve by confession; to stain; to soil.

ASSONANCE, (ȧs'-sọ-nanse) *n. s.* Resemblance of sound.

ASSONANT, (ȧs'-sọ-nant) *a.* Sounding in a manner resembling another sound.

To ASSORT, (ȧs-sort') *v. a.* To arrange in classes,

ASSORTMENT, (ȧs-sort'-ment) *n. s.* The act of classing or ranging: a quantity properly selected.

To ASSUAGE, (ȧs-swaje') *v. a.* To mitigate; to appease; to soften; to ease.

ASSUAGEMENT, (ȧs-swaje'-ment) *n. s.* Mitigation.

ASSUAGER, (ȧs-swȧ'-jer) *n. s.* One who pacifies.

ASSUASIVE, (ȧs-swȧ'-siv) *a.* Softening; mitigating.

ASSUEFACTION, (ȧs-swe-fȧk'-shụn) *n. s.* The state of being accustomed to any thing.

ASSUETUDE, (ȧs'-swe-tụde) *n. s.* Custom.

To ASSUME, (ȧs-sụme') *v. a.* To take; to take upon one's self; to arrogate; to assume in argument; to take for granted without proof; to appropriate.

To ASSUME, (ȧs-sụme') *v. n.* To be arrogant.

ASSUMER, (ȧs-sụ'-mer) *n. s.* An arrogant man.

ASSUMING, (ȧs-sụ'-ming) *part. a.* Arrogant.

ASSUMING, (ȧs-sụ'-ming) *n. s.* Presumption.

ASSUMPSIT, (ȧs-sụm'-sit) *n. s.* In law, A voluntary promise, whereby a man takes upon him to perform or pay any thing to another; a species of action.

ASSUMPTION, (ȧs-sụm'-shụn) *n. s.* The act of taking; taking any thing upon one's self; the supposition. In logick, The thing supposed. The miraculous ascent of the Holy Virgin, and the feast commemorating such ascent, as held by the church of Rome.

ASSUMPTIVE, (ȧs-sụm'-tiv) *a.* Of a nature to be assumed.

ASSURANCE, (ȧ-shụ'-ranse) *n. s.* Certain expectation; secure confidence; freedom from doubt; firmness; confidence; want of modesty; spirit; intrepidity; testimony of credit; conviction. In Theology, Security with respect to a future state. The same with INSURANCE, or security to make good the loss.

To ASSURE, (ȧ-shure') *v. a.* To give confidence by promise; to secure to another; to make confident; to make secure.

ASSURED, (ȧ-shụ'-red) *part. a.* Certain; indubitable; convinced.

ASSUREDLY, (ȧ-shụ'-red-lẹ) *ad.* Certainly.

ASSUREDNESS, (ȧ-shụ'-red-nes) *n. s.* Certainty.

ASSURER, (ȧ-shụ'-rer) *n. s.* He that gives assurance; he that gives security.

To ASSWAGE. See ASSUAGE.

ASTERISK, (ȧs'-tẹ-risk) *n. s.* A mark in printing, in form of a little star, as *.

ASTERISM, (ȧs'-tẹ-rizm) *n. s.* A constellation; an asterisk, or mark.

ASTERN, (ȧ-stern') *ad.* In the hinder part of the ship.

ASTHMA, (ȧst'-mȧ) *n. s.* A frequent, difficult, and short respiration, joined with a hissing sound and a cough.

ASTHMATICAL, (ȧst-mȧt'-e-kal) } *a.*
ASTHMATICK, (ȧst-mȧt'-ik) }
Troubled with an asthma.

ASTHENICK, (ȧs-*then*'-ik) *a.* Feeble; without power.

ASTHENOLOGY, (ȧs-*then*-ọl'-ọ-jẹ) *n. s.* A description of weakness.

To ASTONISH, (ȧs-tọn'-nish) *v. a.* To amaze; to surprise.

ASTONISHINGLY, (ȧs-tọn'-ish-ing-lẹ) *ad.* In a surprising manner.

ASTONISHINGNESS, (ȧs-tọn'-nish-ing-nes) *n. s.* The quality that excites astonishment.

ASTONISHMENT, (ȧs-tọn'-ish-ment) *n. s.* Amazement; confusion of mind through fear or wonder.

To ASTOUND, (ȧs-tọund') *v. a.* To astonish.

ASTRADDLE, (ȧ-strȧd'-dl) *ad.* With one's legs across any thing; astride.

ASTRAGAL, (ȧs'-trȧ-gal) *n. s.* A little round ring or moulding, serving as an ornament at the tops and bottoms of columns.

ASTRAL, (ȧs'-tral) *a.* Starry.

ASTRAY, (ȧ-strȧ') *ad.* Out of the right way.

To ASTRICT, (ȧs-trikt') *v. a.* To contract by applications.

ASTRICT, (ȧs-trikt') *a.* Compendious.

ASTRICTION, (ȧs-trik'-shụn) *n. s.* Contracting the parts of the body by applications.

ASTRICTIVE, (ȧs-trik'-tiv) *a.* Binding.

ASTRICTORY, (ăs-trĭk'-tŭr-ē) *a.* Astringent.

ASTRIDE, (ă-stride') *ad.* With the legs open.

ASTRIFEROUS, (ăs-trĭf'-ē-rŭs) } *a.* Bearing stars.
ASTRIGEROUS, (ăs-trĭd'-jē-rŭs) }

To ASTRINGE, (ăs-trĭnje') *v. a.* To press by contraction.

ASTRINGENCY, (ăs-trĭn'-jĕn-sē) *n. s.* The power of contracting the parts of the body.

ASTRINGENT, (ăs-trĭn'-jĕnt) *a.* Binding; contracting.

ASTRINGENTS, (ăs-trĭn'-jĕnts) *n. s.* In medicine, Drugs possessing an astringent or binding quality.

ASTROGRAPHY, (ăs-trŏg'-rȧ-fē) *n. s.* The science of describing the stars.

ASTROLABE, (ăs'-trō-lāb) *n. s.* An instrument formerly used for taking the altitude of the pole, the sun or stars at sea; now superseded by Hadley's quadrant.

ASTROLOGER, (ăs-trŏl'-ō-jĕr) *n. s.* One that professes to fortell events by the stars; anciently one that understood the motions of the planets, without including prediction.

ASTROLOGIAN, (ăs-trō-lō'-jē-ăn) *n s.* The same with an *astrologer*.

ASTROLOGICAL, (ăs-trō-lŏd'-jē-kăl) }
ASTROLOGICK, (ăs-trō-lŏd'-jĭk) } *a.* Professing or relating to astrology.

ASTROLOGICALLY, (ăs-trō-lŏd'-jē-kăl-lē) *ad.* In an astrological manner.

To ASTROLOGIZE, (ăs-trŏl'-ō-jīze) *v. n.* To practise astrology.

ASTROLOGY, (ăs-trŏl'-ō-jē) *n. s.* The practice of foretelling things by the knowledge of the stars.

ASTRONOMER, (ăs-trŏn'-ō-mĕr) *n. s.* One that studies the celestial motions.

ASTRONOMICAL, (ăs-trō-nŏm'-ē-kăl) }
ASTRONOMICK, (ăs-trō-nŏm'-ĭk) } *a.* Belonging to astronomy.

ASTRONOMICALLY, (ăs-trō-nŏm'-ē-kăl-lē) *ad.* In an astronomical manner.

To ASTRONOMIZE, (ăs-trŏn'-ō-mīze) *v. n.* To study astronomy.

ASTRONOMY, (ăs-trŏn'-ō-mē) *n. s.* The science which teaches the measures and motions of the heavenly bodies.

ASTROSCOPY, (ăs-trŏs'-kō-pē) *n. s.* Observation of the stars.

ASTRO-THEOLOGY, (ăs'-trō-*thē*-ŏl'-ō-jē) *n. s.* Divinity founded on the observation of the celestial bodies.

ASTUTE, (ăs-tūte') *a.* Cunning; penetrating.

ASUNDER, (ă-sŭn'-dĕr) *ad.* Apart; separately.

ASYLUM, (ă-sī'-lŭm) *n. s.* A sanctuary; a refuge.

ASYMPTOTE, (ăs'-sĭm-tōte) *n. s.* A name for lines which approach nearer and nearer to some curve, but which never meet.

ASYNDETON, (ă-sĭn'-dē-tŏn) *n. s.* In rhetorick, A figure in which many words are joined without a conjunction, as veni, vidi, vici.

AT, (ăt) *prep.* At before a place, notes the immediate proximity of the place; as, a man is *at* the house before he is in it; at before a word signifying time, notes the coexistence of the time with the event; as, *at* a minute; at before a casual word signifies nearly the same as with, as, he did it *at* a touch; at before a superlative adjective implies in the state, as, *at* best; at signifies the particular condition of the person, as, *at* peace; at before a substantive sometimes marks employment, as, busy *at* his task; at is sometimes the same as furnished with, as, *at* arms; at sometimes denotes the place where any thing is, as, he lives *at* Barnet; at sometimes signifies in immediate consequence of, as, he swooned *at* the sight; at marks sometimes the effect proceeding from an act, as, he eat *at* his own cost; at sometimes is nearly the same as in, as, he was *at* the bottom; at sometimes marks the occasion, like *on*, as, *at* this he turned; at sometimes notes the relation of a man to an action; at sometimes imports the manner of an action; at is sometimes used to express dependance on or obedience to, as, *at* his command, *at* your service; *at* all, in any manner or degree.

ATABAL, (ăt'-ă băl) *n. s.* A kind of tabour used by the Moors.

ATE, (āte) The preterite of *eat*.

ATHANASIAN, (ăth-ăn-ā'-shē-ăn) *n. s.* One who espouses the doctrine of Athanasius.

ATHANASIAN, (ăth-ăn-ā'-shē-ăn) *a.* Relating to the doctrine of St. Athanasius.

ATHANOR, (ăth'-ă-nŏr) *n. s.* A digesting furnace, calculated to retain heat for a long time.

ATHEISM, (ā'-*thē*-ĭzm) *n. s.* The disbelief of a God.

ATHEIST, (ā'-*thē*-ĭst) *n. s.* One that denies the existence of God.

ATHEISTICAL, (ā-*thē*'-ĭs-tē-kăl) } *a.* Given
ATHEISTICK, (ā-*thē*-ĭs'-tĭk) } to atheism.

ATHEISTICALLY, (ā-*thē*-ĭs'-tē-kăl-lē) *ad.* In an atheistical manner.

ATHEISTICALNESS, (ā-*thē*-ĭs'-tē-kăl-nĕs) *n. s.* The quality of being atheistical

ATHEOUS, (ā'-*thē*-ŭs) *n. s.* Atheistick; godless.

ATHIRST, (ă-*thĕrst'*) *ad.* Thirsty.

ATHLETE, (ăth'-lete) *n. s.* A contender for victory of strength; a combatant; a champion.

ATHLETICK, (ăth-lĕt'-ĭk) *a.* Strong of body; having the qualities of an athlete.

ATHWART, (ă-*thwărt'*) *prep.* Across; transverse to; through.

ATILT, (ă-tĭlt') *ad.* The posture of a barrel raised or tilted behind.

ATLANTEAN, (ăt-lăn-tē'-ăn) *a.* Resembling Atlas; Figuratively, For gigantic; powerful of body.

ATLANTES, (ăt-lăn'-tēz) *n. s.* In architecture, Figures supporting any part of a building.

ATLANTICK, (ăt-lăn'-tĭk) *a.* The name applied to that part of the ocean, which lies between Europe and Africa on the one side, and America on the other.

ATLAS, (ăt'-lăs) *n. s.* A collection of maps, including the whole world; a name applied to a large kind of drawing paper.

ATMOSPHERE, (ăt'-mŏs-fēre) *n. s.* That region of air next the earth; the ambient air in general.

ATMOSPHERICAL, (ăt-mŏs-fĕr'-ĕ-kăl) *a.* Consisting of the atmosphere.

ATOM, (ăt'-tŭm) *n. s.* Such a small particle as cannot be physically divided.

ATOMICAL, (ă-tŏm'-ĕ-kăl) *a.* Consisting of, or relating to atoms.

ATOMISM, (ăt'-tŏ-mĭzm) *n. s.* The doctrine of atoms.

ATOMIST, (ăt'-tŏ-mĭst) *n. s.* One that holds the atomical philosophy, or doctrine of atoms.

ATOMY, (ăt'-ŏ-mē) *n. s.* An obsolete word for *atom*; an abbreviation of *anatomy*: meaning a meagre person.

To ATONE, (ă-tōne') *v. n.* To agree; to stand as an equivalent for something.

To ATONE, (ă-tōne') *v. a.* To reduce to concord; to expiate.

ATONEMENT, (ă-tōne'-mĕnt) *n. s.* Agreement; concord; expiation.

ATONER, *n. s.* He who reconciles.

ATONICK, (ă-tŏn'-ĭk) *a.* Wanting tone.

ATONY, (ă'-tŏ-nē) *n. s.* Want of tone or elasticity.

ATRABILARIAN, (ă-trā-bĭl-ā'-rē-ăn) *s.* Melancholy.

ATRABILARIOUS, (ă-trā-bĭl-ā'-rē-ŭs) *a.* Melancholick.

ATRAMENTAL, (ăt-trā-mĕn'-tăl) } *a.*
ATRAMENTOUS, (ăt-trā-mĕn'-tŭs) }
Inky; black.

ATRIUM, (ā'-trē-ŭm) *n. s.* The court before a temple or house.

ATROCIOUS, (ă-trō'-shŭs) *a.* Wicked in a high degree.

ATROCIOUSLY, (ă-trō'-shē-ŭs-lē) *ad.* In an atrocious manner.

ATROCIOUSNESS, (ă-trō'-shē-ŭs-nĕs) *n. s.* Enormous criminality.

ATROCITY, (ă-trŏs'-sĕ-tē) *n. s.* Horrible wickedness.

ATROPHY, (ă'-trō-fē) *n. s.* A disease, in which the food contributes no nourishment to the body.

To ATTACH, (ăt-tătsh') *v. a.* To arrest; to seize in a judicial manner; to lay hold on, as by power; to fix to one's interest.

ATTACHMENT, (ăt-tătsh'-mĕnt) *n. s.* Adherence; fidelity; the union of affection. In law, An apprehension by virtue of a precept, differing from an arrest, inasmuch as it lays hold of the goods as well as the person.

To ATTACK, (ăt-tăk') *v. a.* To assault an enemy; to impugn in any manner.

ATTACK, (ăt-tăk') *n. s.* An assault.

To ATTAIN, (ăt-tāne') *v. a.* To gain; to obtain; to overtake; to come to; to reach.

To ATTAIN, (ăt-tāne') *v. n.* To come to a certain state; to arrive at.

ATTAINABLE, (ăt-tā'-nă-bl) *a.* Procurable.

ATTAINABLENESS, (ăt-tā'-nă-bl-nĕs) *n. s.* The quality of being attainable.

ATTAINDER, (ăt-tāne'-dĕr) *n. s.* The act of attainting in law; conviction of a crime.

ATTAINMENT, (ăt-tāne'-mĕnt) *n. s.* That which is attained; the act of attaining.

To ATTAINT, (ăt-tānt') *v. a.* To disgrace; to taint; to corrupt. In law, It applies to such as are found guilty of some crime, especially of felony or treason.

ATTAINT, (ăt-tānt') *part. a.* Convicted.

ATTAINT, (ăt-tānt') *n. s.* Any thing injurious; stain; spot; a wound on the hinder feet of an horse. In law, A writ so called.

ATTAINTMENT, (ăt-tānt'-mĕnt) *n. s.* The quality or state of being attainted.

To ATTEMPER, (ăt-tĕm'-pĕr) *v. a.* To mingle; to soften; to mix in just proportions; to fit to.

To ATTEMPERATE, (ăt-tĕm'-pĕr-āte) *v. a.* To proportion, or adapt to.

To ATTEMPT, (ăt-tĕmt') *v. a.* To try; to endeavour; to essay; to make experiment; to attack.

ATTEMPT, (ăt-tĕmt') *n. s.* An essay; an attack.

ATTEMPTABLE, (ăt-tĕmt'-tă-bl) *a.* Fit to be attempted; liable to attempts.

ATTEMPTER, (ăt-tĕmt'-tĕr) *n. s.* An invader; an endeavourer.

To ATTEND, (ăt-tĕnd') *v. a.* To wait on; to accompany; to be present with, upon a summons; to expect; to await; to stay for; to regard; to mind.

To ATTEND, (ăt-tĕnd') *v. n.* To yield attention; to stay; to wait; to be within reach or call; to remain; to wait, as compelled by authority.

ATTENDANCE, (ăt-tĕn'-dănse) *n. s.* The act of waiting on; service; the persons waiting; a train; attention; expectation.

ATTENDANT, (ăt-tĕn'-dănt) *a.* Accompanying as subordinate.

ATTENDANT, (ăt-tĕn'-dănt) *n. s.* One that attends; one of the train; suitor or agent; one that is present. In law, One that oweth a duty to another; a concomitant or consequent.

ATTENTION, (ăt-tĕn'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of attending or heeding.

ATTENTIVE, (ăt-tĕn'-tĭv) *a.* Heedful; regardful.

ATTENTIVELY, (ăt-tĕn'-tĭv-lē) *ad.* Heedfully.

ATTENTIVENESS, (ăt-tĕn'-tĭv-nĕs) *n. s.* Attention.

ATTENUANTS, (ăt-tĕn'-ū-ănts) *a.* Medicines having the power of making thin; promoting excretion and secretion.

To ATTENUATE, (ăt-tĕn'-ū-āte) *v. a.* To make thin or slender; to lessen.

ATTENUATE, (ăt-tĕn'-ū-āte) *a.* Made thin.

ATTENUATION, (ăt-tĕn-ū-ā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Lessening; the state of being made thin.

To ATTEST, (ăt-tĕst') *v. a.* To bear witness; to call to witness.

ATTEST, (ăt-tĕst') *n. s.* Witness.

ATTESTATION, (ăt-tĕs-tā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Testi-

mony; the act of attesting or bearing witness to; the signature of the person attesting.
ATTICAL, (ăt'-te-kăl) } *a.* Relating to the
ATTICK, (ăt'-tik) } style of Athens. Figuratively, Elegant; pure; classical.
To ATTICISE, (ăt'-te-sīze) *v. n.* To use an atticism.
ATTICISM, (ăt'-te-sizm) *n. s.* An imitation of the Attick style.
ATTICK, (ăt'-tik) *n. s.* A native of Attica; the garret, or uppermost room in a house.
To ATTINGE, (ăt-tinje') *v. a.* To touch lightly.
To ATTIRE, (ăt-tire') *v. a.* To dress. In heraldry, *Attired* is used in speaking of the horns of a buck or stag.
ATTIRE, (ăt-tire') *n. s.* Clothes; the headdress, in particular; the horns of a buck or stag. The flower of a plant is divided into three parts, the empalement, the foliation, and the *attire*.
ATTITUDE, (ăt'-te-tūde) *n. s.* The posture in which a person, statue, or painted figure is placed.
ATTOLLENT, (ăt-tŏl'-lent) *a.* That which lifts up.
To ATTORN, (ăt-turn') *v. a.* To transfer the service of a vassal.
To ATTORN, (ăt-turn') *v. n.* To acknowledge a new possessor of property, and accept tenancy under him.
ATTORNEY, (ăt-tur'-ne) *n. s.* He who by consent, commandment, or request, takes upon him the charge of other men's business.
ATTORNEYSHIP, (ăt-tur'-ne-ship) *n. s.* The office of an attorney.
ATTOURNMENT, (ăt-turn'-ment) *n. s.* A yielding of the tenant to a new lord.
To ATTRACT, (ăt-trăkt') *v. a.* To draw to; to allure.
ATTRACTABILITY, (ăt-trăk'-tă-bil'-e-te) *n. s.* The capability of being attracted.
ATTRACTICAL, (ăt-trăk'-te-kăl) *a.* Having the power to attract.
ATTRACTINGLY, (ăt-trăk'-ting-le) *ad.* In an attracting manner.
ATTRACTION, (ăt-trăk'-shun) *n. s.* The power of drawing, or of alluring. In natural history, That universal tendency which all bodies have towards one another, by which the system of the universe is supposed to preserve its coherence, and the several bodies to move within their proper spheres of activity by mutual attraction to their proper centre.
ATTRACTIVE, (ăt-trăk'-tiv) *a.* Having the power to draw; inviting.
ATTRACTIVE, (ăt-trăk'-tiv) *n. s.* That which draws or incites.
ATTRACTIVELY, (ăt-trăk'-tiv-le) *ad.* In an attracting manner.
ATTRACTIVENESS, (ăt-trăk'-tiv-nes) *n. s.* The quality of being attractive.
ATTRACTOR, (ăt-trăk'-tur) *n. s.* A drawer.
ATTRAHENT, (ăt'-trā-hent) *n. s.* That which draws.
ATTRECTATION, (ăt-trĕk-tā'-shun) *n. s.* Frequent handling.
ATTRIBUTABLE, (ăt-trib'-ū-tā-bl) *a.* Ascribable; imputable.
To ATTRIBUTE, (ăt-trib'-ūte) *v. a.* To ascribe; to impute.
ATTRIBUTE, (ăt'-tre-būte) *n. s.* The thing attributed to another; quality. In theology, The properties or excellencies which are attributed to the Divine Being only, as his self-existence, immutability, eternity, &c.
ATTRIBUTION, (ăt-tre-bū'-shun) *n. s.* Commendation; qualities ascribed.
ATTRIBUTIVE, (ăt-trib'-ū-tiv) *a.* Having the quality of attributing.
ATTRITE, (ăt-trite') *a.* Ground worn by rubbing.
ATTRITENESS, (ăt-trite'-nes) *n. s.* The being much worn.
ATTRITION, (ăt-trish'-un) *n. s.* The act of wearing, or the state of being worn by rubbing; grief for sin, arising only from fear; the lowest degree of repentance, in distinction from contrition.
To ATTUNE, (ăt-tune') *v. a.* To make any thing musical; to tune.
To AVAIL, (ă-vāle') *v. a.* To profit; to promote.
To AVAIL, (ă-vāle') *v. n.* To be of use.
AVAIL, (ă-vāle') *n. s.* Profit; advantage.
AVAILABLE, (ă-vā'-lă-bl) *a.* Profitable; powerful; useful.
AVAILABLENESS, (ă-vā'-lă-bl-nes) *n. s.* Power of promoting the end for which it is used; legal force.
AVAILABLY, (ă-vā'-lă-ble) *ad.* Powerfully; legally; validly.
AVAILMENT, (ă-vāle'-ment) *n. s.* Usefulness.
AVANT-COURIER, (ă-vănt'-co-reer) *n. s.* One who is dispatched before the rest to notify their approach.
AVANT-GUARD, (ă-vănt'-gard) *n. s.* The van; the first body of an army.
AVARICE, (ăv'-ă-ris) *n. s.* Covetousness.
AVARICIOUS, (ăv-ă-rish'-us) *a.* Covetous.
AVARICIOUSLY, (ăv'-ă-rish'-us-le) *ad.* Covetously.
AVARICIOUSNESS, (ăv'-ă-rish'-us-nes) *n. s.* Covetousness.
AVAST, (ă-văst') *ad.* A sea term, signifying hold, stop, stay.
AVAUNT, (ă-vănt') *interject.* A word of abhorrence. Hence! begone!
AUBURN, (ăw'-burn) *a.* Brown; of a tan colour.
AUCTION, (ăwk'-shun) *n. s.* A manner of sale in which one person bids after another, the sale itself.
AUCTIONARY, (ăwk'-shun-ă-re) *a.* Belonging to an auction.
AUCTIONEER, (ăwk-shun-eer') *n. s.* The person that manages an auction.
AUDACIOUS, (ăw-dā'-she-us) *a.* Bold; impudent; spirited.
AUDACIOUSLY, (ăw-dā'-she-us-le) *ad.* Boldly; impudently.
AUDACIOUSNESS, (ăw-dā'-she-us-nes) *n. s.* Impudence.

AUDACITY, (aw-das'-e-te) *n. s.* Spirit; boldness.
AUDIBLE, (aw'-de-bl) *a.* Capable of being heard.
AUDIBLENESS, (aw'-de-bl-nes) *n. s.* Capability of being heard.
AUDIBLY, (aw'-de-ble) *ad.* So as to be heard.
AUDIENCE, (aw'-de-ense) *n. s.* The act of hearing; a hearing; an auditory; the ceremony by which ambassadors or ministers of any court are admitted to a hearing from the sovereign.
AUDIT, (aw'-dit) *n. s.* The taking and settling of accounts.
To AUDIT, (aw'-dit) *v. a.* To take an account finally.
AUDITIVE, (aw'-de-tiv) *a.* Having the power of hearing.
AUDITOR, (aw'-de-tur) *n. s.* A hearer; a person employed to take an account.
AUDITORSHIP, (au'-de-tur-ship) *n. s.* The office of an auditor.
AUDITORY, (aw'-de-tur-e) *a.* That which has the power of hearing.
AUDITORY, (aw'-de-tur-e) *n. s.* An audience; a place where lectures are heard.
AVE, (a'-ve) *n. s.* An address to the Virgin, so called from the first words, *ave maria*.
To AVENGE, (a-venje') *v. a.* To revenge; to punish.
AVENGEANCE, (a-ven'-janse) *n. s.* Punishment.
AVENGEMENT, (a-venje'-ment) *n. s.* Vengeance.
AVENTURE, (a-ven'-ture) *n. s.* In law, A mischance, causing a man's death, without felony.
AVENUE, (av'-e-nu) *n. s.* A way by which any place may be entered; an alley of trees before a house.
To AVER, (a-ver') *v. a.* To declare positively.
AVERAGE, (av'-er-aje) *n. s.* That duty which the tenant is to pay to the king, or other lord, by his beasts and carriages. In commerce, A certain contribution that merchants make towards the losses of such as have their goods cast overboard in a tempest; a small duty paid to the master of a ship for his care of goods, over and above the freight; a medium; a mean proportion.
To AVERAGE, (av'-er-aje) *v. a.* To fix an average price.
AVERMENT, (a-ver'-ment) *n. s.* In law, Establishment by evidence; an offer of the defendant to justify an exception, and the act as well as the offer.
AVERPENNY, (a'-ver-pen'-ne) *n. s.* In law, Money paid towards the king's carriages by land, instead of service by the beasts in kind.
To AVERRUNCATE, (av-er-rung'-kate) *v. a.* To prune; to root up.
AVERSATION, (av-er-sa'-shun) *n. s.* Hatred; abhorrence.
AVERSE, (a-verse') *a.* Disinclined to; not favourable.
AVERSELY, (a-verse'-le) *ad.* Unwillingly; backwardly.
AVERSENESS, (a-verse'-nes) *n. s.* Unwillingness; disinclination.
AVERSION, (a-ver'-shun) *n. s.* Hatred; dislike; abhorrence; the cause of aversion.
To AVERT, (a-vert') *v. a.* To turn aside; to cause to dislike; to put away.
To AVERT, (a-vert') *v. n.* To turn away.
AUGER, (aw'-gur) *n. s.* A tool to bore holes with.
AUGHT, (awt) *pronoun.* Any thing.
To AUGMENT, (awg-ment') *v. a.* To encrease.
To AUGMENT, (awg-ment') *v. n.* To grow bigger.
AUGMENT, (awg'-ment) *n. s.* Encrease; state of encrease.
AUGMENTATION, (awg-men-ta'-shun) *n. s.* The act of encreasing; the state of being made bigger; the thing added to make bigger. In heraldry, An especial mark of honour, borne either as an escutcheon, or a canton.
AUGMENTATION-COURT, *n. s.* A court erected by king Henry the Eighth, for the increase of the revenues of his crown, by the suppression of monasteries.
AUGMENTATIVE, (awg-men'-ta-tiv) *a.* Having the quality of augmenting.
AUGRE, *n. s.* See AUGER.
AUGUR, (aw'-gur) *n. s.* One who pretends to predict by omens.
To AUGUR, (aw'-gur) *v. n.* To guess; to conjecture by signs.
To AUGUR, (aw'-gur) *v. a.* To foretell.
To AUGURATE, (aw'-gu-rate) *v. n.* To judge by augury.
AUGURATION, (aw-gu-ra'-shun) *n. s.* The practice of augury.
AUGURER, (aw'-gur-er) *n. s.* An augur.
AUGURIAL, (aw-gu'-re-al) *a.* Relating to augury.
To AUGURISE, (aw'-gur-ize) *v. n.* To practise augury.
AUGUROUS, (aw'-gur-us) *a.* Predicting.
AUGURY, (aw'-gu-re) *n. s.* Prognosticating by omens; an omen or prediction.
AUGUST, (aw'-gust) *n. s.* The eighth month from January inclusive, dedicated to the honour of Augustus Cæsar.
AUGUST, (aw-gust') *a.* Great; grand; awful; majestic.
AUGUSTNESS, (aw-gust'-nes) *n. s.* Elevation of look; dignity; majesty.
AVIARY, (a'-ve-a-re) *n. s.* A place inclosed to keep birds in.
AVIDIOUSLY, (a-vid'-e-us-le) *ad.* Eagerly; greedily.
AVIDITY, (a-vid'-e-te) *n. s.* Eagerness; greediness.
AUKWARD. See AWKWARD.
AULARIAN, (aw-la'-re-an) *n. s.* The member of a hall; and so called at Oxford, by way of distinction from collegians.

AULETICK, (aw-let'-ik) *a.* Belonging to pipes.
AULICK, (aw'-lik) *a.* Belonging to the court.
AUNT, (ant) *n. s.* A father's or mother's sister.
To AVOCATE, (a'-vo-kate) *v. a.* To call off.
AVOCATION, (a-vo-ka'-shun) *n. s.* The act of calling aside; the business that calls.
To AVOID, (a-void') *v. a.* To shun; to escape from; to endeavour to shun; to evacuate; to emit; to vacate; to annul.
AVOIDABLE, (a-void'-a-bl) *a.* That which may be avoided; liable to be vacated or annulled.
AVOIDANCE, (a-void'-anse) *n. s.* The act of avoiding; the course by which any thing is carried off. In law, The act of becoming vacant as a living, by the death of the incumbent, or by cession, deprivation, &c.; the act of annulling.
AVOIRDUPOIS, (av-er-du-poiz') *n. s.* A kind of weight, of which a pound contains sixteen ounces, and is in proportion to a pound Troy, as seventeen to fourteen.
To AVOKE, (a-voke') *v. a.* To call off.
AVOLATION, (av-o-la'-shun) *n. s.* Flight; escape.
To AVOUCH, (a-vowtsh') *v. a.* To affirm; to maintain; to vindicate.
AVOUCHABLE, (a-vowtsh'-a-bl) *a.* What may be avouched.
AVOUCHMENT, (a-vowtsh'-ment) *n. s.* Declaration.
To AVOW, (a-vow') *v. a.* To declare openly.
AVOWABLE, (a-vow'-a-bl) *a.* That which may be openly declared.
AVOWAL, (a-vow'-al) *n. s.* Open declaration; justificatory admission.
AVOWEDLY, (a-vow'-ed-le) *ad.* In an open manner.
AVOWEE, (av-ou-e') *n. s.* In law, He to whom the right of advowson of any church belongs.
AVOWER, (a-vow'-er) *n. s.* He that avows or justifies.
AVOWRY, (a-vow'-re) *n. s.* In law, Is where one takes a distress for rent, and the other sues replevin.
AVOWTRY, *n. s.* See ADVOWTRY.
AURELIA, (aw'-re-le-a) *n. s.* The first apparent change of the maggot of insects.
AURICLE, (aw'-re-kl) *n. s.* In anatomy, The external ear; two appendages of the heart resembling the external ear.
AURICULA, (aw-rik'-u-la) *n. s.* In botany, A species of flower.
AURICULAR, (aw-rik'-u-lar) *a.* Within the sense of hearing; secret; as auricular confession; traditional.
AURIFEROUS, (aw-rif'-e-rus) *a.* Producing gold.
AURIST, (aw'-rist) *n. s.* One who professes to cure disorders in the ear.
AURORA, (aw-ro'-ra) *n. s.* The goddess that opens the gates of day; poetically, The morning.
AURORA-BOREALIS, (aw-ro'-ra-bo-re-a'-lis) *n. s.* The northern light or streamers; a meteor appearing in the northern parts of the heavens.
AUSCULTATION, (aws-kul-ta'-shun) *n. s.* Listening to.
AUSPICE, (aw'-spis) *n. s.* Omens drawn from birds; favourable appearances; protection; influence.
AUSPICIAL, (aw-spish'-e-al) *a.* Relating to prognosticks.
AUSPICIOUS, (aw-spish'-e-us) *a.* Having omens of success; prosperous; favourable; propitious; lucky; happy.
AUSPICIOUSLY, (aw-spish'-e-us-le) *ad.* Prosperously.
AUSPICIOUSNESS, (aw-spish'-e-us-ness) *n. s.* Prosperous appearance.
AUSTERE, (aw-stere') *a.* Severe; harsh; rigid.
AUSTERENESS, (aw-stere'-nes) *n. s.* Severity; rigour.
AUSTERITY, (aw-ster'-e-te) *n. s.* Severity; mortified life; harsh discipline.
AUSTRAL, (aws'-tral) *a.* Southern.
AUTHENTICAL, (aw-*then*'-te-kal) *a.* Not fictitious.
AUTHENTICALLY, (aw-*then*'-te-kal-le) *ad.* After an authentick manner.
AUTHENTICALNESS, (aw-*then*'-te-kal-nes) *n. s.* The quality of being authentick; genuineness.
To AUTHENTICATE, (aw-*then*'-te-kate) *v. a.* To prove by authority.
AUTHENTICITY, (aw-*then*-tis'-se-te) *n. s.* Authority; genuineness.
AUTHENTICK, (aw-*then*'-tik) *a.* Genuine; having authority.
AUTHOR, (aw-*thur*) *n. s.* The first beginner or mover; the efficient; he that affects or produces any thing; the first writer of any thing; a writer in general.
AUTHORESS, (aw'-*thur*-ess) *n. s.* A female author.
AUTHORITATIVE, (aw-*thor*'-e-ta-tiv) *a.* Having authority; having an air of authority.
AUTHORITATIVENESS, (aw-*thor*'-e-ta-tiv-nes) *n. s.* The quality of being authoritative.
AUTHORITY, (aw-*thor*'-e-te) *n. s.* Legal power; influence; power; rule; support; testimony; credibility.
AUTHORIZATION, (aw-*tho*-ri-za'-shun) *n. s.* Establishment by authority.
To AUTHORIZE, (aw'-*tho*-rize) *v. a.* To give authority; to make legal; to establish by authority; to justify; to give credit.
AUTHORSHIP, (aw'-*thur*-ship) *n. s.* The state or quality of being an author.
AUTOCRASY, (aw-tok'-ra-se) *n. s.* Government by one's self, or self-supremacy
AUTOCRATICAL, (aw-to-krat'-te-kal) *a.* Self supreme.
AUTOGRAPH, (aw'-to-graf) *n. s.* The original hand writing of a person.
AUTOGRAPHAL, (aw-tog'-gra-fal) }
AUTOGRAPHICAL, (aw-to-graf'-e-kal) } *a.* Relating to autography.
AUTOGRAPHY, (aw-tog'-gra-fe) *n. s.* A

person's own writing, in opposition to a copy.

AUTOMATICAL, (ɑw-tǫ-mat'-ẹ-kal) *a.* Belonging to an automaton.

AUTOMATON, (ɑw-tǫm'-ẹ-tǫn) *n. s.* A machine that hath the power of motion within itself.

AUTOMATOUS, (ɑw-tǫm'-ẹ-tus) *a.* Having in itself the power of motion.

AUTONOMY, (ɑw-tǫn'-ǫ-me) *n. s.* The living according to one's mind and prescription.

AUTOPSY, (ɑw'-tǫp-se) *n. s.* Ocular demonstration.

AUTOPTICAL, (ɑw-tǫp'-te-kal) *a.* Perceived by one's own eyes.

AUTUMN, (ɑw'-tum) *n. s.* The season of the year between summer and winter, popularly comprising August, September, and October.

AUTUMNAL, (ɑw-tum'-nal) *a.* Belonging to autumn.

AVULSION, (ɑ-vul'-shun) *n. s.* The act of tearing away.

AUXESIS, (ɑwg-ze'-sis) *n. s.* In rhetorick, A figure when by hyperbole a thing is too much magnified; an increasing; an exornation.

AUXILIAR, (ɑwg-zil'-yar) } *a.* Assist-
AUXILIARY, (ɑwg-zil'-yɑ-re) } ing. In grammar, A term applied to a verb that helps to conjugate other verbs.

AUXILIAR, (ɑwg-zil'-yar) } *n. s.* Helper;
AUXILIARY, (ɑwg-zil'-yɑ-re) } confederate.

AUXILIATORY, (ɑwg-zil'-yɑ-tur-e) *a.* Assisting.

To AWAIT, (ɑ-wate') *v. a.* To expect; to attend; to remain in expectation of.

To AWAKE, (ɑ-wake') *v. a.* To rouse out of sleep; to raise from torpour.

To AWAKE, (ɑ-wake') *v. n.* To break from sleep.

AWAKE, (ɑ-wake') *a.* Not being asleep.

To AWAKEN, (ɑ-wɑ'-kn) *v. a. & v. n.* The same with AWAKE.

To AWARD, (ɑ-ward') *v. a.* To adjudge.

To AWARD, (ɑ-ward') *v. n.* To decree.

AWARD, (ɑ-ward') *n. s.* Judgment; determination. In law, The sentence of an arbitrator.

AWARE, (ɑ-ware') *ad.* Excited by caution.

AWAY, (ɑ-wɑ') *ad.* In a state of absence from any place or person. *Interjectionally,* Begone.

AWE, (ɑw) *n. s.* Reverential fear.

To AWE, (ɑw) *v. a.* To strike with reverence, or fear.

AWE-STRUCK, (ɑw'-struk) *part. a.* Impressed with awe.

AWFUL, (ɑw'-ful) *a.* Striking with awe; filling with reverence.

AWFULLY, (ɑw'-ful-le) *ad.* In a reverential manner; with solemn dread.

AWFULNESS, (ɑw'-ful-nes) *n. s.* Solemnity; the quality of striking with awe.

AWHILE, (ɑ-while') *ad.* Some time.

AWKWARD, (ɑwk'-ward) *a.* Inelegant; unpolite; unhandy; clumsy; perverse.

AWKWARDNESS, (ɑwk'-ward-nes) *n. s.* Inelegance; clumsiness.

AWL, (ɑl) *n. s.* An instrument to bore holes.

AWNING, (ɑw'-ning) *n. s.* A cover spread over a boat, or any place without a roof; a covering to defend from the rays of the sun.

AWOKE, (ɑ-wǫke') The preterite of awake.

AWRY, (ɑ-ri') *ad.* Not in a straight direction, obliquely; asquint, with oblique vision; not equally between two points; not in a right state, perversely.

AXE, (aks) *n. s.* An instrument consisting of a metal head, with a sharp edge.

AXIOM, (ak'-she-um) *n. s.* A self-evident proposition.

AXIS, (ak'-sis) *n. s.* The line, real or imaginary, that passes through any thing on which it may be supposed to revolve.

AXLE, (ak'-sl) } *n. s.* The pin
AXLE-TREE, (ak'-sl-tree) } which passes through the midst of the wheel, on which the circumvolutions of the wheel are performed.

AY, (ae) *ad.* Yes; indeed.

AYRY, (ɑ'-re) *a.* See AIRY.

AZIMUTH, (az'-e-muth) *n. s.* The azimuth of the sun, or of a star, is an arch between the meridian of the place and any given vertical line; magnetical azimuth, is an arch of the horizon contained between the sun's azimuth circle and the magnetical meridian; azimuth compass, is an instrument used at sea for finding the sun's magnetical azimuth.

AZURE, (ɑ'-zhure) *a.* Blue; faint blue. The heraldick term for blue.

B.

B, the second letter of the English alphabet, pronounced by pressing the whole length of the lips together, and forcing them open with a strong breath.

BAA, (ba) *n. s.* The cry of a sheep.

To BAA, (ba) *v. n.* To cry like a sheep.

To BABBLE, (bab'-bl) *v. n.* To prattle like a child; to talk idly; to tell secrets; to talk much.

BABBLE, (bab'-bl) *n. s.* Idle talk; senseless prattle.

BABBLEMENT, (bab'-bl-ment) *n. s.* Senseless prate.

BABBLER, (bab'-bler) *n. s.* An idle talker; a teller of secrets.

BABE, (babe) *n. s.* An infant.

BABERY, (ba'-ber-e) *n. s.* Finery to please a babe or child.

BABISH, (bā'-bish) *a.* Childish.
BABOON, (bā-bōōn') *n. s.* A monkey of the largest kind.
BABY, (bā'-bē) *n. s.* A child; an infant.
BABYHOOD, (bā'-bē-hood) *n. s.* Infancy; childhood.
BACCATED, (bāk'-kā-tēd) *a.* Beset with pearls; having many berries.
BACCHANAL, (bāk'-kā-nāl) *a.* Drunken; revelling.
BACCHANAL, (bāk'-kā-nāl) *n. s.* A devotee to Bacchus, the god of wine.
BACCHANALIAN, (bāk-kā-nā'-lē-ān) *n. s.* A drunkard.
BACCHANALIAN, (bāk-kā-nā'-lē-ān) *a.* Relating to revelry.
BACCHANALS, (bāk'-kā-nāl) *n. s.* The drunken feasts of Bacchus.
BACCHANTES, (bāk-kān'-tēs) *n. s.* The mad priests or followers of Bacchus.
BACCIFEROUS, (bāk-sif'-ē-rŭs) *a.* Berry-bearing.
BACHELOR, (bătsh'-ē-lŭr) *n. s.* A man unmarried; a man who takes his first degrees at the university; a knight of the lowest order.
BACHELORSHIP, (bătsh'-ē-lŭr-ship) *n. s.* The condition of a bachelor; the state of him who has taken his first degree at the university.
BACK, (bāk) *n. s.* The hinder part of the body; the outer part of the hand; the rear; the place behind; the part of any thing out of sight; the thick part of any tool, opposed to the edge; the cover of a book.
BACK, (bāk) *ad.* To the place from which one came; backward; behind; towards things past; again, in return; again, a second time.
To BACK, (bāk) *v. a.* To mount on the back of a horse; to place upon the back; to maintain; to justify; to second.
To BACKBITE, (bāk'-bīte) *v. a.* To censure the absent.
BACKBITER, (bāk'-bī-tĕr) *n. s.* A privy calumniator.
BACKBITING, (bāk'-bīte-ing) *n. s.* Secret detraction.
BACKBONE, (bāk'-bōne) *n. s.* The bone of the back.
BACKDOOR, (bāk'-dōre) *n. s.* The door behind the house.
BACKGAMMON, (bāk-gām'-mŭn) *n. s.* A game at tables with box and dice.
BACKPIECE, (bāk'-pēese) *n. s.* The armour which covers the back.
BACKSIDE, (bāk'-side) *n. s.* The hinder part of any thing; the posteriours of an animal.
To BACKSLIDE, (bāk-slīde') *v. n.* To fall off; to apostatize.
BACKSLIDER, (bāk-slī'-dĕr) *n. s.* An apostate.
BACKSLIDING, (bāk'-slīde-ing) *n. s.* Transgression; apostasy.
BACKSTAFF, (bāk'-stăf) *n. s.* An instrument for taking the sun's altitude at sea.
BACKSTAYS, (bāk'-stāze, *n. s.* Ropes or stays which keep the masts of a ship from pitching forward or overboard.
BACKSWORD, (bāk'-sord) *n. s.* A sword with one sharp edge; also the rustic sword exercised at country sports, consisting merely of a stick, with a basket handle.
BACKWARD, (bāk'-wărd) } *ad.* With
BACKWARDS, (bāk'-wărdz) } the back forwards; towards the back; regressively; towards something past; reflexively; from a better to a worse state; past; in time past.
BACKWARD, (bāk'-wărd) *a.* Unwilling; hesitating; sluggish; dull; late, as *backward* fruits.
BACKWARD, (bāk'-wărd) *n. s.* The state past.
BACKWARDLY, (bāk'-wărd-lē) *ad.* Unwillingly; perversely.
BACKWARDNESS, (bāk'-wărd-nĕs) *n. s.* Dullness; tardiness.
BACON, (bā'-kn) *n. s.* The flesh of a hog salted and dried.
BACULOMETRY, (bāk-ŭ-lŏm'-mē-trē) *n. s.* The art of measuring distances by means of baculi or staves.
BAD, (bād) *a.* Ill; not good; vicious; hurtful.
BADE, (bād) The preterite of *bid*.
BADGE, (bādje) *n. s.* A mark or cognizance worn; a token by which one is known.
BADGER, (bād'-jĕr) *n. s.* An animal that earths in the ground.
To BADGER, (bād'-jĕr) *v. a.* To confound.
BADGER, (bād'-jĕr) *n. s.* In law, One that buys victuals in one place, and carries it unto another.
BADINAGE, (bă'-dē-nāzh) *n. s.* Light or playful discourse.
BADLY, (bād'-lē) *ad.* In a bad manner.
BADNESS, (bād'-nĕs) *n. s.* Want of good qualities.
To BAFFLE (băf'-fl) *v. a.* To elude; to confound.
BAG, (băg) *n. s.* A sack or pouch; that part of animals in which some particular juices are contained; an ornamental purse of silk tied to men's hair. In commerce, A determinate quantity of goods, as of coffee, &c.
To BAG, (băg) *v. a.* To put into a bag.
To BAG, (băg) *v. n.* To swell like a full bag.
BAGATELLE, (băg-ă-tĕl') *n. s.* A trifle.
BAGGAGE, (băg'-gāje) *n. s.* The furniture of an army; the goods that are to be carried away; a worthless woman; a pert young woman.
BAGNIO, (bān'-yō) *n. s.* A house for bathing, sweating, and otherwise cleansing the body.
BAGPIPE, (băg'-pīpe) *n. s.* A musical instrument, consisting of a leathern bag and pipes.
BAGPIPER, (băg'-pī-pĕr) *n. s.* One that plays on a bagpipe.
BAGUETTE, (bă-gĕt') *n. s.* In architec-

ture, A little round moulding, less than an astragal.

BAIL, (bāle) *n. s.* In law, The setting at liberty one arrested under security taken for his appearance; a surety; a certain limit within a forest.

To BAIL, (bāle) *v. a.* To give bail; to admit to bail.

BAILABLE, (bā'-lā-bl) *a.* Capable of being bailed.

BAILIFF, (bā'-lif) *n. s.* A subordinate officer; an officer whose business it is to execute arrests; an under steward of a manor.

BAILIWICK, (bā'-le-wik) *n. s.* The jurisdiction of a bailiff.

BAILMENT, (bāle'-ment) *n. s.* The delivery of things to the bailor, or to the bailee, and sometimes also to a third person.

BAIRN, (bārn) } *v. n.* A child.
BARN, (bārn) }

To BAIT, (bāte) *v. a.* To put meat upon a hook to tempt fish; to give refreshment to one's self, or horses, on the road.

To BAIT, (bāte) *v. a.* To attack with violence; to harass by the help of others.

To BAIT, (bāte) *v. n.* To stop at any place for refreshment.

BAIT, (bāte) *n. s.* Meat to allure fish, &c; a temptation; a refreshment on a journey.

BAIZE, (bāze) *n. s.* A kind of course open cloth stuff.

To BAKE, (bāke) *v. a.* To heat any thing in a close place; to dress food in an oven; to harden with heat.

To BAKE, (bāke) *v. n.* To do the work of baking; to be heated or baked.

BAKEHOUSE, (bāke'-hŏŭse) *n. s.* A place for baking bread.

BAKER, (bā'-kĕr) *n. s.* He whose trade is to bake.

BALANCE, (bāl'-lānse) *n. s.* One of the six simple powers in mechanicks; a pair of scales; a metaphorical balance, or the mind employed in comparing one thing with another; the act of comparing two things; the overplus of weight; that which is wanting to make two parts of an account even; equipoise, as, *balance* of power; the beating part of a watch; the sign Libra.

To BALANCE, (bāl'-lānse) *v. a.* To weigh in a balance; to regulate the weight; to counterpoise; to regulate an account; to pay that which will make the account equal.

To BALANCE, (bāl'-lānse) *v. n.* To hesitate; to fluctuate.

BALCONY, (bāl-kō'-ne, or bāl'-kō-ne) *n. s.* A frame of iron, wood, or stone, before the window of a room.

BALD, (bawld) *a.* Wanting hair; without the usual covering; unadorned; inelegant; mean; naked.

BALDERDASH, (bawl'-dĕr-dăsh) *n. s.* Any thing jumbled together without judgment.

BALDNESS, (bawld'-nĕs) *n. s.* The want of hair; the loss of hair; meanness of writing; inelegance.

BALDPATE, (bawld'-pāte) *n. s.* A head shorn of hair.

BALDRICK, (bawl'-drik) *n. s.* A girdle.

BALE, (bāle) *n. s.* A bundle of goods.

To BALE, (bāle) *v. a* To lave out.

BALE, (bāle) *n. s.* Misery; calamity.

BALEFUL, (bāle'-fŭl) *a.* Full of misery; full of mischief and ill-omen.

BALISTER, (bāl'-is-tĕr) *n. s.* A cross-bow.

BALK, (bawk) *n. s.* A great beam used in building.

BALK, (bawk) *n. s.* A ridge of land left unploughed between the furrows; a disappointment.

To BALK, (bawk) *v. a.* To disappoint; to heap, as on a ridge.

BALL, (bawl) *n. s.* Any thing made in a round form; a round thing to play with, either with the hand or foot, or a racket; a globe; the skin spread over a hollow piece of wood, stuffed with hair or wool, which the printers dip in ink, to spread it on the letters.

BALL, (bawl) *n. s.* An entertainment of dancing.

BALLAD, (bāl'-lăd) *n. s.* A song.

BALLAD-MONGER, (bāl'-lăd-mŭng-gĕr) *n. s.* A trader in ballads.

BALLAD-SINGER, (bāl'-lăd-sing-ĕr) *n. s.* One whose employment is to sing ballads in the streets.

BALLAST, (bāl'-lăst) *n. s.* A weight placed at the bottom of the ship to keep it steady; that which is used to make any thing steady.

To BALLAST, (bāl'-lăst) *v. a.* To put weight at the bottom of a ship, to keep her steady; to keep any thing steady.

BALLETTE, (bāl'-lĕt) *n. s.* A dance in which some history is represented.

BALLOON, (bāl-lōōn') *n. s.* A large round short-necked vessel used in chymistry; a ball placed on a pillar; a large hollow ball of silk filled with gass, which makes it rise into the air.

BALLOT, (bāl'-lŏt) *n. s.* A little ball used in giving votes; the act of voting by ballot.

To BALLOT, (bāl'-lŏt) *v. n.* To choose by ballot.

BALM, (bam) *n. s.* The sap or juice of a shrub; any valuable or fragrant ointment; any thing that sooths or mitigates pain; the name of a plant.

BALMY, (bam'-e) *a.* Having the qualities of balm; soothing; fragrant; odoriferous; mitigating.

BALNEAL, (bāl'-ne-ăl) *a.* Belonging to a bath.

BALNEARY, (bāl'-ne-ā-re) *n. s.* A bathing-room.

BALNEATORY, (bāl'-ne-ā-tŭr-e) *a.* Belonging to a bath.

BALOTADE, (bāl'-o-tāde) *n. s.* A peculiar leap of an horse.

BALSAM, (bawl'-săm) *n. s.* Ointment.

BALSAMICAL, (bāl-săm'-e-kăl) } *a.* Having the qualities of balsam.
BALSAMICK, (bāl-săm'-ik) }

BALUSTER, (bāl'-ŭs-tĕr) *n. s.* A small

column or pilaster placed with rails on stairs, and in the fronts of galleries.

BALUSTRADE, (bal-us-trade') *n. s.* An assemblage of balluster, fixed upon a terras, or the top of a building.

BAMBOO, (bam-boo') *n. s.* An Indian plant of the reed kind.

To BAMBOOZLE, (bam-boo'-zl) *v. a.* To deceive; to confound.

BAN, (ban) *n. s.* Publick notice given of any thing that is publickly commanded or forbidden; a curse; excommunication; interdiction. Ban of the Empire, a publick censure by which the privileges of any German princes were suspended.

BANANA, (ba-na'-na) *n. s.* A species of plantain.

BAND, (band) *n. s.* A tye; any means of union or connection; something worn about the neck; any thing bound round another; any flat low member or moulding, called also fascia, face, or plinth; a company of soldiers; a company of persons joined together.

To BAND, (band) *v. a.* To unite together; to bind over with a band. In heraldry, Any thing tied round with a band of a different colour from the charge, is said to be banded.

To BAND, (band) *v. n.* To associate; to unite.

BANDAGE, (ban'-daje) *n. s.* Something bound over another; the fillet or roller wrapped over a wounded member.

BANDBOX, (band'-boks) *n. s.* A slight box used for bands and things of small weight.

BANDELET, (ban'-de-let) *n. s.* In architecture, Flat moulding, or fillet.

BANDIT, (ban'-dit) } *n. s.* A man
BANDITTO, (ban-dit'-to) } outlawed, or a robber.

BANDITTI, (ban-dit'-te) *n. s.* A company of outlawed robbers.

BANDOG, (ban'-dog) *n. s.* A corruption of *band-dog*; a kind of large dog.

BANDOLEERS, (ban-do-leerz') *n. s.* Small wooden cases, each containing powder that is a sufficient charge for a musket.

BANDROL, (band'-roll) *n. s.* A little flag or streamer.

BANDY, (ban'-de) *n. s.* A club turned round at bottom for striking a ball at play; the play itself.

To BANDY, (ban'-de) *v. a.* To beat to and fro; to exchange; to agitate; to toss about.

BANDYLEG, (ban'-de-leg) *n. s.* A crooked leg.

BANDYLEGGED, (ban'-de-legd) *a.* Having crooked legs.

BANE, (bane) *n. s.* Poison; that which destroys.

To BANE, (bane) *v. a.* To poison.

BANEFUL, (bane'-ful) *a.* Poisonous; destructive.

To BANG, (bang) *v. a.* To beat; to thump; to handle roughly.

BANG, (bang) *n. s.* A blow; or thump.

To BANISH, (ban'-nish) *v. a.* To condemn to leave his own country; to drive away.

BANISHMENT, (ban'-nish-ment) *n. s.* The act of banishing; exile.

BANISTER, (ban'-is-ter) *n. s.* A corruption of BALUSTER, which see.

BANK, (bangk) *n. s.* The earth arising on each side of a water; any heap piled up; a bench of rowers; a place where money is laid up; the company of persons concerned in managing a bank.

To BANK, (bangk) *v. a.* To inclose with banks; to lay up money in a bank.

BANK-BILL, (bangk-bill) *n. s.* A note for money laid up in a bank.

BANK-STOCK, (bangk'-stok)) *n s.* One of the publick funds so called.

BANKER, (bangk'-er) *n. s.* One that trafficks in money, or keeps a bank.

BANKRUPT, (bangk'-rupt) *a.* In debt beyond the power of payment.

BANKRUPT, (bangk'-rupt) *n. s.* A trader who fails, or breaks, so as to be unable to pay his debts.

BANKRUPTCY, (bangk'-rupt-se) *n. s.* The state of a trader broken, or bankrupt. *Act of bankruptcy*, Any act which makes a man legally a bankrupt. *Commission of bankruptcy*, A warrant granted against any trader who is charged with an act of bankruptcy.

BANNER, (ban'-ner) *n. s.* A flag; a standard; a streamer borne at the end of a lance.

BANNERED, (ban'-ner-ed) *part. a.* Displaying banners.

BANNERET, (ban'-ner-et) *n. s.* A knight made in the field, with the ceremony of cutting off the point of his standard, and making it a banner; a little banner.

BANNEROL, more properly BANDROL, (ban'-ner-roll) *n. s.* A little flag or streamer.

BANNIAN, (ban-yan') *n. s.* A morning gown; a religious sect among the Indians; an Indian tree so called.

BANNOCK, (ban'-nok) *n. s.* A cake made of barley-meal.

BANQUET, (ban'-kwet) *n. s.* A feast.

To BANQUET, (ban'-kwet) *v. a.* To treat with feasts.

To BANQUET, (ban'-kwet) *v. n.* To feast; to give a feast.

BANQUET-HOUSE, (ban'-kwet-house) or BANQUETING-HOUSE, (ban'-kwet-ing-house) *n. s.* A house where banquets are kept.

BANQUETING, (ban'-kwet-ing) *n. s.* The act of feasting.

BANQUETTE, (bang-ket') *n. s.* In fortification, A small bank at the foot of the parapet, for the soldiers to mount upon when they fire.

BANSHEE, (ban'-she) } *n. s.* A kind of Irish
BENSHEE, (ben'-she) } fairy.

BANTAM, (ban'-tam) *n. s.* A species of cock, having the shanks feathered, and long feathers behind.

To BANTER, (ban'-ter) *v. a.* To play upon.

BANTER, (bạn'-tẹr) *n. s.* Ridicule; raillery.

BANTLING, (bạnt'-ling) *n. s.* A little child.

BAPTISM, (bạp'-tizm) *n. s.* A sacrament of the Christian church, administered by ablution of the body, with a certain form of words.

BAPTISMAL, (bạp-tiz'-mạl) *a.* Pertaining to baptism.

BAPTIST, (bạp'-tist) *n. s.* He that administers baptism.

BAPTISTERY, (bạp'-tis-tẹr-rẹ) *n. s.* The place where baptism is administered.

BAPTISTICAL, (bạp-tis'-tẹ-kạl) *a.* Relating to baptism.

To BAPTIZE, (bạp-tize') *v. a.* To administer the sacrament of baptism; to christen.

BAR, (bạr) *n. s.* What is laid cross a passage to hinder entrance; a bolt; obstruction; a gate; a rock, or bank of sand, at the entrance of a harbour; what is used for prevention, or exclusion: the place in courts of law where causes are tried, or where criminals stand; an inclosed place in a tavern, where the housekeeper sits. In law, A peremptory exception against a demand or plea. In heraldry, A horizontal mark drawn across the escutcheon. Bar of gold or silver, is a lump or wedge from the mines melted down into a sort of mould. Bars, in musick, are strokes drawn perpendicularly across the lines of a piece of musick, to divide the notes in respect of their duration.

BAR-SHOT, (bạr-shọt) *n. s.* Two half bullets joined together by an iron bar: used in sea engagements.

To BAR, (bạr) *v. a.* To fasten any thing with a bar; to hinder; to prevent; to shut out; to exclude from use, or claim; to prohibit; to except. In law, To hinder the process of a suit. To *bar* a vein, an operation in farriery.

BARB, (bạrb) *n. s.* Any thing that grows in the place of a beard; the points that stand backward in an arrow; the armour for horses.

BARB, (bạrb) *n. s.* A Barbary horse.

To BARB, (bạrb) *v. a.* To shave; to furnish horses with armour; to jag arrows with hooks.

BARBACAN, (bạr'-bạ-kạn) *n. s.* A fortification before the walls of a town; a fortress at the end of a bridge; an opening in the wall to shoot out at.

BARBARIAN, (bạr-bạ'-rẹ-ạn) *n. s.* A man uncivilized; a brutal monster.

BARBARIAN, (bạr-bạ'-rẹ-ạn) *a.* Savage.

BARBARICK, (bạr-bạr'-ik) *a.* Foreign; uncivilised.

BARBARISM, (bạr'-bạ-rizm) *n. s.* A form of speech contrary to the purity of any language; ignorance of arts; brutality; cruelty.

BARBARITY, (bạr-bạr'-ẹ-tẹ) *n. s.* Savageness; cruelty; barbarism.

To BARBARIZE, (bạr'-bạ-rize) *v. a.* To bring back to barbarism; to render savage.

To BARBARIZE, (bạr'-bạ-rize) *v. n.* To commit a barbarism.

BARBAROUS, (bạr'-bạ-rus) *n. s.* Foreign to civility; contrary to the rules of speech; ignorant; cruel; inhuman; brutal.

BARBAROUSNESS, (bạr'-bạ-rus-nẹs) *n. s.* Incivility of manners; impurity of language; cruelty.

BARBATED, (bạr-bạ'-tẹd) *part. a.* Jagged with points; bearded.

To BARBACUE, (bạr'-bạ-kụ) *v. a.* A term used in the West Indies for dressing a hog whole.

BARBED, (bạr'-bẹd) *part. a.* Furnished with armour; bearded.

BARBEL, (bạr'-bl) *n. s.* A kind of river fish; superfluous flesh in the mouth of a horse.

BARBER, (bạr'-bẹr) *n. s.* A man who shaves the beard.

BARBERRY, (bạr'-bẹr-rẹ) *n. s.* Pipperidge bush.

BARD, (bạrd) *n. s.* A poet; a minstrel.

BARDICK, (bạrd'-ik) *a.* Relating to the bards or poets.

BARE, (bạre) *a.* Naked; wanting clothes; uncovered; unadorned; poor; indigent; mere; threadbare.

To BARE, (bạre) *v. a.* To strip; to uncover.

BAREFACED, (bạre'-fạste) *a.* Shameless.

BAREFACEDLY, (bạre'-fạste-lẹ) *ad.* Openly; shamefully.

BAREFACEDNESS, (bạre'-fạste-nẹs) *n. s.* Effrontery; assurance.

BAREFOOT, (bạre'-fụt) *a.* Having no shoes.

BAREFOOT, (bạre'-fụt) *ad.* Without shoes.

BAREHEADED, (bạre'-hẹd-dẹd *a.* Uncovered in respect.

BARELY, (bạre'-lẹ) *ad.* Nakedly; poorly; without decoration; merely.

BARENESS, (bạre'-nẹs) *n. s.* Nakedness; leanness; poverty; meanness of clothes.

BARGAIN, (bạr'-gạne) *n. s.* A contract; the thing bought or sold; stipulation.

To BARGAIN, (bạr'-gạne) *v. n.* To make a contract.

BARGAINEE, (bạr-gạ-nee') *v. n.* He that accepts a bargain.

BARGAINER, (bạr'-gạ-nẹr) *n. s.* The person who makes a bargain.

BARGE, (bạrje) *n. s.* A boat for pleasure; a sea-commander's boat; a boat for burden.

BARGEMAN, (bạrje'-mạn) *n. s.* The manager of a barge.

BARGEMASTER, (bạrje'-mas-tẹr) *n. s.* The owner of a barge which carries goods.

BARK, (bạrk) *n. s.* The rind or covering of a tree; the medicine called, by way of distinction, *bark*, i. e. *the Peruvian*; a small ship.

To BARK, (bạrk) *v. a.* To strip trees of their bark.

To BARK, (bạrk) *v. n.* To make the noise of a dog; to clamour at.

BARLEY, (bạr'-lẹ) *n. s.* A grain of which malt is made.

BARLEY-CORN, (bär'-lē-kôrn) *n. s.* A grain of barley; the beginning of our measure of length, being the third part of an inch.

BARLEY-MOW, (bär'-lē-mou) *n. s.* The place where reaped barley is stowed up.

BARLEY-SUGAR, (bär'-lē-shug'-ăr) *n. s.* A sweet meat, being sugar boiled till it be brittle, formerly with a decoction of barley.

BARM, (bärm) *n. s.* Yeast; the ferment put into drink to make it work.

BARMASTER, (bär'-mas-tĕr) *n. s.* See BERGMASTER.

BARMY, (bär'-mē) *a.* Containing barm.

BARN, (bärn) *n. s.* A place for laying up grain, hay, or straw.

BARNACLE, (bär'-nă-kl) *n. s.* A kind of shell-fish that grows upon timber that lies in the sea; an instrument for the use of farriers, to hold the horse by the nose.

BAROMETER, (bă-rŏm'-mē-tĕr) *n. s.* A machine for weighing the gravity of the atmosphere, in order chiefly to determine the changes of the weather.

BAROMETRICAL, (bär-ō-mĕt'-trē-kăl) *a.* Relating to the barometer.

BARON, (bär'-rŭn) *n. s.* A degree of nobility next to a viscount. In law, The title of the judges of the Exchequer; *barons* is used for the husband in relation to his wife.

BARONAGE, (bär'-rŭn-aje) *n. s.* The body of barons and peers; the dignity of a baron; the land which gives title to a baron.

BARONESS, (bär'-rŭn-ĕs) *n. s.* A baron's lady.

BARONET, (bär'-ŏn-ĕt) *n. s.* The lowest degree of honour that is hereditary, below a baron and above a knight.

BARONIAL, (bă-rō'-nē-ăl) *a.* Relating to a baron or barony.

BARONY, (bär'-rŭn-ē) *n. s.* That honour or lordship that gives title to a baron.

BAROSCOPE, (bär'-rō-skōpe) *n. s.* A sort of barometer.

BARRACAN, (bär'-ră-kăn) *n. s.* A strong thick kind of camelot.

BARRACK, (bär'-răk) *n. s.* Buildings to lodge soldiers.

BARRATOR, (bär'-ră-tŭr) *n. s.* A wrangler, and encourager of law suits.

BARRATRY, (bär'-ră-trē) *n. s.* Foul practice in law.

BARREL, (bär'-rĕl) *n. s.* A round wooden vessel; a particular measure; any thing hollow; as, the *barrel* of a gun; a cylinder. *Barrel of the ear*, is a cavity behind the tympanum.

To BARREL, (bär'-rĕl) *v. a.* To put any thing in a barrel.

BARREN, (bär'-rĕn) *a.* Not prolifick; unfruitful; not copious; unmeaning.

BARRENNESS, (bär'-rĕn-nĕs) *n. s.* Want of offspring; unfruitfulness; want of invention; want of matter; aridity.

BARRICADE, (bă-rē-kăde') } *n. s.* A for-
BARRICADO, (bär-rē-kā'-dō) } tification made of trees, earth, &c. to keep off an attack.

To BARRICADE, (bär-rē-kăde') } *v. a.* To
To BARRICADO, (bär-rē-kā'-dō) } fortify; to stop up a passage.

BARRIER, (bär'-rē-ĕr) *n. s.* In fortification, A fence composed of great stakes, &c. to defend an entrance. A barricade; a stop; a bar to mark the limits of any place; a boundary.

BARRISTER, (bär'-rĭs-tĕr) *n. s.* A counsellor at law.

BARROW, (bär'-rō) *n. s.* Any kind of carriage moved by the hand.

BARROW, (bär'-rō) *n. s.* A large hillock or mount, raised in many parts of England, supposed to be the tumuli of the Romans for their dead.

To BARTER, (bär'-tĕr) *v. n.* To traffick by exchanging.

To BARTER, (bär'-tĕr) *v. a.* To give any thing in exchange for another.

BARTER, (bär'-tĕr) *n. s.* Trafficking by exchange of commodities.

BARTERER, (bär'-tĕr-ĕr) *n. s.* He that trafficks by exchange.

BARTERY, (bär'-tĕr-rē) *n. s.* Exchange of commodities.

BARTON, (bär'-tn) *n. s.* The demesne lands of a manor; the manor-house itself; and sometimes the outhouses.

BASALT, (bă-sălt') *n. s.* A sort of black porcelain, of nearly the same properties with the natural basalt; invented by Messrs. Wedgwood and Bentley.

BASALTES, (bă-săl'-tēz) *n. s.* Basalt, a genus of earths of the argellacious order.

BASALTICK, (bă-săl'-tĭk) *a.* Having the nature of basalt.

BASE, (bāse) *a.* Mean; of mean spirit; of low station; of no honourable birth; illegitimate: applied to metals, without value; applied to sounds, deep, grave; low, in position or place.

BASE-BORN, (bāse'-bôrn) *a.* Born out of wedlock; of low parentage; vile.

BASE-VIOL, (bāse-vī'-ŏl) *n. s.* An instrument used for the base sound.

BASE, (bāse) *n. s.* The bottom or foundation of any thing; the pedestal of a statue; the broad part of any body; as, the bottom of a cone; the foot of a pillar.

BASELESS, (bāse'-lĕs) *a.* Without foundation.

BASELY, (bāse'-lē) *ad.* In a base or unworthy manner.

BASEMENT, (bāse-mĕnt) *n. s.* A continued base, extended a considerable length.

BASENESS, (bāse'-nĕs) *n. s.* Meanness; vileness, either of mind or matter; deepness of sound.

BASENET, (băs'-nĕt) *n. s.* An helmet or headpiece.

BASHAW, (bă-shâ') *n. s.* A title of honour among the Turks, properly Pacha.

BASHFUL, (băsh'-fŭl) *a.* Modest; sheepish; shamefaced; shy.

BASHFULLY, (băsh'-fŭl-lē) *ad.* Modestly

BASHFULNESS, (bąsh'-fụl-nęs) *n. s.* Modesty, as shewn in outward appearance; rustick shame.

BASIL, (bąz'-il) *n. s.* The angle to which the edge of a joiner's tool is ground away.

To BASIL, (bąz'-il) *v. a* To grind the edge of a tool to an angle.

BASILICA, (bą-zil'-ę-ką) *n. s.* The middle vein of the arm.

BASILICA, (bą-zil'-ę-ką) *n. s.* A large hall; a magnificent church.

BASILICAL, (bą-zil'-ę-kąl) } *a.* Belonging
BASILICK, (bąz-il'-lik) } to the basilica.

BASILICON, (bą-zil'-ę-kon) *n. s.* An ointment.

BASILISK, (bąz'-ę-lisk) *n. s.* A kind of serpent; a species of cannon.

BASIN, (bą'-sn) *n. s.* A small vessel to hold water; a small pond; any hollow place capacious of liquids; a dock for repairing ships.

BASIS, (bą'-sis) *n. s.* The base or foundation; the lowest of the three principal parts of a column; that on which any thing is raised; the pedestal; the ground work of any thing.

To BASK, (bąsk) *v. a.* To warm by laying out in the heat.

To BASK, (bąsk) *v. n.* To lie in the warmth.

BASKET, (bąs'-kęt) *n. s.* A vessel made of twigs, rushes, &c.

BASKET-HILT, (bąs'-kęt-hilt) *n. s.* A hilt of a weapon which contains the whole hand.

BASKET-WOMAN, (bąs'-kęt-wụm-ąn) *n. s.* A woman that plies at market with a basket.

BASS, (bąs) *n. s.* A mat used in churches, &c.

BASS, (bąs) *n. s.* A fish of the perch kind.

BASS, (base) *a.* In musick, Grave; deep.

BASS-RELIEF, (bąs-rę-leef') *n. s.* Sculpture, the figures of which do not stand out from the ground in their full proportion.

BASS-VIOL. See BASE-VIOL.

BASSET, (bąs'-set) *n. s.* A game at cards.

BASSO-RELIEVO. See BASS-RELIEF.

BASSOON, (bą-soon') *n. s.* A musical wind instrument, blown with a reed.

BASTARD, (bąs'-tąrd) *n. s.* An illegitimate child; any thing spurious; a piece of ordnance so called.

BASTARD, (bąs'-tąrd) *a.* Illegitimate; spurious.

To BASTARDIZE, (bąs'-tąr-dize) *v. a.* To convict of being a bastard.

BASTARDY, (bąs'-tąr-dę) *n. s.* The state of being a bastard.

To BASTE, (baste) *v. a.* To beat with a stick; to drip butter upon meat when on the spit; to sew slightly.

BASTINADE, (bąs-tę-nade') } *n. s.* The act
BASTINADO, (bąs-tę-nä'-dō) } of beating with a cudgel; a turkish punishment of beating an offender on the soles of his feet.

To BASTINADE, (bąs-tę-nade') } *v. a.* To
To BASTINADO, (bąs-tę-nä'-dō) } treat with the bastinado.

BASTING, (bąste'-ing) *n. s.* The act of beating with a stick.

BASTION, (bąs'-tę-ọn) *n. s.* A huge mass of earth, usually faced with sods, standing out from a rampart; a bulwark.

BAT, (bąt) *n. s.* A heavy stick.

BAT, (bąt) *n. s.* An animal having the body of a mouse and the wings of a bird.

BATFOWLING, (bąt'-fọụ-ling) *n. s.* Bird-catching in the night time. They light torches or straw, and then beat the bushes; upon which the birds flying to the flames, are caught either with nets, or otherwise.

BATCH, (bątsh) *n. s.* The quantity of bread baked at a time; a quantity of any thing.

BATCHELOR. See BACHELOR.

To BATE, (bate) *v. a.* To lessen; to sink the price; to lessen a demand; to cut off; to remit.

BATEMENT, (bate'-ment) *n. s.* Diminution.

BATH, (bą*th*) *n. s.* A receptacle for water for the purpose of bathing. In chemistry, A contrivance by which heat is conveyed to any substance, as when a body is heated by the steam or vapour of boiling water, it is said to be done by means of a *vapour bath.*

To BATHE, (bą*th*e) *v. a.* To wash; to supple or soften; to wash any thing.

To BATHE, (bą*th*e) *v. n.* To lave one's body in water.

BATHOS, (bą'-*th*os) *n. s.* Ante-climax, or sinking in poetry.

BATING, (bą'-ting) *prep.* Except.

BATLET, (bąt'-lęt) *n. s.* A square piece of wood, used in beating linen.

BATOON, (bą-toon') *n. s.* A staff or club; a truncheon or marshal's staff. In heraldry, its introduction into the escutcheon denotes illegitimate descent.

BATTALIA, (bąt-tąle'-yą) *n. s.* The order of battle; the main body of an army.

BATTALION, (bąt-tąl'-yun) *n. s.* A division of an army; a troop; a body of forces.

To BATTEL, (bąt'-tl) *v. n.* To grow fat; to stand indebted in the college-books, at Oxford, for what is expended at the buttery in the necessaries of eating and drinking; at Cambridge, *size* is used in a similar sense; in the former university there is a student named a *battelar* or *battler*; in the latter, a *sizer.*

BATTEL, (bąt-tl) *n. s.* The account of the expenses of a student in any college in Oxford.

To BATTEN, (bąt'-tn) *v. a.* To fatten, or make fat; to fertilize.

To BATTEN, (bąt'-tn) *v. n.* To grow fat.

To BATTEN, (bąt'-tn) *v. n.* In architecture, The side of a wall that bulges, is said to batten.

To BATTER, (bąt'-ter) *v. a.* To beat down; to wear with beating; to wear out with service.

BATTER, (bąt'-ter) *n. s.* A mixture of several ingredients beaten together.

BATTERING-RAM, (bąt'-ter-ing-rąm) *n. s.* An ancient military engine.

BATTERY, (bąt'-ter-rę) *n. s.* The act of bat-

tering; a line of cannon; the frame, or raised work, upon which cannons are mounted. In law, An assault upon a man's person.

BATTLE, (bat'-tl) *n. s.* A fight; an encounter between opposing armies.

To BATTLE, (bat'-tl) *v. n.* To contend in battle.

BATTLE-ARRAY, (bat'-tl-ar-ra') *n. s.* Order of battle.

BATTLE-AXE, (bat'-tl-aks) *n. s.* A weapon used anciently.

BATTLE-DOOR, (bat'-tl-dore) *n. s.* An instrument with a handle and a flat board, used in play to strike a ball, or shuttlecock.

BATTLEMENT, (bat'-tl-ment) *n. s.* A wall with embrasures, or interstices through which to annoy the enemy.

BATTLEMENTED, (bat'-tl-ment-ed) *part. a.* Surmounted or secured by battlements.

BAUBEE, (baw-bee') *n. s.* A Scotch halfpenny.

BAUBLE. See BAWBLE.

To BAULK. See BALK.

BAWBLE, (baw'-bl) *n. s.* A gew-gaw; a trifling piece of finery.

BAWD, (bawd) *n. s.* A procurer, or procuress.

To BAWD, (bawd) *v. n.* To procure; to provide gallants with strumpets.

BAWDILY, (baw'-de-le) *ad.* Obscenely.

BAWDINESS, (baw'-de-nes) *n. s.* Obscenity or lewdness.

BAWDRICK, (baw'-drik) *n. s.* See BALDRICK, A belt.

BAWDRY, (baw'-dre) *n. s.* The practice of procuring whores; obscenity.

BAWDY, (baw'-de) *a.* Filthy; obscene.

BAWDY-HOUSE, (baw'-de-house) *n. s.* A house where traffick is made by wickedness and debauchery.

To BAWL, (bawl) *v. n.* To hoot; to shout with vehemence; to cry as a froward child.

To BAWL, (bawl) *v. a.* To proclaim as a crier.

BAY, (ba) *a.* Inclining to a chesnut colour, applied to horses.

BAY, (ba) *n. s.* An opening into the shore; a pen or pond-head for driving a mill.

BAY, (ba) *n. s.* The state of any thing surrounded by enemies, which is then said to be *at bay*.

BAY, (ba) *n. s.* The female laurel; an honorary crown or garland.

To BAY, (ba) *v. n.* To bark as a dog at a thief.

BAY-SALT, (ba'-salt) *n. s.* Salt made of sea water, which receives its consistence from the heat of the sun, and is so called from its brown colour.

BAYONET, (ba'-yo-net) *n. s.* A short sword or dagger fixed at the end of a musket.

To BAYONET, (ba'-yo-net) *v a.* To drive forward with the bayonet.

BAZAAR, (ba-zar') *n. s.* A constant market; a covered place for exhibiting and selling merchandize.

BAYZE. See BAIZE.

BDELLIUM, (del'-yum) *n. s.* An aromatick gum brought from the Levant.

To BE, (bee) *v. n.* To have some certain state; the auxiliary verb by which the verb passive is formed; to exist; to have existence.

BEACH, (beetsh) *n. s.* The shore; the strand.

BEACON, (be'-kn) *n. s.* Something raised on an eminence, to be fired on the approach of an enemy; marks erected to direct navigators.

To BEACON, (be'-kn) *v. a.* To afford light as a beacon; to light up.

BEACONAGE, (be'-kn-aje) *n. s.* Money paid for maintaining of beacons.

BEACONED, (be'-kn ed) *a.* Having a beacon.

BEAD, (bede) *n. s.* Small globes of glass or wood strung upon a thread, and used by the Romanists to count their prayers; little balls worn about the neck; any globular bodies. In architecture, A round moulding, carved in short embossments, like the beads of a necklace.

BEADLE, (be'-dl) *n. s.* A messenger belonging to a court, or publick body; a petty officer in parishes.

BEADLESHIP, (be'-dl-ship) *n. s.* The office of a beadle.

BEADROLL, (bede'-roll) *n. s.* A catalogue of those who are to be mentioned at prayers.

BEADSMAN, (beedz'-man) *n. s.* A man employed in praying, generally for another.

BEADSWOMAN, (beedz'-wum-an) *n. s.* A woman who prays for another.

BEAGLE, (be'-gl) *n. s.* A small hound with which hares are hunted.

BEAK, (beke) *n. s.* The bill or horny mouth of a bird; a piece of brass like a beak, fixed at the end of the ancient gallies.

BEAKED, (be'-ked, or bekt) *a.* Having a beak, or the form of a beak.

BEAKER, (be'-ker) *n. s.* A vessel for drink.

BEAM, (beme) *n. s.* The main pieces of timber that support the roof of a house, or the deck of a ship; any large and long piece of timber; that part of a balance, at the ends of which the scales are suspended; the horn of a stag; the pole of a chariot; a cylindrical piece of wood belonging to the loom, on which the web is gradually rolled as it is woven; the ray of light emitted from some luminous body.

To BEAM, (beme) *v. n.* To shine forth; to emit rays or beams.

BEAMY, (be'-me) *a.* Radiant; shining; having horns or antlers.

BEAN, (bene) *n. s.* A species of pulse; the common garden bean, the horse bean, &c.

To BEAR, (bare) *v. a.* pret. *bore*, or *bare*; part. pass. *borne*, or *born*. To carry as a burthen; to convey or carry; to carry as a mark of authority or distinction; to support; to carry in the mind, as love, hate; to endure; to suffer; to undergo; to por-

mit; to produce, as fruit; to bring forth, as a child; to act upon, as, he bears hard upon him.

To BEAR, (bare) *v. n.* To suffer pain; to endure; to be patient; to be fruitful or prolifick; to take effect; to succeed; to be directed to any point, as, a ship is said to *bear* to the north; to be situated with respect to other places, as, this mountain *bears* west of the promontory.

BEAR, (bare) *n. s.* A rough savage animal. In astronomy, The name of two constellations, called the *greater* or *lesser bear*: in the tail of the *lesser bear* is the pole-star.

BEAR-BAITING, (bare'-bate-ing) *n. s.* The sport of baiting bears with dogs.

BEAR-GARDEN, (bare'-gar-dn) *n. s.* A place in which bears used to be kept for sport; any place of tumult.

BEAR'S-BREECH, (barz'-bretsh) *n. s.* The vulgar name for the acanthus spinosus.

BEAR'S-EAR, (barz'-eer) The auricula.

BEAR'S-FOOT, (barz'-fut) *n. s.* A species of hellebore.

BEARD, (beerd) *n. s.* The hair that grows on the lips and chin; sharp prickles growing upon the ears of corn; a barb on an arrow; the *beard* of a horse, is that part which bears the curb of the bridle.

To BEARD, (beerd) *v. a.* To take or pluck by the beard; to oppose to the face.

BEARDED, (beerd'-ed) *a.* Having a beard; having sharp prickles, as corn; barbed or jagged.

BEARDLESS, (beerd'-les) *a.* Without a beard; youthful.

BEARER, (bare'-er) *n. s.* A carrier; one employed in carrying burthens; one who carries the body to the grave; a tree that yields its produce. In heraldry, A supporter.

BEARHERD, (bare'-herd) *n. s.* A man that tends bears.

BEARING, (bare'-ing) *n. s.* Gesture; mien; the point of the compass that one thing bears, or stands off, from another; the situation of any object, estimated from some part of the ship, according to her position. In heraldry, The charges that fill an escutcheon.

BEARISH, (bare'-ish) *a.* Having the quality of a bear; uncouth; brutal.

BEARWARD, (bare'-ward) *n. s.* A keeper of bears.

BEAST, (beest) *n. s.* An animal, distinguished from birds, insects, fishes, and man; an irrational animal; a brutal savage man.

BEASTINGS, (beest'-ings) *n. s.* The first milk of a cow after calving.

BEASTLINESS, (beest'-le-nes) *n. s.* Brutality.

BEASTLY, (beest'-le) *a.* Brutal; contrary to the nature and dignity of man; having the nature or form of beasts.

To BEAT, (bete) *v. a.* pret. *beat*, part. pass. *beat*, or *beaten*. To strike; to punish with stripes or blows; to strike an instrument of musick; to bruise; to strike bushes or ground, or make a motion to rouse game; to mix things by long and frequent agitation; to batter with engines of war; to tread a path; to make a path by marking it with tracks; to conquer; to overpower. *To beat down*, to lessen the price demanded. *To beat up*, to attack suddenly. *To beat into*, to repeat often.

To BEAT, (bete) *v. n.* To move in a pulsatory manner; to dash as a flood or storm; to move with frequent repetitions of the same act or stroke; to throb; to be in agitation, as the pulse. *To beat about*, to try different ways; to search. *To beat up* for soldiers, to raise soldiers.

BEAT, (bete) *n. s.* Stroke; manner of striking; manner of being struck, as, the *beat* of the pulse, or a drum. In hunting or fowling, The round taken, when people beat up for game; the course.

BEATIFICAL, (be-e-tif'-e-kal) *a.* Blissful. It is used only of heavenly fruition after death.

BEATIFICK, (be-e-tif'-ik)

BEATIFICALLY, (be-e-tif'-e-kal-le) *ad.* In such a manner as to complete happiness.

BEATIFICATION, (be-at'-e-fe-ka'-shun) *n. s.* An acknowledgement made by the Pope, that the person beatified is in heaven, and therefore to be reverenced as blessed.

To BEATIFY, (be-at'-e-fi) *v. a.* To make happy; to bless with the completion of celestial enjoyment.

BEATING, (bete'-ing) *n. s.* Correction.

BEATITUDE, (be-at'-e-tude) *n. s.* Blessedness; perfect felicity; a declaration of blessedness made by our Saviour to particular virtues.

BEAU, (bo) *n. s.* A man of dress.

BEAU-MONDE, (bo-mond') *n. s.* The gay world.

BEAVER, (bee'-ver) *n. s.* An amphibious four-footed animal, whose skin is very valuable on account of the fur; a hat made of the fur of beaver; the part of a helmet that covers the lower part of the face.

BEAUISH, (bo'-ish) *a.* Foppish.

BEAUTEOUS, (bu'-te-us) *a.* Fair; beautiful.

BEAUTEOUSNESS, (bu'-te-us-nes) *n. s.* Beauty.

BEAUTIFIER, (bu'-te-fi-er) *n. s.* That which beautifies.

BEAUTIFUL, (bu'-te-ful) *a.* Having the qualities that constitute beauty.

BEAUTIFULLY, (bu'-te-ful-le) *ad.* In a beautiful manner.

BEAUTIFULNESS, (bu'-te-ful-nes) *n. s.* Beauty.

To BEAUTIFY, (bu'-te-fi) *v. a.* To adorn; to add beauty to; to embellish.

To BEAUTIFY, (bu'-te-fi) *v. n.* To grow beautiful.

BEAUTIFYING, (bu'-te-fi-ing) *n. s.* The act of rendering beautiful.

BEAUTY, (bu'-te) *n. s.* That assemblage of graces, or proportion of parts, which pleases the eye; a particular grace, or feature; a beautiful person.

BEAUTY-SPOT, (bū'-tē-spŏt) *n. s.* A spot placed to heighten some beauty; a foil.

BECAFICO, (bĕk-ă-fē'-kō) *n. s.* A bird like a nightingale, feeding on figs.

To BECALM, (bē-kām') *v. a.* To still the elements; to keep a ship from motion; to quiet the mind. *To calm* is to stop motion, and *to becalm* is to withhold from motion.

BECALMING, (bē-kām'-ĭng) *n. s.* A calm at sea.

BECAME, (bē-kāme') The preterite of *become*.

BECAUSE, (bē-kawz') *conjunct.* For this reason; on this account; for this cause.

To BECHANCE, (bē-tshanse') *v. n.* To befall.

To BECHARM, (bē-tshārm') *v. a.* To captivate.

To BECK, (bĕk) *v. n.* To make a sign with the head.

To BECK, (bĕk) *v. a.* To call by a motion of the head.

BECK, (bĕk) *n. s.* A sign with the head; a nod of command.

BECK, (bĕk) *n. s.* A small stream.

To BECKON, (bĕk'-kn) *v. n.* To make a sign without words.

To BECKON, (bĕk'-kn) *v. a.* To make a sign to.

BECKON, (bĕk'-kn) *n. s.* A sign without words.

To BECLOUD, (bē-klŏud') *v. a.* To dim; to obscure.

To BECOME, (bē-kŭm') *v. n.* pret. *became*; part. *become*. To enter into some state or condition. *To become of*, to be the fate of; to be the end of.

To BECOME, (bē-kŭm') *v. a.* To add grace to; to befit.

BECOMING, (bē-kŭm'-ĭng) *part. a.* Graceful; ornamental.

BECOMINGLY, (bē-kŭm'-ĭng-lē) *ad.* After a becoming manner.

BECOMINGNESS, (bē-kŭm'-ĭng-nĕs) *n. s.* Decency; propriety.

To BECRIPPLE, (bē-krĭp'-pl) *v. a.* To make lame.

BED, (bĕd) *n. s.* A couch, or something whereon to sleep; bank of earth raised in a garden; the channel of a river, or any hollow; the place where any thing is generated, or reposited; a layer; a stratum. *To bring to bed*, to deliver of a child. *To make the bed*, to put the bed in order.

To BED, (bĕd) *v. a.* To place in bed; to make partaker of the bed; to sow or plant in earth; to lay in order; to stratify.

To BEDABBLE, (bē-dăb'-bl) *v. a.* To wet; to besprinkle.

To BEDAGGLE, (bē-dăg'-gl) *v. a.* To bemire.

To BEDASH, (bē-dăsh') *v. a.* To bemire; to bespatter.

To BEDAWB, (bē-dawb') *v. a.* To smear; to dawb over.

To BEDAZZLE, (bē-dăz'-zl) *v. a.* To make the sight dim by too much lustre.

BEDCHAMBER, (bĕd'-tshāme-bĕr) *n. s.* The chamber appropriated to rest.

BEDCLOTHES, (bĕd'-clōze) *n. s.* Coverlets spread over a bed.

BEDDING, (bĕd'-dĭng) *n. s.* The materials of a bed.

To BEDECK, (bē-dĕk') *v. a.* To deck; to ornament; to adorn.

BEDEL. See BEADLE.

BEDELRY, (bē'-dl-rē) *n. s.* The extent of a bedel's office.

To BEDEW, (bē-dū') *v. a.* To moisten gently.

BEDFELLOW, (bĕd'-fĕl-lō) *n. s.* One that lies in the same bed.

BEDHANGINGS, (bĕd'-hăng-ĭngz) *n. s.* Curtains surrounding the bed.

To BEDIGHT, (bē-dīte') *v. a.* To adorn; to dress.

BEDIGHTED, (bē-dīte'-ĕd) *part. a.* Adorned; dressed out.

To BEDIM, (bē-dĭm') *v. a.* To make dim.

To BEDIZEN, (bē-dī'-zn) *v. a.* To dress out gaudily.

BEDLAM, (bĕd'-lăm) *n. s.* corrupted from *Bethlehem*, the name of a religious house in London, converted afterwards into an hospital for the mad. A madhouse.

BEDLAMITE, (bĕd'-lăm-īte) *n. s.* A madman.

BEDMAKER, (bĕd'-mā-kĕr) *n. s.* A person in the universities, whose office it is to make the beds.

BEDMATE, (bĕd'-māte) *n. s.* A bedfellow.

BEDPOST, (bĕd'-pōst) *n. s.* The post at the corner of the bed, which supports the canopy.

To BEDRAGGLE, (bē-drăg'-gl) *v. a.* To soil the clothes, by suffering them, in walking, to reach the dirt.

To BEDRENCH, (bē-drĕnsh') *v. a.* To drench; to soak.

BEDRID, (bĕd'-rĭd) } *a.* Confined
BEDRIDDEN, (bĕd'-rĭd-dn) } to the bed by age or sickness.

BEDROOM, (bĕd'-rōōm) *n. s.* A bedchamber.

BEDRITE, (bĕd'-rīte) *n. s.* The privilege of the marriage bed.

To BEDROP, (bē-drŏp') *v. a.* To besprinkle.

BEDSIDE, (bĕd-sīde') *n. s.* The side of the bed.

BEDSTEAD, (bĕd'-stĕd) *n. s.* The frame on which the bed is placed.

BEDTIME, (bĕd'-tīme) *n. s.* The hour of rest.

To BEDUCK, (bē-dŭk') *v. a.* To put under water.

To BEDUNG, (bē-dŭng') *v. a.* To manure with dung.

To BEDUST, (bē-dŭst') *v. a.* To sprinkle with dust.

BEDWARD, (bĕd'-wărd) *ad.* Toward bed.

To BEDWARF, (bē-dwarf') *v. a.* To stunt in growth, or render a thing dwarfish.

To BEDYE, (be-di') *v. a.* To stain.
BEE, (bee) *n. s.* The insect that makes honey and wax.
BEE-GARDEN, (bee'-gar-dn) *n. s.* A place to set hives of bees in.
BEE-HIVE, (bee'-hive) *n. s.* The box or case in which bees are kept.
BEE-MASTER, (bee'-mas-ter) *n. s.* One that keeps bees.
BEECH, (beetsh) *n. s.* A well known forest tree.
BEECHEN, (bee'-tshn) *a.* Belonging to the beech.
BEEF, (beef) *n. s.* The flesh of cattle prepared for food; an ox, bull, or cow, considered as fit for food.
BEEF-EATER, (beef'-e-ter) *n. s.* A yeoman of the guard. A corruption of the French word *beaufetier*, one who attends at the side-board, which was anciently placed in a *beaufet*.
BEEN, (been) The participle preterite of *To be*.
BEER, (beer) *n. s.* Liquor made of malt and hops.
BEERBARREL, (beer'-bar-rel) *n. s.* A barrel which holds beer.
BEESTINGS. See BRASTINGS.
BEET, (beet) *n. s.* A garden herb.
BEETLE, (bee'-tl) *n. s.* An insect distinguished by having hard cases or sheaths, under which he folds his wings; a heavy mallet, or hammer.
To BEETLE, (bee'-tl) *v. n.* To joint out.
BEETLEBROWED, (beet'-tl-brood) *a.* Having prominent brows.
BEETLEHEADED, (bee'-tl-hed-ed) *a.* Loggerheaded; wooden headed.
BEETLESTOCK, (bee'-tl-stok) *n. s.* The handle of a beetle or mallet.
BEEVES, (beevz) *n. s.* The plural of *beef*. Cattle; oxen.
To BEFALL, (be-fawl') *v. a.* To happen to.
To BEFALL, (be-fawl') *v. n.* To happen; to come to pass; to occur.
To BEFIT, (be-fit') *v. a.* To suit; to become.
To BEFOOL, (be-fool') *v. a.* To infatuate; to make a fool of.
BEFORE, (be-fore') *prep.* Farther onward; In the front of; in the presence of; in sight of; under the cognizance of; preceding in time; in preference to; prior to; superiour to.
BEFORE, (be-fore') *ad.* Sooner than; in time past; previously to; hitherto; farther onward in place.
BEFOREHAND, (be-fore'-hand) *ad.* In a state of anticipation; previously; by way of preparation; antecedently.
BEFORETIME, (be-fore'-time) *ad.* Formerly.
To BEFORTUNE, (be-for'-tune) *v. n.* To betide; to happen to.
To BEFOUL, (be-foul') *v. a.* To soil; to pollute.
To BEFRIEND, (be-frend') *v. a.* To favour; to be kind to.
To BEFRINGE, (be-frinje') *v. a.* To decorate with fringes.
To BEG, (beg) *v. n.* To live upon alms.
To BEG, (beg) *v. a.* To ask; to crave; to entreat for.
To BEGET, (be-get') *v. a.* pret. *begot*, or *begat*; part. *begotten*. To generate; to procreate; to produce, as effects; to produce, as accidents.
BEGGAR, (beg'-gar) *n. s.* One who lives upon alms; a petitioner.
To BEGGAR, (beg'-gar) *v. a.* To reduce to beggary; to deprive; to exhaust; to impoverish.
BEGGARLINESS, (beg'-gar-le-nes) *n. s.* Meanness; poverty.
BEGGARLY, (beg'-gar-le) *a.* Mean; poor.
BEGGARY, (beg'-gar-e) *n. s.* Indigence
BEGILT, (be-gilt') *part. a.* Gilded.
To BEGIN, (be-gin') *v. n.* I *began*; I have *begun*. To enter upon something new; to commence any action; to enter upon existence; to have its original; to take rise; to commence; to come into act.
To BEGIN, (le-gin') *v. a.* To do the first act of any thing; to enter upon.
BEGINNER, (be-gin'-ner) *n. s.* He that gives the first cause; an unexperienced attempter.
BEGINNING, (be-gin'-ning) *n. s.* The first original or cause; the entrance into act, or being; the state in which any thing first is; the rudiments, or first grounds; the first part of any thing.
To BEGIRD, (be-gerd') *v. a.* To bind with a girdle; to surround; to shut in, as with a siege.
BEGIRT, (be-gert') passive part. from *begird*.
BEGLERBEG, (beg'-ler-beg) *n. s.* The chief governour of a province among the Turks.
To BEGNAW, (be-naw') *v. a.* To bite; to eat away.
BEGONE, (be-gon') *interj.* Go away; hence; haste away.
BEGOT, (be-got') } The part. pass. of
BEGOTTEN, (be-got'-tn) } the verb *beget*.
To BEGREASE, (be-greze') *v. a.* To soil or daub with fat matter.
To BEGRIME, (be-grime) *v. a.* To soil with soot or dirt.
To BEGRUDGE, (be-grudge') *v. a.* To envy.
To BEGUILE, (be-guile') *v. a.* To impose upon; to deceive; to amuse.
BEGUN, (be-gun') The part. pass. of *begin*.
BEHALF, (be-haf') *n. s.* Favour; cause; interest; account; sake; support.
To BEHAVE, (be-have') *v. n.* To carry, conduct, or demean one's self; to act.
BEHAVIOUR, (be-have'-yur) *n. s.* Manner of conducting, or demeaning one's self; external appearance; gesture; elegance of manners; general practice.
To BEHEAD, (be-hed') *v. a.* To deprive of the head.

BEHELD, (bẹ-hẹld') Part. passive, from *behold*.

BEHEMOTH, (bẹ'-hẹ-mọth) *n. s.* An animal described in Job, supposed to be the river horse.

BEHEST, (bẹ-hẹst') *n. s.* Command; precept; injunction.

BEHIND, (bẹ-hind') *prep.* At the back of; on the back part; towards the back; following another; remaining after the departure of; at a distance from something; inferiour to; on the other side of.

BEHIND, (bẹ-hind') *ad.* Out of sight; most of the former senses may become adverbial by suppressing the accusative case; as, I left my money *behind*, or *behind me*.

BEHINDHAND, (bẹ-hind'-hạnd) *ad.* Not upon equal terms, with regard to forwardness; backward; tardy.

To **BEHOLD**, (bẹ-họld') *v. a.* Pret. *beheld*, part. *beholden*; to view; to see, in an emphatical sense.

BEHOLD, (bẹ-họld') *interj.* See; lo.

BEHOLDEN, (bẹ-họl'-dn) *part. a.* Obliged; bound in gratitude.

BEHOLDER, (bẹ-họl'-dẹr) *n. s.* Spectator.

BEHOOF, (bẹ-hoof') *n. s.* Behalf; that which behoves; profit; advantage.

BEHOOVABLE, (bẹ-hoo'-vạ-bl) *a.* Fit; expedient.

To **BEHOOVE**, (bẹ-hoov') *v. n.* To be fit; to be meet.

BEHOVABLE, *a.* See **Behoovable**.

To **BEHOVE**, *v. n.* See **Behoove**.

To **BEJADE**, bẹ-jade') *v. a.* To tire.

BEING, (bẹ'-ing) *part.* Existing.

BEING, (bẹ'-ing) *n. s.* Existence; a particular state; the person existing.

To **BELABOUR**, (bẹ-lạ'-bur) *v. a.* To beat; to thump.

BELAMY, (bẹl'-ạ-me) *n. s.* A friend; an intimate.

BELAMOUR, (bẹl'-ạ-moor) *n. s.* Gallant; consort.

To **BELATE**, (bẹ-late') *v. a.* To retard; to make too late.

BELATED, (bẹ-la'-tẹd) *a.* Benighted.

To **BELAY**, (bẹ-la') *v. a.* To block up; to attack; to besiege; to splice; to mend a rope, by laying one end over another.

To **BELCH**, (bẹlsh) *v. n.* To eject the wind from the stomach; to emit as by eructation.

To **BELCH**, (bẹlsh) *v. a.* To throw out from the stomach.

BELCH, (bẹlsh) *n. s.* The act of eructation.

BELDAM, (bẹl'-dạm) *n. s.* An old woman; a hag.

To **BELEAGUER**, (bẹ-le'-gẹr) *v. a.* To besiege; to block up; to surround.

BELFOUNDER, (bẹl'-foun-dẹr) *n. s.* He who founds or casts bells.

BELFRY, (bẹl'-fre) *n. s.* The place where the bells are hung.

To **BELIBEL**, (bẹ-li'-bl) *v. a.* To traduce.

To **BELIE**, (bẹ-li') *v. a.* To counterfeit; to give the lie to; to calumniate; to give a false representation of; to fill with lies.

BELIEF, (bẹ-lẹef') *n. s.* Credit given; the theological virtue of faith; persuasion; opinion; the thing believed; a form containing the articles of faith; religion.

BELIEVABLE, (bẹ-lee'-vạ-bl) *a.* Credible.

To **BELIEVE**, (bẹ-leev') *v. a.* To credit; to put confidence in.

To **BELIEVE**, (bẹ-leev') *v. n.* To have a firm persuasion of; to exercise the virtue of faith.

BELIEVER, (bẹ-lee'-vẹr) *n. s.* He that believes; a professor of Christianity.

BELIKE, (bẹ-like') *ad.* Probably.

BELIVE, (bẹ-live') *ad.* Speedily; quickly; in course of time.

BELL, (bẹl) *n. s.* A vessel, or hollow body of cast metal, formed to emit a sound by the act of some instrument striking against it; any thing in the form of a bell, as the cups of flowers.

BELLADONNA, (bẹl-lạ-dọn'-nạ) *n. s.* The deadly nightshade.

BELLE, (bẹll) *n. s.* A fair young lady.

BELLES LETTRES, (bẹl-lẹtr') *n. s.* Polite literature.

BELLFLOWER, (bẹl'-flọọ-ẹr) *n. s.* The popular name for the *Campanula*.

BELLIGERENT, (bẹl-lidje'-ẹ-rẹnt) } *a.*
BELLIGEROUS, (bẹl-lidje'-ẹ-rus) } Waging war.

To **BELLIGERATE**, (bẹl-lidje'-ẹ-rate) *v. n.* To wage war.

BELLIGERENT, *a.* See **Belligerant**.

BELLIPOTENT, (bẹl-lip'-pọ-tẹnt) *a.* Puissant; mighty in war.

BELLITUDE, (bẹl'-lẹ-tude) *n. s.* Beauty.

To **BELLOW**, (bẹl'-lọ) *v. n.* To make a noise as a bull; to make any violent outcry; to vociferate; to roar as the sea.

BELLOW, (bẹl'-lọ) *n. s.* Roar.

BELLOWING, (bẹl'-lọ-ing) *n. s.* Loud noise; roaring.

BELLOWS, (bẹl'-ọze) *n. s.* A machine for blowing.

BELLUINE, (bẹl'-lu-ine) *a.* Beastly; brutal.

BELLY, (bẹl'-le) *n. s.* That part of the human body which reaches from the breast to the thighs, containing the bowels; the womb; the stomach; the part of any thing that swells out into a larger capacity.

To **BELLY**, (bẹl'-le) *v. n.* To swell into a larger capacity.

BELLYACHE, (bẹl'-le-ạke) *n. s.* The cholick.

BELLYBAND, (bẹl'-le-bạnd) *n. s.* The girth which fastens the saddle of a horse in harness.

BELLYBOUND, (bẹl'-le-bọund) *a.* Costive.

BELLYFUL, (bẹl'-le-fụl) *n. s.* As much food as fills the belly.

BELLYGOD, (bẹl'-le-gọd) *n. s.* A glutton.

BELMAN, (bẹll'-mạn) *n. s.* He who proclaims any thing, sounding a bell to gain attention.

BELMETAL, (bẹll'-mẹt-tl) *n. s.* The metal of which bells are made; being a mixture of three parts copper and one of tin.

BELOMANCY, (bel'-o-man-se) *n. s.* Divination by arrows.

To BELONG, (be-long') *v. n.* To be the property of; to appertain to; to be the province or business of; to adhere to; to have relation to; to be the quality of.

BELOVED, (be-luv'-ed) *part.* Loved; dear.

BELOW, (be-lo') *prep.* Under in place, time, or dignity; inferiour in excellence; unworthy of.

BELOW, (be-lo') *ad.* In the lower place; on earth; in hell.

BELRINGER, (bel'-ring-er) *n. s.* He who rings bells.

BELT, (belt) *n. s.* A girdle; a cincture.

To BELT, (belt) *v. a.* To gird with a belt; to encircle.

BELWETHER, (bell'-weth-er) *n. s.* A sheep which leads the flock with a bell on its neck.

To BEMANGLE, (be-mang'-gl) *v. a.* To tear asunder.

To BEMASK, (be-mask') *v. a.* To hide; to conceal.

To BEMAZE, (be-maze') *v. a.* To bewilder.

To BEMIRE, (be-mire') *v. a.* To drag in the mire.

To BEMIST, (be-mist') *v. a.* To cover as with a mist; to confuse.

To BEMOAN, (be-mone') *v. a.* To lament.

BEMOANER, (be-mo'-ner) *n. s.* A lamenter.

BEMOANING, (be-mone'-ing) *n. s.* Lamentation.

To BEMOCK, (be-mok') *v. a.* To treat with mockery.

To BEMONSTER, (be-mons'-ter) *v. a.* To make monstrous.

To BEMOURN, (be-morn') *v. a.* To weep over.

BEMUSED, (be-muzd') *a.* Overcome with musing.

BENCH, (bensh) *n. s.* A seat, distinguished from a stool by its greater length; a seat of justice; the persons sitting on a bench.

BENCHER, (ben'-sher) *n. s.* The senior members of the society of the inns of court.

To BEND, (bend) *v. a.* Part. pass. *bended* or *bent*; to make crooked; to direct to a certain point; to apply to a certain purpose; to incline; to bow; to subdue.

To BEND, (bend) *v. n.* To be incurvated; to lean or jut over; to yield; to be submissive.

BEND, (bend) *n. s.* Flexure; In heraldry, One of the eight honourable ordinaries.

BENDABLE, (ben'-da-bl) *a.* That may be incurvated.

BENDER, (ben'-der) *n. s.* He who bends; the instrument with which any thing is bent; the muscles called benders.

BENDLET, (bend'-let) *n. s.* In heraldry, the diminutive of bend.

BENEAPED, (be-nept') *n. s.* A ship is said to be *beneaped*, when the water does not flow high enough to bring her off the ground.

BENEATH, (be-neeth') *prep.* Under, lower in place; lower in rank, excellence, or dignity; unworthy of.

BENEATH, (be-neeth') *ad.* In a lower place; the earth below, as opposed to heaven.

BENEDICTINE, (ben-e-dik'-tin) *a.* Belonging to the order of St. Benedict.

BENEDICTION, (ben-e-dik'-shun) *n. s.* Blessing; a decretory pronunciation of happiness; thanks; the form of instituting an abbot.

BENEFACTION, (ben-e-fak'-shun) *n. s.* The act of conferring a benefit; the benefit conferred.

BENEFACTOR, (ben-e-fak'-tur) *n. s.* He that confers a benefit.

BENEFACTRESS, (ben-e-fak'-tres) *n. s.* A woman who confers a benefit.

BENEFICE, (ben'-e-fis) *n. s.* Advantage conferred on another; this word is generally applied to ecclesiastical livings.

BENEFICED, (ben'-e-fist) *a.* Possessed of church preferment.

BENEFICENCE, (be-nef'-e-sense) *n. s.* Active goodness.

BENEFICENT, (be-nef'-e-sent) *a.* Kind; doing good.

BENEFICIAL, (ben-e-fish'-al) *a.* Advantageous; helpful; medicinal.

BENEFICIALLY, (ben-e-fish'-al-le) *ad.* Advantageously.

BENEFICIALNESS, (ben-e-fish'-al-nes) *n. s.* Usefulness.

BENEFICIARY, (ben-e-fish'-e-a-re) *a.* Holding something in subordination to another.

BENEFICIARY, (ben-e-fish'-e-a-re) *n. s.* He that is in possession of a benefice; a person benefited by another.

BENEFIT, (ben'-e-fit) *n. s.* A kindness; advantage. In law, Benefit of Clergy is an ancient liberty of the church, when a priest, or one within orders, was arraigned of felony before a secular judge. A term used at the theatre for the profit of one or more nights, which is given to an actor, &c.

To BENEFIT, (ben'-e-fit) *v. a.* To do good to.

To BENEFIT, (ben'-e-fit) *v. n.* To gain advantage.

To BENET, (be-net') *v. a.* To ensnare.

BENEVOLENCE, (be-nev'-o-lense) *n. s.* Disposition to do good; the good done; a kind of tax, devised by Henry IV. and abolished by Richard III.

BENEVOLENT, (be-nev'-o-lent) *a.* Kind; having good will.

To BENIGHT, (be-nite') *v. a.* To involve in darkness; to surprise with the coming on of night; to debar from intellectual light.

BENIGN, (be-nine) *a.* Kind; generous; gentle.

BENIGNANT, (be-nig'-nant) *a.* Kind; gracious.

BENIGNITY, (be-nig'-ne-te) *n. s.* Graciousness; actual kindness; gentleness.
BENIGNLY, (be-nine'-le) *ad.* Favourably.
BENISON, (ben'-ne-zn) *n. s.* Blessing; benediction.
BENT, (bent) *n. s.* The state of being bent; degree of flexure; declivity; application of the mind; inclination; turn of temper, or disposition; tendency; a species of grass.
To BENUMB, (be-num') *v. a.* To make torpid; to stupify.
BENZOIN, (ben-zoen') *n. s.* A medical resin imported from the East Indies, vulgarly called *benjamin*.
To BEPAINT, (be-pant') *v. a.* To cover with paint.
To BEPINCH, (be-pinsh') *v. a.* To mark with pinches.
To BEPOWDER, (be-pou'-der) *v. a.* To dress out; to powder.
To BEPRAISE, (be-prase') *v. a.* To praise greatly, hyperbolically.
To BEQUEATH, (be-kwerne') *v. a.* To leave by will to another.
BEQUEST, (be-kwest') *n. s.* A legacy.
To BERAY, (be-ra') *v. a.* To foul; to soil.
BERBERRY, (ber'-ber-re) *n. s.* A berry of a sharp taste, used for pickles.
BERE, (beer) *n. s.* Barley.
To BEREAVE, (be-reve') *v. a.* Part. *bereft*, To strip; to deprive; to take away from.
BEREAVEMENT, (be-reve'-ment) *n. s.* Deprivation.
BEREFT, (be-reft') Part. pass. of *bereave*.
BERGAMOT, (ber'-ga-mot) *n. s.* A sort of pear; a sort of essence, or perfume, drawn from a fruit produced by ingrafting a lemon tree on a bergamot pear stock.
BERGMASTER, (berg'-mas-ter) *n. s.* The bailiff, or chief officer, among the Derbyshire miners; commonly called Barmaster.
BERGMOTE, (berg'-mote) *n. s.* A court held upon a hill among the Derbyshire miners; more commonly Barmote.
BERLIN, (ber-lin') *n. s.* A coach of a particular form; from Berlin where they were first made.
BERRY, (ber'-re) *n. s.* Any small fruit, with seeds or stones.
BERYL, (ber'-ril) *n. s.* A precious stone.
To BESCATTER, (be-skat'-ter) *v. a.* To throw loosely over.
To BESCRATCH, (be-skratsh') *v. a.* To tear with the nails.
To BESCRAWL, (be-skrawl') *v. a.* To scribble over.
To BESEECH, (be-seetsh') *v. a.* Pret. I *besought*, I have *besought*; to intreat; to beg.
To BESEEM, (be-seem') *v. a.* To become; to be fit.
BESEEMING, (be-seem'-ing) *n. s.* Comeliness.
BESEEMLY, be-seem'-le) *a.* Fit; becoming.
To BESET, (be-set') *v. a.* To besiege; to way lay; to embarrass; to fall upon.
To BESHREW, (be-shroo') *v. a.* To call a curse upon; to wish ill to; used only in the imperative mood.
BESIDE, (be-side') } *prep.* At the side of
BESIDES, (be-sides') } another; over and above; not according to, though not contrary.
BESIDE, (be-side') } *ad.* More than that;
BESIDES, (be-sides') } not in this number.
To BESIEGE, (be-seeje') *v. a.* To beleaguer; to lay siege to; to hem in.
BESIEGER, (be-see'-jer) *n. s.* One employed in a siege.
To BESLIME, (be-slime') *v. a.* To soil; to dawb.
To BESLUBBER, (be-slub'-ber) *v. a.* To dawb.
To BESMEAR, (be-smeer') *v. a.* To bedawb, to soil.
To BESMIRCH, (be-smertsh') *v. a.* To soil; to discolour.
To BESMOKE, (be-smoke') *v. a.* To foul with smoke; to harden or dry in smoke.
To BESMUT, (be-smut') *v. a.* To soil with smoke or soot.
BESNUFFED, (be-snuft') *a.* Smeared with snuff.
BESOM, (be'-zum) *n. s.* An instrument to sweep with.
To BESORT, (be-sort') *v. a.* To suit; to fit.
To BESOT, (be-sot') *v. a.* To infatuate; to stupify; to make to doat.
BESOTTEDLY, (be-sot'-ted-le) *ad.* In a foolish, besotted manner.
BESOTTEDNESS, (be-sot'-ted-nes) *n. s.* Stupidity; infatuation.
BESOUGHT, (be-sawt') Part. pass. of *beseech*.
To BESPANGLE, (be-spang'-gl) *v. a.* To adorn with spangles.
To BESPATTER, (be-spat'-ter) *v. a.* To soil by throwing filth; to asperse with reproach.
To BESPEAK, (be-speek') *v. a.* *Bespoke*, or *bespake*, or *bespoken*. To order beforehand; to forebode; to speak to; to address; to betoken; to shew.
To BESPECKLE, (be-spek'-kl) *v. a.* To mark with speckles.
To BESPEW, (be-spu') *v. a* To daub with spew or vomit.
To BESPICE, (be-spice') *v. a.* To season with spices.
To BESPIT, (be-spit') *v. a.* To daub with spittle.
To BESPOT, (be-spot) *v. a.* To mark with spots.
To BESPREAD, (be-spred') *v. a.* To spread over.
BESPRENT, (be-sprent') *part.* Besprinkled.
To BESPRINKLE, (be-sprink'-kl) *v. a.* To sprinkle over.
To BESPIRT } (be-sperr') *v. a.* To throw
To BESPURT, } out scatteringly.
To BESPUTTER, (be-sput'-ter) *v. a.* To sputter over.
BEST, (best) *a.* the superlative from *good*. Most good; that which has good qualities in the highest degree. *The best*; the ut-

most power. *To make the best of*; to improve to the utmost.

BEST, (best) *ad.* In the highest degree of goodness; sometimes used in composition, as *best-beloved, best-tempered*, &c.

To BESTAIN, (be-stane') *v. a.* To mark with stains.

To BESTEAD, (be-sted') *v. a.* To profit; to accommodate; to be serviceable to.

BESTIAL, (bes'-te-al) *a.* Belonging to a beast; brutal.

BESTIALITY, (bes-te-al'-e-te) *n. s.* The quality of beasts.

To BESTIALIZE, (bes'-te-al-ize) *v. a.* To make like a beast.

BESTIALLY, (bes'-te-al-le) *ad.* Brutally.

To BESTICK, (be-stik') *v. a.* To stick over with any thing.

To BESTIR, (be-stur') *v. a.* To put into vigorous action.

To BESTORM, (be-storm') *v. a.* To rage at.

To BESTOW, (be-sto') *v. a.* To give; to confer.

BESTOWAL, (be-sto'-al) *n. s.* Disposal.

To BESTRADDLE, (be-strad'-dl) *v a.* To bestride.

To BESTRAUGHT, (be-strawt') *part.* Distracted; mad.

To BESTREW, (be-stroo') *v. a.* To sprinkle over.

To BESTRIDE, (be-stride') *v. a.* I *bestrid*; *bestridden*. To stride over any thing; to step over; to ride on.

To BESTUD, (be-stud') *v. a.* To adorn with studs.

BET, (bet) *n. s.* A wager.

To BET, (bet) *v. a.* To wager.

To BETAKE, (be-take') *v. a.* *betook*; *betaken*. To have recourse to; to apply; to move; to remove.

BETEL, (be'-tl) *n. s.* A species of pepper plant.

To BETHINK, (be-*th*ink') *v. a.* Part. *bethought*; to recal to reflection; to remind.

To BETHINK, (be-*th*ink') *v. n.* To consider; to call to one's recollection.

BETHLEHEM, (be*th*'-lem) *n. s.* Generally called BEDLAM, which see.

To BETHRAL, (be-*th*rall') *v. a.* To enslave.

To BETHUMP, (be-*th*ump') *v. a.* To beat.

To BETIDE, (be-tide) *v. a.* To happen to; to befall; to portend.

To BETIDE, (be-tide') *v. n.* To come to pass; to become.

BETIME, (be-time') } *ad.* Seasonably;
BETIMES, (be-timz') } soon; early in the day.

To BETOKEN, (be-to'-kn) *v. a.* To signify; to foreshew.

BETONY, (bet'-to-ne) *n. s.* A plant esteemed as a vulnerary herb.

BETORN, (be-torn') *part. a.* Much torn; tattered.

To BETOSS, (be-tos') *v. a.* To disturb; to toss into the air.

To BETRAY, (be-tra') *v. a.* To give up or disclose treacherously; to discover that which has been entrusted to secrecy; to entrap.

BETRAYER, (be-tra'-er) *n. s.* A traitor.

To BETRIM, (be-trim') *v a.* To deck; to dress.

To BETROTH, (be-troth') *v a.* To contract to any one, in order to marriage; to have, as affianced by promise of marriage.

BETROTHMENT, (be-troth'-ment) *n. s.* The act of betrothing.

BETTER, (bet'-ter) *a.* The *comparative* of *good*.

BETTER, (bet'-ter) *ad.* More; rather.

To BETTER, (bet'-ter) *v. a.* To improve; to advance.

BETTOR, (bet'-tur) *n. s.* One that lays wagers.

BETUMBLED, (be-tum'-bld) *part. a.* Disordered; rolled about.

BETWEEN, (be-tween') *prep.* In the intermediate space; from one to another; belonging to two in partnership; bearing relation to two; noting difference of one from the other.

BETWIXT, (be-twikst') *prep.* In the midst of two.

BEVEL, } (bev'-il) *n. s.* In masonry and
BEVIL, } joinery, A kind of square, moveable on a centre, and so may be set to any angle.

To BEVEL, (bev'-vl) *v. a.* To cut to a bevel angle.

BEVERAGE, (bev'-er-aje) *n. s.* Drink.

BEVY, (bev'-e) *n. s.* A flock of birds; a company.

To BEWAIL, (be-wale') *v. a.* To bemoan; to lament.

To BEWAIL, (be-wale') *v. n.* To express grief.

BEWAILABLE, (be-wale'-a-bl) *a.* That which may be lamented.

BEWAILING, (be-wale'-ing) *n. s.* Lamentation.

To BEWARE, (be-ware') *v. n.* To regard with caution.

To BEWILDER, (be-wil'-der) *v. a.* To perplex; to entangle.

To BEWITCH, (be-witsh') *v. a.* To injure by witchcraft; to charm.

BEWITCHING, (be-witsh'-ing) *a.* Delightful; fascinating; enchanting.

BEWITCHINGLY, (be-witsh'-ing-le) *ad.* In an alluring manner.

BEWITCHMENT, (be-witsh'-ment) *n. s.* Fascination.

To BEWRAY, (be-ra') *v. a.* To betray; to shew; to make visible.

BEWRAYER, (be-ra'-er) *n. s.* Betrayer; discoverer.

BEY, (ba) *n. s.* A governour of a Turkish province.

BEYOND, (be-yond') *prep.* On the farther side of; farther onward than; before; above; proceeding to a greater degree than; above in excellence; remote from.

BEYOND, (be-yond') *ad.* At a distance; yonder.

BEZANT, (be-zant') *n. s.* An eastern coin, first made at Byzantium.

BEZEL, (be'-zel) *n. s.* that part of a ring in which the stone is fixed.

BEZOAR, (be'-zore) *n. s.* A medicinal stone, formerly in high esteem in the East as an antidote.

BIANGULATED, (bi-ang'-gu-la-ted) } *a.*
BIANGULOUS, (bi-ang'-gu-lus) } *a.* Having two corners or angles.

BIAS, (bi'-as) *n. s.* The weight lodged on one side of a bowl, which turns it from the straight line; any thing which turns a man to a particular course; partiality; propension; inclination

To **BIAS,** (bi'-as) *v. a.* To incline to some side.

BIB, (bib) *n. s.* A piece of linen put upon the breasts of children over their clothes.

To **BIB,** (bib) *v. n.* To tipple.

BIBACIOUS, (bi-ba'-shus) *a.* Addicted to drinking.

BIBACITY, (bi-bas'-se-te) *n. s.* The quality of drinking much.

BIBBER, (bib'-ber) *n. s.* A tippler.

BIBLE, (bi'-bl) *n. s.* The Book, by way of excellence; the term applied to the volume of the sacred Scriptures.

BIBLICAL, (bib'-le-kal) *a.* Relating to the Bible.

BIBLIOGRAPHER, (bib-le-og'-gra-fer) *n. s.* A man skilled in the knowledge of books.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL, (bib'-le-o-graf'-fe-kal), or **BIBLIOGRAPHICK,** (bib'-le-o-graf'-fik) *a.* Relating to the knowledge of books.

BIBLIOGRAPHY, (bib-le-og'-gra-fe) *n. s.* The science of a bibliographer.

BIBLIOMANIA, (bib'-le-o-ma'-ne-a) *n. s.* The rage of possessing scarce or curious books; book-madness.

BIBLIOMANIACK, (bib'-le-o-ma'-ne-ak) *n. s.* He who is smitten with a rage for books.

BIBLIOPOLIST, (bib-le-op-o-list) *n. s.* A bookseller.

BIBLIOTHECAL, (bib'-le-o-*the*'-kal) *a.* Belonging to a library.

BIBLIOTHECARY, (bib-le-oth'-e-ka-re) *n. s.* A librarian.

BIBLIOTHEKE, (bib'-le-o-*theek*') *n. s.* A library.

BIBULOUS, (bib'-u-lus) *a.* Having an absorbing quality; spungy.

BICAPSULAR, (bi-kap'-su-lar) *a.* In botany, Having the seed vessel divided into two parts.

BICE, (bise) *n. s.* The name of a colour used in painting. It is either green or blue.

BICIPITAL, (bi-sip'-e-tal) } *a.* Having
BICIPITOUS, (bi-sip'-e-tus) } two heads; a term applied to one of the muscles of the arm.

To **BICKER,** (bik'-ker) *v. n.* To skirmish; to quiver.

BICKERING, (bik'-er-ing) *n. s.* Quarrel; skirmish.

BICKERN, (bik'-kern) *n. s.* An iron ending in a point.

BICORNE, (bi'-korn) } *a.* Having
BICORNOUS, (bi-kor'-nus) } two horns.

BICORPORAL, (bi-kor'-po-ral) *a.* Having two bodies.

To **BID,** (bid) *v. a.* pret. *bid, bad, bade*; part. *bidden.* To desire; to command; to offer; to propose; to invite.

BIDDEN, (bid'-dn) *part. pass.* Invited; commanded.

BIDDER, (bid'-der) *n. s.* One who offers or proposes a price.

BIDDING, (bid'-ding) *n. s.* Command; order; the proposal of price for what is to be sold.

To **BIDE,** (bide) *v. a.* To endure; to suffer.

To **BIDE,** (bide) *v. n.* To dwell; to remain in a place; to continue in a state.

BIDENTAL, (bi-den'-tal) *a.* Having two teeth.

BIDET, (bi-det') *n. s.* A little horse.

BIDING, (bi'-ding) *n. s* Residence; habitation.

BIENNIAL, (bi-en'-ne-al) *a.* Of the continuance of two years.

BIENNIALLY, (bi-en'-ne-al-le) *ad.* At the return of two years.

BIER, (beer) *n. s.* A carriage on which the dead are carried to the grave.

BIFARIOUS, (bi-fa'-re-us) *a.* Twofold.

BIFEROUS, (bif'-fe-rus) *a.* Bearing fruit twice a year.

BIFID, (bi'-fid) } *a.* Divided
BIFIDATED, (bif'-fe-da-ted) } into two; split into two.

BIFLOROUS, (bi-flo'-rus) In botany, Two-flowered.

BIFOLD, (bi'-fold) *a.* Twofold; double.

BIFORM, (bi'-form) *a.* Having a double form.

BIFORMED, (bi'-formd) *a.* Compounded of two forms.

BIFORMITY, (bi-form'-e-te) *n. s.* A double form.

BIFRONTED, (bi-frunt'-ed) *a.* Having two fronts.

BIFURCATED, (bi-fur'-ka-ted) *a.* Shooting out, by a division, into two heads.

BIG, (big) *a.* Great in bulk; huge; teeming; pregnant; full of something; distended; swoln; great in air and mien.

BIG, (big) *n. s.* A particular kind of barley.

BIGAMIST, (big'-ga-mist) *n. s.* One that has committed bigamy.

BIGAMY, (big'-ga-me) *n. s.* The crime of having two wives at once.

BIGBELLIED, (big'-bel-led) *a.* Pregnant, having a large belly or protuberance.

BIGGIN, (big'-gin) *n. s.* A child's cap; a can, or small wooden vessel.

BIGNESS, (big'-nes) *n. s.* Bulk; size

BIGOT, (big'-ut) *n. s.* A man unreasonably devoted to a certain party; a blind zealot.

BIGOTED, (big'-ut-ed) *a.* Irrationally zealous.

BIGOTEDLY, (big'-ut-ed le) *a.* In the manner of a bigot; pertinaciously.

BIGOTRY, (big'-ut-tre) *n. s.* Blind zeal; the practice or tenet of a bigot.

BILANDER, (bil'-an-der) *n. s.* A small

vessel of about eighty tons burden, used for the carriage of goods.

BILBERRY, (bĭl'-bĕr-rē) *n. s.* A small shrub; the wortleberry.

BILBO, (bĭl'-bō) *n. s.* A rapier; a sword.

BILBOES, (bĭl'-bōze) *n. s.* A sort of stocks, or wooden shackles for the feet, used for punishing offenders at sea.

BILE, (bīle) *n. s.* A thick, yellow, bitter liquor, separated in the liver, collected in the gall-bladder, and discharged by the common duct.

BILGE, (bĭlje) *n. s.* The compass or breadth of a ship's bottom.

To BILGE, (bĭlje) *v. n.* To spring a leak; to let in water.

BILIARY, (bĭl'-yā-rē) *a.* Belonging to the bile.

BILLINGSGATE, (bĭl'-lĭngz-gāte) *n. s.* A cant word, borrowed from *Billingsgate* in London, where there are frequent brawls and foul language. Ribaldry; foul language.

BILINGUOUS, (bī-lĭng'-gwŭs) *a.* Having or speaking two tongues.

BILIOUS, (bĭl'-yŭs) *a.* Consisting of bile.

To BILK, (bĭlk) *v. a.* To cheat; to deceive.

BILL, (bĭll) *n. s.* The beak of a fowl

BILL, (bĭll) *n. s.* A hatchet with a hooked point; a battle-axe.

BILL, (bĭll) *n. s.* A written paper of any kind; an account of money. In law, A declaration in writing, expressing the grievance or wrong the plaintiff has suffered from the defendant. A proposed law presented to parliament, but not yet passed into an Act. *Bill of Exchange*, A note ordering the payment of a sum of money, in consideration of value received. An advertisement.

To BILL, (bĭll) *v. n.* To caress, as doves by joining bills.

BILLAGE, (bĭl'-lăje) *n. s.* The breadth of the floor of a ship when she lies aground.

BILLET, (bĭl'-lĕt) *n. s.* A small paper; a note; a ticket directing soldiers at what house to lodge; a small log of wood for the chimney.

To BILLET, (bĭl'-lĕt) *v. a.* To direct a soldier by a ticket where he is to lodge; to quarter soldiers.

BILLIARDS, (bĭl'-yărdz) *n. s.* A game at which a ball is forced against another on a table.

BILLION, (bĭl'-yŭn) *n. s.* A million of millions.

BILLOW, (bĭl'-lō) *n. s.* A wave swoln, and hollow.

BILLOWY, (bĭl'-lō-ē) *a.* Swelling; turgid.

BILMAN, (bĭl-măn) *n. s.* He who uses a bill.

BIN, (bĭn) *n. s.* A place where bread, or corn, or wine, is reposited.

BINARY, (bī'-nā-rē) *a.* Two; dual.

BINARY, (bī'-nā-rē) *n. s.* The constitution of two.

To BIND, (bīnd) *v. a.* pret. *bound*; particip. pass. *bound*, *bounden*. To confine with bonds; to gird; to fasten to; to fasten together; to connect closely; to cover a wound with dressings; to oblige by stipulation, or oath; to compel; to oblige by kindness; to confine; to restrain; to make costive; to cover books.

To BIND, (bīnd) *v. n.* To contract its own parts together.

BINDER, (bīnd'-ĕr) *n. s.* A man whose trade it is to bind books; a man that binds sheaves; a fillet; an astringent.

BINDING, (bīnd'-ĭng) *n. s.* A bandage; the cover of a book.

BINOCLE, (bĭn'-nō-kl) *n. s.* A kind of telescope, fitted so with two tubes joining together in one, as that a distant object may be seen with both eyes together.

BINOCULAR, (bī-nŏk'-ū-lăr) *a.* Having two eyes; employing both eyes at once.

BINOMIAL-ROOT, (bī-nō'-mē-ăl-rōōt) *n. s.* In algebra, A root composed of only two parts connected with the signs *plus* or *minus*.

BINOMINOUS, (bī-nŏm'-ē-nŭs) *a.* Having two names.

BIOGRAPHER, (bī-ŏg'-grā-fĕr) *n. s.* A writer of lives.

BIOGRAPHICAL, (bī-ō-grăf'-ē-kăl) *a.* Relating to biography.

BIOGRAPHY, (bī-ŏg'-grā-fē) *n. s.* Writing the lives of men.

BIPAROUS, (bĭp'-pā-rŭs) *a.* Bringing forth two at a birth.

BIPARTITE, (bĭp'-pär-tīte) *a.* Having two correspondent parts.

BIPARTITION, (bī-pär-tĭsh'-ŭn) *n. s.* The act of dividing into two.

BIPED, (bī'-pĕd) *n. s.* An animal with two feet.

BIPEDAL, (bĭp'-pē-dăl) *a.* Two feet in length; or having two feet.

BIPENNATED, (bī-pĕn'-nā-tĕd) *a.* Having two wings.

BIPETALOUS, (bī-pĕt'-tā-lŭs) *a.* Consisting of two flower leaves.

BIQUADRATE, (bī-qwŏd'-drāte) } *n. s.*
BIQUADRATICK, (bī-qwŏd-drăt'-ĭk) } The fourth power, arising from the multiplication of a square by itself.

BIRCH, (bĕrtsh') *n. s.* A well known tree.

BIRCHEN, (bĕr'-tshn) *a.* Made of birch.

BIRD, (bĕrd) *n. s.* A general term for the feathered kind.

BIRDCAGE, (bĕrd'-kāje) *n. s.* An enclosure in which birds are kept.

BIRDCALL, (bĕrd'-kawl) *n. s.* A pipe with which fowlers allure birds, by the imitation of their notes.

BIRDCATCHER, (bĕrd'-kătsh-ĕr) *n. s.* One whose employment is to take birds.

BIRDLIME, (bĕrd'-līme) *n. s.* A glutinous substance, by which birds are entangled.

BIRDLIMED, (bĕrd'-līmd) *a.* Spread to ensnare.

BIRDSEYE, (bĕrdz'-ī) *a.* A word applied to pictures of places, seen from above, as by a bird.

BIRDSEYE, (bĕrdz'-ī) *n. s.* A plant.

BIRDSNEST, (bĕrdz'-nĕst) *n. s.* The place built by birds, where they deposit their eggs

BIRGANDER, (bẽr'-gạn-dẽr) *n. s.* A fowl of the goose kind.

BIRTH, (bẽr*th*) *n. s.* The act of coming into life; family; extraction; rank by descent; the condition in which any man is born; thing born; production; the act of bringing forth; a room in a ship.

BIRTHDAY, (bẽr*th*'-dạ) *n. s.* The day on which any one is born; the anniversary of one's birth.

BIRTHDOM, (bẽr*th*'-dụm) *n. s.* Privilege of birth.

BIRTHNIGHT, (bẽr*th*'-nịte) *n. s.* The night on which any one is born; the anniversary of one's birth.

BIRTHPLACE, (bẽr*th*'-plạse) *n. s.* Place where any one is born.

BIRTHRIGHT, (bẽr*th*'-rịte) *n. s.* The rights to which a man is born.

BISCUIT, (bịs'-kit) *n. s.* A kind of hard dry bread, baked for long voyages; a small sweet cake.

To BISECT, (bị-sẹkt') *v. a.* To divide into two parts.

BISECTION, (bị-sẹk'-shụn) *n. s.* The division of any quantity into two equal parts.

BISEGMENT, (bị-sẹg'-mẹnt) *n. s.* One of the parts of a line divided into two equal halves.

BISHOP, (bịsh'-ụp) *n. s.* A dignitary of the Christian church, presiding over the clergy within a district called his *diocese*.

To BISHOP, (bịsh'-ụp) *v. a.* To confirm; to admit into the church.

BISHOPRICK, (bịsh'-ụp-rịk) *n. s.* The diocese of a bishop.

BISMUTH, (bịz'-mụ*th*) *n. s.* Marcasite; a hard, white, brittle, mineral substance.

BISON, (bịs'-ọn) *n. s.* A kind of wild ox.

BISSEXTILE, (bị-sẹks'-tịl) *n. s.* Leap year.

BISTRE, (bịs'-tẽr) *n. s.* A colour made of chimney soot boiled, and then diluted with water; used by painters in washing their designs.

BISTOURY, (bịs'-tụr-ẹ) *n. s.* A surgeon's instrument for making incisions.

BISULCOUS, (bị-sụl'-kụs) *a.* Clovenfooted.

BIT, (bit) *n. s.* The iron appurtenances of a bridle; a small piece of any thing. *The bits* are two main pieces of timber, to which the cable is fastened when the ship rides at anchor.

To BIT, (bit) *v. a.* To put the bridle upon a horse.

BITCH, (bitsh) *n. s.* The female of the canine kind; a name of reproach for a woman.

To BITE, (bite) *v. a.* Pret. *bit*, part pass. *bit*, or *bitten*; to crush with the teeth; to give pain by cold; to hurt or pain with reproach; to cut; to wound; to make the mouth smart; to cheat; to trick.

BITE, (bite) *n. s.* The seizure of any thing by the teeth; the act of a fish that takes the bait; a cheat; a trick; a sharper.

BITER, (bị'-tẽr) *n. s.* He that bites; a fish apt to take the bait; a tricker; a deceiver.

BITING, (bịte'-ịng) *n. s.* The act of biting; wounding with censure or reproach.

BITTACLE, (bịt'-tạ-kl) *n. s.* A frame of timber in the steerage of a ship, where the compass is placed.

BITTEN, Part. pass. from *to bite*.

BITTER, (bịt'-tẽr) *a.* Having a hot acrid taste; sharp; cruel; calamitous; painful; inclement; reproachful; mournful; afflicting; in any manner unpleasing or hurtful.

BITTERLY, (bịt'-tẽr-lẹ) *ad.* With a bitter taste; in a bitter manner; sharply; severely.

BITTERN, (bịt'-tẽrn) *n. s.* A bird with long legs, and a long bill, which feeds upon fish.

BITTERNESS, (bịt'-tẽr-nẹs) *n. s.* A bitter taste; malice; sharpness; satire; sorrow.

BITTERSWEET, (bịt'-tẽr-swẽẽt) *n. s.* An apple which has a compound taste of sweet and bitter.

BITUMED, (bị-tụmd') *a.* Smeared with pitch.

BITUMEN, (bẹ-tụ'-mẹn) *n. s.* A fat unctuous matter dug out of the earth, or scummed off lakes.

BITUMINOUS, (bẹ-tụ'-mẹ-nụs) *a.* Having the nature of bitumen.

BIVALVE, (bị'-vạlv) *a.* Having two valves or shutters.

BIVIOUS, (bị'-vẹ-ụs) *a.* That leadeth different ways.

BIVOUAC, (bịv'-wạk) *n. s.* A guard at night, during encampment.

BIZANTINE, (bịz'-ạn-tịne) *n. s.* A great piece of gold valued at fifteen pounds, which the king offers upon high festival days.

To BLAB, (blạb) *v. a.* To tell what ought to be kept secret; to divulge.

To BLAB, (blạb) *v. n.* To tattle; to tell tales.

BLAB, (blạb) *n. s.* A telltale.

BLACK, (blạk) *a.* Of the colour of night; dark; cloudy of countenance; horrible; wicked; dismal.

BLACK-GUARD, (blạg'-gạrd) *n. s.* A dirty fellow; a low term of abuse.

BLACK-JACK, (blạk'-jạk) *n. s.* The leathern cup of elder times.

BLACK-LEAD, (blạk-lẹd) *n. s.* A mineral in the lead mines, used for pencils.

BLACK-MAIL, (blạk'-mạle) *n. s.* A certain rate paid to men allied with robbers for protection.

BLACK-MOUTHED, (blạk-mọ̣ụtʜd) *a.* Using foul language; scurrilous.

BLACK-MONDAY, (blạk-mụn'-dạ) *n. s.* Easter-Monday, which in the 34th of Edw. III. happened to be dark with mist and hail, and so cold, that many men died thereof.

BLACK-PUDDING, (blăk'-pŭd'-ding) *n. s.* A kind of food made of blood and grain.
BLACK-ROD, (blăk'-rŏd') *n. s.* The usher belonging to the order of the garter; so called from the black rod he carries in his hand; he is of the king's chamber, and likewise usher of the parliament.
BLACK, (blăk) *n. s.* A black colour; mourning; a blackamoor; that part of the eye which is black; a stain.
To BLACK, (blăk) *v. a.* To blacken.
BLACKAMOOR, (blăk'-ă-mōre) *n. s.* A man of a black complexion; a negro.
BLACKBERRY, (blăk'-bĕr-rē) *n. s.* The fruit of the bramble.
BLACKBIRD, (blăk'-bĕrd) *n. s.* A well known singing bird.
BLACKCOCK, (blăk'-kŏk') *n. s.* The heathcock.
To BLACKEN, (blăk'-kn) *v. a.* To make black; to darken; to defame.
To BLACKEN, (blăk'-kn) *v. n.* To grow black.
BLACKENER, (blăk'-kn-ĕr) *n. s.* He who blackens any thing.
BLACKISH, (blăk'-ish) *a.* Somewhat black.
BLACKLY, (blăk'-lē) *ad.* Darkly, in colour; atrociously.
BLACKMOOR, (blăk'-mōre) *n. s.* A negro.
BLACKNESS, (blăk'-nĕs) *n. s.* The state or quality of being black; darkness; atrociousness.
BLACKSMITH, (blăk'-smi*th*) *n. s.* A smith that works in iron.
BLACKTHORN, (blăk'-*th*ōrn) *n. s.* The sloe-tree.
BLADDER, (blăd'-der) *n. s.* That vessel in the body which contains the urine.
BLADE, (blāde) *n. s.* The spire of grass before it grows to seed; the sharp part of a weapon, distinct from the handle; a cant term for a gay dashing fellow. *Blade-bone*, or *Shoulder-blade*, the scapula, or scapular bone.
BLADED, (blā'-dĕd) *a.* Having blades or spires.
BLADESMITH, (blāde'-smi*th*) *n. s.* A sword cutler.
BLAIN, (blāne) *n. s.* A pustule; a blotch.
BLAMEABLE, (blā'-mă-bl) *a.* Culpable.
BLAMEABLENESS, (blā'-mă-bl-nĕs) *n. s.* Culpableness.
BLAMEABLY, (blā'-mă-blē) *ad.* Culpably.
To BLAME, (blāme) *v. a.* To censure; to charge with a fault.
BLAME, (blāme) *n. s.* Imputation of a fault; crime. *To blame*, means *without excuse*.
BLAMEFUL, (blāme'-fŭl) *a.* Criminal.
BLAMELESS, (blāme'-lĕs) *a.* Guiltless; innocent.
BLAMELESSLY, (blāme'-lĕs-lē) *ad.* Innocently.
BLAMELESSNESS, (blāme'-lĕs-nĕs) *n. s.* Innocence.
BLAMEWORTHY, (blāme'-wŭr-*th*ē) *a.* Culpable.
To BLANCH, (blănsh) *v. a.* To whiten; to strip or peel off.
To BLANCH, (blănsh) *v. n.* To grow white, to shrink; to evade; to shift.
BLAND, (blănd) *a.* Soft; mild.
BLANDILOQUENCE, (blăn-dil'-lō-kwens) *n. s.* Fair and flattering speech.
To BLANDISH, (blăn'-dish) *v. a.* To smooth; to soften.
BLANDISHMENT, (blăn'-dish-ment) *n. s.* Act of fondness; expression of tenderness by gesture; soft words; kind speeches; kind treatment.
BLANK, (blăngk) *a.* White; without writing, pale; confused. *Blank-verse*, metre without rhyme.
BLANK, (blăngk) *n. s.* A void space on paper; a paper unwritten; a lot, by which nothing is gained; the point to which an arrow is directed.
To BLANK, (blăngk) *v. a.* To damp; to confuse; to efface; to annul.
BLANKET, (blăngk'-ĕt) *n. s.* A woollen cover, spread commonly upon a bed.
BLANKETING, (blăngk'-ĕt-ing) *n. s.* Woollen cloth for blankets; tossing in a blanket.
To BLASPHEME, (blăs-fēme') *v. a.* To speak in terms of impious irreverence of God; to speak evil of.
To BLASPHEME, (blăs-fēme') *v. n.* To speak blasphemy; to curse and swear.
BLASPHEMER, (blăs-fē'-mer) *n. s.* A wretch that speaks of God in impious terms.
BLASPHEMOUS, (blăs'-fē-mŭs) *a.* Impiously irreverent in speech.
BLASPHEMY, (blăs'-fē-me) *n. s.* An offering of some indignity or injury, unto God himself, either by words or writing.
BLAST, (blăst) *n. s.* A gust or puff of wind; the sound made by blowing any wind instrument of musick; the stroke of a malignant planet; the infection of anything pestilential; the blight of corn from a pestilential wind.
To BLAST, (blăst) *v. a.* To strike with some sudden plague; to make to wither; to injure; to make infamous; to confound; to blow up mines by force of gun-powder.
BLATANT, (blā'-tănt) *a.* Bellowing as a beast.
BLATERATION, (blăt-tĕr-ā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Noise.
To BLATTER, (blăt'-tĕr) *v. n.* To make a senseless noise.
BLAZE, (blāze) *n. s.* A flame; a white mark upon a horse, descending from the forehead almost to the nose.
To BLAZE, (blāze) *v. n.* To flame; to be conspicuous.
To BLAZE, (blāze) *v. a.* To publish; to blazon; to set a white mark on trees, by paring off a part of the bark, in order to their being sold or felled.
To BLAZON, (blā'-zn) *v. a.* To explain, in proper terms, the figures on ensigns armorial; to deck; to display; to celebrate, to blaze about.
BLAZON, (blā'-zn) *n. s.* The art of drawing

coats of arms; show; divulgation; celebration.

BLAZONRY, (bla'-zn-re) *n. s.* The art of blazoning.

BLEA, (bla) *n. s.* That part of a tree, which lies immediately under the bark.

To BLEACH, (bleetsh) *v. a.* To whiten.

To BLEACH, (bleetsh) *v. n.* To grow white.

BLEACHERY, (bleetsh'-er-e) *n. s.* The place where the bleacher exercises his trade.

BLEAK, (bleke) *a.* Pale; cold; chill.

BLEAK, (bleke) *n. s.* A small river fish.

BLEAKNESS, (bleke'-nes) *n. s.* Coldness; chilness; paleness.

BLEAKLY, (bleke'-le) *ad.* Coldly.

BLEAR, (bleer) *a.* Dim with rheum or water; dim.

BLEAR-EYED, (bleer'-ide) *a.* Having sore eyes.

To BLEAR, (bleer) *v. a.* To make the eyes dim.

To BLEAT, (blete) *v. n.* To cry as a sheep.

BLEAT, (blete) *n. s.* The cry of a sheep or lamb.

BLEATING, (blete'-ing) *n. s.* The cry of lambs or sheep.

To BLEED, (bleed) *v. n.* Pret. *bled*; part. *bled*; to lose blood; to drop, as blood.

To BLEED, (bleed) *v. a.* To draw blood.

To BLEMISH, (blem'-ish) *v. a.* To mark with any deformity; to defame.

BLEMISH, (blem'-ish) *n. s.* A mark of deformity; reproach; a soil; taint.

To BLENCH. See *To* BLANCH.

To BLEND, (blend) *v. a.* Preter. *blended*; part. *blended*; anciently *blent*. To mingle together.

To BLESS, (bles) *v. a.* Pret. and part. *blessed* or *blest*; to make happy; to wish happiness to; to consecrate by a prayer.

BLESSED, (bles'-sed) *part. a.* Happy; holy; happy in the joys of heaven; having received the benediction of another.

BLESSEDLY, (bles'-sed-le) *ad.* Happily.

BLESSEDNESS, (bles'-sed-nes) *n. s.* Happiness; felicity; sanctity; heavenly felicity; divine favour.

BLESSING, (bles'-sing) *n. s.* Benediction; a declaration by which happiness is promised; divine favour.

BLEST, (blest) Pret. and part. from *bless*.

BLEW, (blu) The pret. from *blow*.

BLEYME, (bleme) *n. s.* An inflammation in the foot of a horse.

BLIGHT, (blite) *n. s.* Any thing nipping or blasting; mildew.

To BLIGHT, (blite) *v. a.* To corrupt with mildew; in general, to blast.

BLIND, (blind) *a.* Deprived of sight; intellectually dark; unseen; private.

To BLIND, (blind) *v. a.* To make blind; to darken; to darken or obscure to the understanding; to eclipse.

BLIND, (blind) *n. s.* Something to obscure the light; something to mislead the eye, or the understanding.

To BLINDFOLD, (blind'-fold) *v. a* To hinder from seeing.

BLINDFOLD, (blind'-fold) *a.* Having the eyes covered.

BLINDLY, (blind'-le) *ad.* Without sight; implicitly; without judgement.

BLINDMAN'S BUFF, (blind'-man-buf') *n. s.* A play in which some one is to have his eyes covered, and hunt out the rest of the company.

BLINDNESS, (blind'-nes) *n. s.* Want of sight; ignorance.

BLINDSIDE, (blind-side') *n. s.* Weakness; the weak part of a man's character.

BLINDWORM, (blind'-wurm) *n. s.* A small innocuous serpent.

To BLINK, (blingk) *v. n.* To wink; to see obscurely; to omit artfully.

BLINK, (blingk) *n. s.* A glimpse; a glance.

BLINKARD, (blingk'-ard) *n. s.* One that has bad eyes; something twinkling.

BLISS, (blis) *n. s.* The highest degree of happiness; felicity in general.

BLISSFUL, (blis'-ful) *a.* Happy in the highest degree.

BLISSFULLY, (blis'-ful-le) *ad.* Happily.

BLISSFULNESS, (blis'-ful-nes) *n. s.* Happiness.

BLISTER, (blis'-ter) *n. s.* A pustule formed by raising the cuticle; any swelling made by the separation of a film or skin from the other parts; a medical application which raises small vesicles on the skin filled with a serous fluid.

To BLISTER, (blis'-ter) *v. n.* To raise in blisters.

To BLISTER, (blis'-ter) *v. a.* To raise blisters by some hurt; to raise blisters with a medical intention.

BLITHE, (blithe) *a.* Gay; airy; joyous.

BLITHELY, (blith'-le) *ad.* In a blithe manner.

BLITHENESS, (blith'-nes) }
BLITHESOMENESS, (blith'-sum-nes) } *n. s.* The quality of being blithe.

BLITHESOME, (blith'-sum) *a.* Gay; cheerful.

To BLOAT, (blote) *v. a.* To swell, or make turgid.

To BLOAT, (blote) *v. n.* To grow turgid.

BLOATED, (blote'-ed) *a.* Swollen with intemperance.

BLOATEDNESS, (blo'-ted-nes) *n. s.* Swelling from intemperance; turgidness.

BLOBBERLIPPED, (blob'-ber-lipt) *a.* Having swelled or thick lips.

BLOCK, (blok) *n. s.* A heavy piece of timber; a mass of matter; the piece of wood on which hats are formed; the wood on which criminals are beheaded; an obstruction; a sea term for a pully.

To BLOCK, (blok) *v. a.* To shut up.

BLOCK-HOUSE, (blok'-house) *n. s.* A fortress to defend a harbour.

BLOCK-TIN, (blok-tin') *n. s.* Pure or unmixed tin.

BLOCKADE, (blok-kade') *n. s.* A siege carried on by shutting up the place.

To BLOCKADE, (blǫk-kāde') *v. a.* To shut up by obstruction.
BLOCKHEAD, (blǫk'-hĕd) *n. s.* A stupid fellow.
BLOCKHEADED, (blǫk'-hĕd-ĕd) *a.* Stupid; dull.
BLOCKISH, (blǫk'-ĭsh) *a.* Stupid; dull.
BLOCKISHNESS, (blǫk'-ĭsh-nĕs) *n. s.* Stupidity; dullness.
BLOMARY, (blō'-mă-rē) *n. s.* The first forge in the iron mills.
BLOOD, (blŭd) *n. s.* The red liquor that circulates in the bodies of animals; family; kindred; descent; lineage; blood royal, royal lineage; birth; high extraction; a hot spark, or man of fire; the juice of any thing.
BLOOD-HEAT, (blŭd-hēet) *n. s.* Heat of the same degree with blood.
BLOOD-STAINED, (blŭd'-stānd) *a.* Smeared or stained with blood.
BLOOD-STONE, (blŭd'-stōne) *n. s.* The bloodstone is green, spotted with a bright red blood-red.
BLOOD-THIRSTY, (blŭd'-thĕrs-tē) *a.* Desirous to shed blood.
BLOOD-VESSEL, (blŭd'-vĕs-sĕl) *n. s.* A vein or artery.
BLOODGUILTINESS, (blŭd'-gĭl'-tē-nĕs) *n. s.* Murder; the guilt of murder.
BLOODHOUND, (blŭd'-hŏund) *n. s.* A fierce species of hound, having in a high degree the power of following by the scent.
BLOODILY, (blŭd'-ē-lē) *ad.* Cruelly.
BLOODINESS, (blŭd'-ē-nĕs) *n. s.* The state of being bloody; the disposition to shed blood.
BLOODLESS, (blŭd'-lĕs) *a.* Without blood; dead; without slaughter; without spirit or activity.
BLOODSHED, (blŭd'-shĕd) *n. s.* The crime of murder; slaughter.
BLOODSHEDDER, (blŭd'-shĕd-dĕr) *n. s.* Murderer.
BLOODSHOT, (blŭd'-shǫt) } *a.* Fil-
BLOODSHOTTEN, (blŭd'-shǫt-tn) } led with blood bursting from its proper vessels.
BLOODSUCKER, (blŭd'-sŭk-ĕr) *n. s.* A leech; any thing that sucks blood; a cruel man.
BLOODY, (blŭd'-ē) *a.* Stained with blood; cruel.
BLOODY-FLUX, (blŭd'-dē-flŭks') *n. s.* The dysentery, in which the excrements are mixed with blood.
BLOODY-MINDED (blŭd'-dē-mīnd-ĕd) *n. s.* Cruel; of a sanguinary disposition.
BLOOM, (blōom) *n. s.* A blossom; the blue colour upon plums and grapes newly gathered.
To BLOOM, (blōom) *v. n.* To bring blossoms; to be in a state of youth.
BLOOMING, (blōom'-ĭng) *a.* Flourishing with bloom; having the freshness of youth.
BLOOMY, (blōom'-ē) *a.* Full of blooms.
BLOSSOM, (blŏs'-sŭm) *n. s.* The flower that grows on a plant, previous to the seed or fruit.
To BLOSSOM, (blŏs'-sŭm) *v. n.* To put forth blossoms.
BLOSSOMY, (blŏs'-sŭm-ē) *a.* Full of blossoms.
To BLOT, (blǫt) *v. a.* To obliterate; to efface; to erase; to make black spots on; to disgrace; to darken.
BLOT, (blǫt) *n. s.* An obliteration of writing; a blur; a spot in reputation.
BLOTCH, (blǫtsh) *n. s.* A spot upon the skin.
To BLOTCH, (blǫtsh) *v. a.* To blacken.
To BLOTE, (blōte) *v. a.* To dry by the smoke; as *bloted* herrings.
BLOW, (blō) *n. s.* A stroke; the stroke of death; a sudden calamity; the act of a fly, by which she lodges eggs in flesh.
To BLOW, (blō) *v. n.* pret. *blew*; part. pass. *blown*. To make a current of air; to pant; to breathe. *To blow over:* to pass away without effect. *To blow up:* to fly into the air by the force of gunpowder.
To BLOW, (blō) *v. a.* To drive by the wind; to inflame with wind; to swell; to form into shape by the breath; to sound wind musick; to warm with the breath. *To blow out:* to extinguish by wind. *To blow up:* to raise or swell with breath; to inflate; to burst with gunpowder; to kindle. *To blow upon:* to make stale.
To BLOW, (blō) *v. n.* To bloom.
BLOWER, (blō'-ĕr) *n. s.* A melter of tin; that which draws up the fire in a stove or chimney.
BLOWN, (blōne) The part. pass. of *blow*.
BLOWPIPE, (blō'-pīpe) *n. s.* A tube used by various artificers.
BLOWZE, (blŏŏze) *n. s.* A ruddy fat-faced wench.
BLOWZY, (blŏŏ'-zē) *a.* Sun-burnt; high coloured.
BLUBBER, (blŭb'-bĕr) *n. s.* The fat of whales.
To BLUBBER, (blŭb'-bĕr) *v. n.* To weep in such a manner as to swell the cheeks.
BLUBBERED, (blŭb'-bĕrd) *part. a.* Swelled.
BLUDGEON, (blŭd'-jŭn) *n. s.* A short stick, with one end loaded, used as an offensive weapon.
BLUE, (blū) *a.* One of the three primitive colours.
BLUEBOTTLE, (blū'-bŏt-tl) *n. s.* A flower of the bell shape; a fly with a large blue belly.
BLUELY, (blū'-lē) *ad.* With a blue colour.
BLUENESS, (blū'-nĕs) *n. s.* The quality of being blue.
BLUFF, (blŭf) *a.* Big; surly; obtuse.
BLUFFNESS, (blŭf'-nĕs) *n. s.* The quality of being bluff.
BLUISH, (blū'-ĭsh) *a.* Blue in a small degree.
To BLUNDER, (blŭn'-dĕr) *v. n.* To mistake grossly, to blunder.
BLUNDER, (blŭn'-dĕr) *n. s.* A gross mistake.

BLUNDERBUSS, (blŭn'-dĕr-bŭs) *n. s.* A gun that is discharged with many bullets.
BLUNDERER, (blŭn'-dĕr-ĕr) *n. s.* A man that commits blunders.
BLUNDERHEAD, (blŭn'-dĕr-hĕd) *n. s.* A stupid fellow.
BLUNDERINGLY, (blŭn'-dĕr-ĭng-lē) *ad.* In a blundering manner.
BLUNT, (blŭnt) *a.* Dull on the edge; dull in understanding; rough; not civil; abrupt in manner.
To BLUNT, (blŭnt) *v. a.* To dull the edge or point; to repress.
BLUNTLY, (blŭnt'-lē) *ad.* In a blunt manner; coarsely.
BLUNTNESS, (blŭnt'-nĕs) *n. s.* Want of edge; coarseness.
BLUNTWITTED, (blŭnt'-wĭt-tĕd) *a.* Dull; stupid.
BLUR, (blŭr) *n. s.* A blot; a stain.
To BLUR, (blŭr) *v. a.* To blot; to stain.
To BLURT, (blŭrt) *v. a.* To speak inadvertently.
To BLUSH, (blŭsh) *v. n.* To betray shame or confusion, by a red colour on the cheek or forehead; to carry a red colour.
BLUSH, (blŭsh) *n. s.* The colour in the cheeks raised by shame or confusion; a red or purple colour; sudden appearance; as, the first *blush*.
BLUSHFUL, (blŭsh'-fŭl) *a.* Full of blushes.
BLUSHING, (blŭsh'-ĭng) *n. s.* The appearance of colour.
BLUSHLESS, (blŭsh'-lĕs) *a.* Without a blush; impudent.
BLUSHY, (blŭsh'-ē) *a.* Having the colour of a blush.
To BLUSTER, (blŭs'-tĕr) *v. n.* To roar as a storm; to bully.
BLUSTER, (blŭs'-tĕr) *n. s.* Roar of storms; noise; turbulence; boast.
BLUSTERER, (blŭs'-tĕr-ĕr) *n. s.* A swaggerer; a bully.
BLUSTERING, (blŭs'-tĕr-ĭng) *n. s.* Tumult; noise.
BLUSTEROUS, (blŭs'-trŭs) *a.* Tumultuous.
BO, (bō) *interj.* A word of terrour.
BOAR, (bōre) *n. s.* The male swine.
BOAR-SPEAR, (bōre'-spēre) *n. s.* A spear used in hunting the boar.
BOARD, (bōrd) *n. s.* A piece of wood of more length and breadth than thickness; a table; the deck of a ship. Figuratively, Entertainment; a council; an assembly seated at a table; a court of jurisdiction.
To BOARD, (bōrd) *v. a.* To enter a ship by force; to attack; to accost; to lay with boards.
To BOARD, (bōrd) *v. n.* To live in a house at a certain rate for eating.
To BOARD, (bōrd) *v. a.* To place as a boarder in another's house.
BOARD-WAGES, (bōrd-wā'-jĕz) *n. s.* Wages allowed to servants to keep themselves in victuals.
BOARDER, (bōr'-dĕr) *n. s.* One that eats with another at a settled rate.
BOARDING-SCHOOL, (bōrd'-ĭng-skōōl) *n. s.* A school where the scholars live with the teacher.
BOARISH, (bōre'-ĭsh) *a.* Swinish; brutal.
To BOAST, (bōst) *v. n.* To brag; to talk ostentatiously; to exalt one's self.
To BOAST, (bōst) *v. a.* To brag of; to magnify; to exalt.
BOAST, (bōst) *n. s.* An expression of ostentation; a cause of boasting.
BOASTER (bōst'-ĕr) *n. s.* A bragger.
BOASTFUL, (bōst'-fŭl) *a.* Ostentatious.
BOASTING. (bōst'-ĭng) *n. s.* An expression of ostentation.
BOASTINGLY, (bōst'-ĭng-lē) *a.* Ostentatiously.
BOAT, (bōte) *n. s.* A vessel to pass the water in; a ship of a small size.
BOATMAN, (bōte'-măn) *n. s.* He that manages a boat.
BOATSWAIN, (bōte'-swāne, *colloquially* bō'-sn) *n. s.* An officer on board a ship, who has charge of her rigging and longboat; and calls out the several gangs, &c.
To BOB, (bŏb) *v. n.* To play backward and forward; to *bob* for fish, a term in angling.
BOB, (bŏb) *n. s.* Something that hangs so as to play loosely; a blow; a worm used for a bait in angling; a bobwig.
BOBBIN, (bŏb'-bĭn) *n. s.* A small pin of wood used in lace-making; a thing to wind thread upon.
BOBBINWORK, (bŏb'-bin-wŭrk) *n. s.* Work woven with bobbins.
BOBCHERRY, (bŏb'-tsher-rē) *n. s.* A play among children, in which the cherry is hung so as to bob against the mouth.
BOBTAIL, (bŏb'-tāle) *n. s.* A tail cut, or short.
BOBWIG, (bŏb'-wig) *n. s.* A short wig.
To BODE, (bōde) *v. a.* To portend.
To BODE, (bōde) *v. n.* To be an omen.
BODE, (bōde) *n. s.* An omen; delay or stop.
BODEMENT, (bōde'-mĕnt) *n. s.* Portent; omen.
To BODGE, (bŏdje) *v. n.* To boggle; to stop.
BODICE, (bŏd'-dĭs) *n. s.* Stays.
BODIED, (bŏd'-dĕd) *a.* Having a body.
BODILESS, (bŏd'-dē-lĕs) *a.* Incorporeal.
BODILINESS, (bŏd'-dē-lē-nĕs) *n. s.* Corporality.
BODILY, (bŏd'-dē-lē) *a.* Corporeal; relating to the body; real; actual.
BODILY, (bŏd'-dē-lē) *ad.* Corporeally.
BODING, (bōde-ĭng) *n. s.* An Omen.
BODKIN, (bŏd'-kĭn) *n. s.* An instrument used to bore holes; an instrument to draw a thread through a loop; an instrument to dress the hair.
BODY, (bŏd'-dē) *n. s.* The material substance of an animal; matter; opposed to spirit; a person; a collective mass; the main army; a corporation; the main part; the bulk; a substance. In geometry, Any solid figure. A general collection, as a body of divinity. Strength, as wine of a good *body*.

To BODY, (bŏd'-dē) *v. a.* To produce in some form.

BODY-GUARD, (bŏd'-dē-gārd) *n. s.* Properly, the life-guards. Figuratively, Security.

BOG, (bŏg) *n. s.* A marsh; a morass.

To BOG, (bŏg) *v. a.* To whelm as in mud or mire.

BOG-TROTTER, (bŏg'-trŏt-tẽr) *n. s.* A cant term for one that lives in a boggy country.

BOGGLE, (bŏg'-gl) *n. s.* A bugbear; a spectre.

To BOGGLE, (bŏg'-gl) *v. n.* To start; to hesitate; to stumble.

BOGGY, (bŏg'-gē) *a.* Marshy; swampy.

BOGHOUSE, (bŏg'-hŏuse) *n. s.* A privy.

BOHEA, (bō-hē') *n. s.* A species of tea.

To BOIL, (bŏel) *v. n.* To be agitated by heat; to be hot; to move like boiling water; to cook by boiling.

To BOIL, (bŏel) *v. a.* To heat, by putting into boiling water.

BOIL, (bŏel) *n. s.* A tumour, terminating in a pustule.

BOILER, (bŏel'-ẽr) *n. s.* The person that boils; the vessel in which anything is boiled.

BOILERY, (bŏel'-ẽr-ē) *n. s.* A salt-house, or place where salt is boiled.

BOILING, (bŏel'-ing) *n. s.* Ebullition.

BOISTEROUS, (bŏes'-tẽr-ŭs) *a.* Violent; loud; turbulent; stormy.

BOISTEROUSLY, (bŏes'-tẽr-ŭs-lē) *ad.* Violently; tumultuously.

BOISTEROUSNESS, (bŏes'-tẽr-ŭs-nĕs) *n. s.* Turbulence.

BOLARY, (bō'-lă-rē) *a.* Partaking of the nature of bole, or clay.

BOLD, (bōld) *a.* Daring; brave; executed with spirit; confident; impudent; striking to the sight.

To BOLDEN, (bōld'-dn) *v. a.* To make bold.

BOLDFACED, (bōld'-fāste) *a.* Impudent.

BOLDLY, (bōld'-lē) *a.* In a bold manner.

BOLDNESS, (bōld'-nĕs) *n. s.* Courage; exemption from caution; confident trust; assurance; impudence.

BOLE, (bōle) *n. s.* The body of a trunk of a tree; a kind of earth.

BOLL, (bōle) *n. s.* A round stalk or stem; a salt measure of two bushels.

BOLSTER, (bōle'-stẽr) *n. s.* Something laid on the bed to support the head; a pad, or quilt; a surgical machine for broken limbs.

To BOLSTER, (bōle'-stẽr) *v. a.* To support the head with a bolster; to afford a bed to; to support; to swell out.

BOLSTERED, (bōle'-stẽrd) *a.* Swelled out.

BOLSTERING, (bōle'-stẽr-ing) *n. s.* A prop; a support.

BOLT, (bōlt) *n. s.* An arrow; the bar of a door; an iron pin; a sieve.

To BOLT, (bōlt) *v. a.* To fasten with a bolt; to blurt out precipitantly; to fetter; to sift with a sieve.

To BOLT, (bōlt) *v. n.* To spring out with speed and suddenness.

BOLT-ROPE, (bōl'-rōpe) *n. s.* The rope to which the edges of sails are sewed.

BOLTER, (bōlt'-ẽr) *n. s.* A sieve; a kind of net.

BOLTHEAD, (bōlt'-hĕd) *n. s.* A long straight-necked glass vessel, for chemical distillations.

BOLTSPRIT. See BOWSPRIT.

BOLUS, (bō'-lŭs) *n. s.* A form of medicine, resembling, but larger than pills.

BOMB, (bŭm) *n. s.* A hollow iron ball, or shell, filled with gunpowder, and furnished with a vent for a fusee, or wooden tube, filled with combustible matter, to be thrown out from a mortar.

BOMB-CHEST, (bŭm'-tshest) *n. s.* A chest filled usually with bombs, placed under ground, to blow it up in the air.

BOMB-KETCH, (bŭm'-kĕtsh) } *n. s.* A
BOMB-VESSEL, (bŭm'-vĕs-sĕl) } kind of ship strongly built, to bear the shock of a mortar, when bombs are to be fired.

BOMBARD, (bŭm'-bărd) *n. s.* A great gun; a barrel.

To BOMBARD, (bŭm-bărd') *v. a.* To attack with bombs.

BOMBARDIER, (bŭm-băr-dēer') *n. s.* The engineer who shoots bombs.

BOMBARDMENT, (bŭm-bărd'-mĕnt) *n. s.* An attack by throwing bombs.

BOMBASIN, (bŭm-bă-zēen') *n. s.* A slight silken stuff.

BOMBAST, (bŭm-băst') *n. s.* A stuff of soft loose texture used to swell the garment; fustian; big words, without meaning.

BOMBASTICK, (bŭm-băs'-tik) *a.* Of great sound with little meaning.

BOMBILATION, (bŭm-bē-lā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Sound; noise.

BOMBYX, (bŭm'-biks) *n. s.* The silk-worm.

BONA ROBA, (bō'-nă-rō'-bă) *n. s.* A shewy wanton.

BONAIR, (bŏn-ārē') *a.* Complaisant; yielding.

BONASSUS, (bō-năs'-sŭs) *n. s.* A kind of buffalo.

BOND, (bŏnd) *n. s.* Cord or chain; ligament; union. In the plural, Chains; imprisonment. In law, A writing of obligation to pay a sum, or perform a contract; obligation.

BONDAGE, (bŏn'-dāje) *n. s.* Captivity; slavery.

BONDMAID, (bŏnd'-māde) *n. s.* A woman slave.

BONDMAN, (bŏnd'-măn) } *n. s.* A slave;
BONDSMAN, (bŏndz'-măn) } a person giving security for another.

BONDSERVANT, (bŏnd'-sẽr-vănt) *n. s.* A slave.

BONDSERVICE, (bŏnd'-sẽr-vĭs) *n. s.* Slavery.

BONDSWOMAN, (bŏndz'-wŭm-ăn) *n. s.* A female slave.

BONE, (bōne) *n. s.* The hard, dry, insensible parts of the body of an animal; a sort of bobbin for weaving lace.

To BONE, (bone) *v. a.* To take out the bones from the flesh.

BONELACE, (bone'-lase) *n. s.* A species of lace.

BONESETTER, (bone'-set-ter) *n. s.* One who professes the art of restoring broken or dislocated bones.

BONFIRE, (bon'-fire) *n. s.* A fire made for some publick cause of triumph.

To BONIFY, (bon'-ne-fi) *v. a.* To convert into good.

BONNET, (bon'-net) *n. s.* A covering for the head. In fortification, A kind of little ravelin. In the sea language, Bonnets are small sails set on the courses on the mizen, mainsail, and foresail.

BONNILY, (bon'-ne-le) *ad.* Gayly; handsomely.

BONNY, (bon'-ne) *a.* Handsome; beautiful; gay.

BONY, (bo'-ne) *a.* Consisting of bones; full of bones; strong of bone.

BONZES, (bon'-zez) *n. s.* Priests of Japan, Tonquin, and China.

BOOBY, (boo'-be) *n. s.* A dull, stupid fellow; a bird of the pelican tribe.

BOOK, (book) *n. s.* A volume in which we read or write; a particular division of a work.

To BOOK, (book) *v. a.* To register in a book.

BOOK-KEEPER, (book'-keep-er) *n. s.* The keeper of a book of accounts.

BOOK-KEEPING, (book'-keep-ing) *n. s.* The art of keeping accounts.

BOOKBINDER, (book'-bind-er) *n. s.* A man whose profession it is to bind books.

BOOKCASE, (book'-kase) *n. s.* A case for holding books.

BOOKISH, (book'-ish) *a.* Given to books.

BOOKISHNESS, (book'-ish-nes) *n. s.* Devotion to books.

BOOKLAND, (book'-land) *n. s.* The same as free socage lands.

BOOKLEARNED, (book'-lern-ed) *a.* Versed in books.

BOOKLEARNING, (book'-lern-ing) *n. s.* Skill in literature.

BOOKMATE, (book'-mate) *n. s.* Schoolfellow.

BOOKOATH, (book'-oth) *n. s.* The oath made on the book.

BOOKSELLER, (book'-sel-ler) *n. s.* He whose profession it is to sell books.

BOOKWORM, (book'-wurm) *n. s.* A worm that eats holes in books; a student too closely given to books.

BOOM, (boom) *n. s.* A long pole used to spread out the clue of the studding sail; a pole set up as a mark to shew the sailors how to steer; a bar of wood laid across a harbour.

To BOOM, (boom) *v. n.* To rush with violence; to swell and fall together.

BOON, (boon) *n. s.* A gift; a grant.

BOON, (boon) *a.* Gay; merry; kind; bountiful.

BOOR, (boor) *n. s.* A lout; a clown.

BOORISH, (boor'-ish) *a.* Clownish; rustick.

BOORISHLY, (boor'-ish-le) *ad.* In a boorish manner.

BOORISHNESS, (boor'-ish-nes) *n. s.* Clownishness; rusticity.

BOOSE, (boos) *n. s.* A stall for a cow or an ox.

To BOOT, (boot) *v. a.* To profit; to advantage; to enrich; to benefit.

BOOT, (boot) *n. s.* Profit; gain; *To boot*; over and above.

BOOT, (boot) *n. s.* A covering for the leg, used by horsemen.

BOOT *of a Coach*, (boot) *n. s.* The space under the coach-box.

To BOOT, (boot) *v. a.* To put on boots.

BOOT-CATCHER, (boot'-katsh-er) *n. s.* The person whose business at an inn is to pull off the boots of passengers.

BOOT-HOSE, (boot'-hose) *n. s.* Stockings to serve for boots.

BOOT-TREE, (boot'-tree) *n. s.* Two pieces of wood, shaped like a leg, to be driven into boots, for stretching them.

BOOTED, (boot'-ed) *a.* In boots.

BOOTH, (booth) *n. s.* A temporary house built of boards.

BOOTLESS, (boot'-les) *a.* Useless; without success.

BOOTY, (boo'-te) *n. s.* Plunder; things gotten by robbery; *To play booty*, to play dishonestly.

BOPEEP, (bo-peep') *n. s.* To play bopeep, is to look out, and draw back as if frighted.

BORAX, (bo'-raks) *n. s.* An artificial salt, prepared from sal ammoniac, nitre, calcined tartar, sea salt, and alum, dissolved in wine.

BORD-LANDS, (bord'-lands) *n. s.* Demesnes formerly appropriated by the owners of lands, for the maintenance of their *board* or table.

BORDER, (bor'-der) *n. s.* The outer part or edge; the march or edge of a county; the outer part of a garment; a bank raised round a garden. In heraldry, one of the honourable ordinaries; commonly written *bordure*.

To BORDER, (bor'-der) *v. n.* To confine upon; to approach nearly to.

To BORDER, (bor'-der) *v. a.* To adorn with a border; to reach; to touch; to keep within bounds.

BORDERER, (bor'-der-er) *n. s.* He that dwells on the borders; he that approaches near.

To BORE, (bore) *v. a.* To pierce; to make a hole; to hollow; to perforate.

To BORE, (bore) *v. n.* To make a hole.

BORE, (bore) *n. s.* The hole made by boring; the size of any hole.

BORE, (bore) The pret. of *bear*.

BOREAL, (bo'-re-al) *a.* Northern.

BOREAS, (bo'-re-as) *n. s.* The north wind.

To be BORN, (born) *v. n. pass.* To come into life.

BORNE, (borne) The part. pass. of *bear*.

BOROUGH, (bŭr'-rō) *n. s.* A town with a corporation.

BOROUGH ENGLISH, (bŭr'-rō) A customary descent of lands or tenements to the owner's youngest son; or, if the owner have no issue, to his youngest brother.

To BORROW, (bŏr'-rō) *v. a.* To take from another upon credit; to ask of another something for a time.

BORROWER, (bŏr'-rō-ẽr) *n. s.* He that borrows; he that takes what is another's, and uses it as his own.

BORROWING, (bŏr'-rō-ĭng) *n. s.* The act of one who borrows.

BOSCAGE, (bŏs'-kāje) *n. s.* Wood; the representation of woods.

BOSKY, (bŏs'-kē) *a.* Woody.

BOSOM, (bŏŏ'-zŭm) *n. s.* The heart; the breast, as the seat of tenderness; the breast, as the receptacle of secrets; any receptacle close or secret, as, the *bosom* of the earth. *Bosom*, in composition, implies intimacy, confidence, fondness, as bosom-friend, &c.

To BOSOM, (bŏŏ'-zŭm) *v. a.* To inclose in the bosom; to conceal in privacy.

BOSS, (bŏs) *n. s.* A stud; the part rising in the midst of any thing; a bricklayer's machine for holding mortar; a thick body of any kind.

BOSSED, (bŏst) *a.* Studded.

BOSSAGE, (bŏs'-sāje) *n. s.* In architecture, Any stone that has a projecture; rustick work, chiefly in the corners of edifices, and called rustick quoins.

BOSSY, (bŏs'-sē) *a.* Prominent; studded.

BOTANICAL, (bō-tăn'-ē-kăl) } *a.* Relating
BOTANICK, (bō-tăn'-nĭk) } to herbs.

BOTANICALLY, (bō-tăn'-ē-kăl-lē) *ad.* After the manner of botanists.

BOTANIST, (bŏt'-ă-nĭst) *n. s.* One skilled in plants.

BOTANOLOGY, (bŏt-ăn-ŏl'-ō-jē) *n. s.* A discourse upon plants.

BOTANY, (bŏt'-ă-nē) *n. s.* The science which teaches the knowledge of plants.

BOTCH, (bŏtsh) *n. s.* A swelling or eruptive discolouration of the skin; a part in any work ill finished; an adscititious part clumsily added.

To BOTCH, (bŏtsh) *v. a.* To mend or patch clothes; to mend awkwardly; to put together unsuitably; to mark with botches.

BOTCHER, (bŏtsh'-ẽr) *n. s.* A mender of old clothes.

BOTCHERLY, (bŏtsh'-ẽr-lē) *a.* Clumsy; patched.

BOTCHY, (bŏtsh'-ē) *a.* Marked with botches.

BOTH, (bōth) *a.* The two.

BOTH, (bōth) *conj.* As well.

To BOTHER (bŏTH'-ẽr) *v. a.* To perplex and confound.

BOTS, (bŏts) *n. s.* A species of small worms in the entrails of horses.

BOTTLE, (bŏt'-tl) *n. s.* A vessel with a narrow mouth, to put liquor in; the measure of wine usually put into a bottle; a quart; a quantity of hay or grass bundled up.

To BOTTLE, (bŏt'-tl) *v. a.* To inclose in bottles.

BOTTLESCREW, (bŏt'-tl-skrŏŏ) *n. s.* A screw to pull out the cork.

BOTTLING, (bŏt'-lĭng) *n. s.* The operation of putting liquors into bottles.

BOTTOM, (bŏt'-tŭm) *n. s.* The lowest part of any thing; the ground under water; the foundation; a dale; a valley; a ship; the deepest part; a ball of thread wound up together

To BOTTOM, (bŏt'-tŭm) *v. a.* To build upon; to reach the bottom.

BOTTOMLESS, (bŏt'-tŭm-lĕs) *a.* Without a bottom; unfathomable.

BOTTOMRY, (bŏt'-tŭm-rē) *n. s.* In commerce, The act of borrowing money on a ship's bottom.

BOUD, (bŏŭd) *n. s.* An insect which breeds in malt.

To BOUGE, (bŏodje)) *v. n.* To swell out.

BOUGH, (bŏŭ) *n. s.* An arm or large shoot of a tree.

BOUGHT, (bâwt) Pret. and part. of *To buy*.

To BOUNCE, (bŏŭnse) *v. n.* To fall or fly against any thing with great force, so as to rebound; to spring; to boast; to bully.

BOUNCE, (bŏŭnse) *n. s.* The rebound produced by a sudden blow; a boast.

BOUNCER, (bŏŭn'-sẽr) *n. s.* A boaster.

BOUND, (bŏŭnd) *n. s.* A limit; a limit by which any excursion is restrained; a leap; a jump; a rebound.

To BOUND, (bŏŭnd) *v. a.* To limit; to restrain.

To BOUND, (bŏŭnd) *v. n.* To jump; to rebound.

BOUND, (bŏŭnd) Pret. and part. pass. of *bind*.

BOUND, (bŏŭnd) *a.* Destined; intending to go to any place.

BOUNDARY, (bŏŭn'-dă-rē) *n. s.* Limit.

BOUNDEN, (bŏŭn'-dĕn) Part. pass. of *bind*, obliged; beholden to.

BOUNDLESS, (bŏŭnd'-lĕs) *a.* Unlimited.

BOUNDLESSNESS, (bŏŭnd'-lĕs-nĕs) *n. s.* Exemption from limits.

BOUNTEOUS, (bŏŭn'-tē-ŭs) *a.* Liberal; kind.

BOUNTEOUSLY, (bŏŭn'-tē-ŭs-lē) *ad.* Liberally.

BOUNTEOUSNESS, (bŏŭn'-tē-ŭs-nĕs) *n. s.* Munificence.

BOUNTIFUL, (bŏŭn'-tē-fŭl) *a.* Liberal; generous.

BOUNTIFULLY, (bŏŭn'-tē-fŭl-lē) *ad.* Liberally.

BOUNTY, (bŏŭn'-tē) *n. s.* Generosity; liberality; munificence; a premium given by government for the exportation of British manufactures; &c.; money given to men who enlist. *Queen Anne's Bounty*, The provision of Queen Anne for the augmentation of poor livings.

BOUQUET, (bō-kā') *n. s.* A nosegay.

BOURN, (bŏrne) *n. s.* A bound; a limit; a brook.

BOURSE, *n. s.* See Bursa.

To BOUSE, (booze) *v. n.* To drink sottishly.
BOUSY, (boo'-ze) *ad.* Drunken.
BOUT, (bǫut) *n. s.* A turn; as much of an action as is performed at one time.
To BOW, (bǫǫ) *v. a.* To bend; to bend the body in token of respect; to bend, or incline, in condescension; to depress.
To BOW, (bǫǫ) *v. n.* To bend; to make a reverence; to stoop; to sink under pressure.
BOW, (bǫǫ) *n. s.* An act of reverence or submission.
BOW, (bo) *n. s.* An instrument for shooting arrows; a rainbow; the instrument with which the viol, &c. are struck; the *bow of a saddle* are two pieces of wood laid archwise, to receive the upper part of a horse's back; *bows of a ship*, the rounding parts of a ship on each side of the head.
BOW-LEGGED, (bǫ'-legd) *a.* Having crooked legs.
BOW-SHOT, (bǫ'-shot) *n. s.* The space which an arrow may pass in its flight.
BOW-WINDOW, (bǫ-win'-do) *n. s.* A projecting window.
To BOWEL, (bǫǫ'-el) *v. a.* To take forth the bowels.
BOWELS, (bǫǫ'-elz) *n. s.* Intestines; the inner parts of any thing. Figuratively, Pity, tenderness.
BOWER, (bǫǫ'-er) *n. s.* A chamber; any abode or residence; a shady recess.
BOWER-ANCHOR, (bǫǫ'-er-ang'-kur) *n. s.* Anchors so called.
BOWERY, (bǫǫ'-er-re) *a.* Imbowering.
BOWL, (bǫul) *n. s.* A vessel to hold liquids, rather wide than deep; the hollow part of any thing; a basin.
BOWL, (bǫule) *n. s.* A round mass, which may be rolled along the ground.
To BOWL, (bǫul) *v. a.* To roll as a boll; to pelt with any thing rolled.
To BOWL, (bǫul) *v. n.* To play at bowls.
BOWLING, (bǫu'-ling) *n. s.* The art of throwing bowls.
BOWLDER-STONES, (bǫul'-der-stonz) *n. s.* Lumps or fragments of stones broken from the adjacent cliffs.
BOWLER, (bǫu'-ler) *n. s.* He that plays at bowls.
BOWLINE, (bo'-line) *n. s.* A rope fastened to the middle part of the outside of a sail.
BOWLING-GREEN, (bǫu'-ling-green) *n. s.* A level piece of ground, kept smooth for bowlers.
BOWMAN, (bo'-man) *n. s.* An archer.
BOWNET, (bo'-net) *n. s.* A net made of twigs bowed to catch fish.
To BOWSE, (bǫuz) *v. n.* A sea term, signifying to hale or pull together.
BOWSPRIT, (bo'-sprit) *n. s.* A mast projecting from the head of a ship to carry the sails forward.
BOWSTRING, (bo'-string) *n. s.* The string by which the bow is kept bent.
BOWYER, (bo'-yer) *n. s.* An archer; one whose trade is to make bows.
BOX, (bǫks) *n. s.* A tree.
BOX (bǫks) *n. s.* A case made of wood, or other matter; certain seats in the playhouse.
To BOX, (bǫks) *v. a.* To inclose in a box. To *box* the compass, is to rehearse the several points of it in their proper order.
BOX, (bǫks) *n. s.* A blow on the head given with the hand.
To BOX, (bǫks) *v. n.* To fight with the fist.
To BOX, (bǫks) *v. a.* To strike with the fist.
BOXEN, (bǫk'-sn) *a.* Made of box; resembling box.
BOXER, (bǫks'-er) *n. s.* A man who fights with his fist.
To BOXHAUL, (bǫks'-hawl) *v. a.* To veer the ship by a particular method, when tacking is impracticable.
BOY, (bǫe) *n. s.* A male child; one in the state of adolescence.
BOYHOOD, (bǫe'-hud) *n. s.* The state of a boy.
BOYISH, (bǫe'-ish) *a.* Belonging to a boy; childish; trifling.
BOYISHNESS, (bǫe'-ish-nes) *n. s.* Childishness.
BOYISM, (bǫe'-izm) *n. s.* Puerility; childishness; the state of a boy.
BRABBLE, (brab'-bl) *n. s.* A clamorous contest.
To BRABBLE, (brab'-bl) *v. n.* To clamour.
BRABBLER, (brab'-ler) *n. s.* A clamorous fellow.
To BRACE, (brase) *v. a.* To bind; to tie close with bandages; to strain up.
BRACE, (brase) *n. s.* Cincture; bandage; that which holds any thing tight; a piece of timber framed in with bevel joints, used to keep the building from swerving either way; ropes fastened to the yard arms of a ship; thick straps of leather on which a coach hangs. In printing, A character designed to hook in or brace any number of lines. The armour for the arm.
BRACE, (brase) *n. s.* A pair; a couple.
BRACELET, (brase'-let) *n. s.* An ornament for the arms.
BRACHIAL, (brak'-yal) *a.* Belonging to the arm.
BRACHMIN, } (bra'-min) *n. s.* A priest of
BRAMIN, } India, of the first cast of Gentoos.
BRACHYGRAPHER, (bra-kig'-gra-fer) *n. s.* A short-hand writer.
BRACHYGRAPHY, (bra-kig'-gra-fe) *n. s.* The art of writing in a short compass.
BRACKEN, (brak'-kn) *n. s.* Fern.
BRACKET, (brak'-ket) *n. s.* A piece of wood fixed for the support of something.
BRACKISH, (brak'-ish) *a.* Salt; somewhat salt.
BRACKISHNESS, (brak'-ish-nes) *n. s.* Saltness in a small degree.
BRAD, (brad) *n. s.* A sort of nail.
To BRAG, (brag) *v. n.* To boast.
BRAG, (brag) *n. s.* A boast; the thing boasted; a kind of game at cards.
BRAGGADOCIO, (brag-ga-do'-she-o) *n. s.* A swelling, boasting fellow.

BRAGGARDISE, (brag'-gar-dize) *n. s.* Gloriation; a bragging.
BRAGGARDISM, (brag'-gar-dizm) *n. s.* Boastfulness.
BRAGGART, (brag'-gart) *n. s.* A boaster.
BRAGGART, (brag'-gart) *a.* Boastful.
To BRAID, (brade) *v. a.* To weave together; to plait.
BRAID, (brade) *n. s.* A texture.
BRAILS, (bralz) *n. s.* A sea term, Small ropes reeved through blocks.
BRAIN, (brane) *n. s.* That collection of vessels and organs in the head, from which sense and motion arise. Figuratively, The understanding; the affections; fancy; imagination.
To BRAIN, (brane) *v. a.* To dash out the brains.
BRAINLESS, (brane'-les) *a.* Silly.
BRAINPAN, (brane'-pan) *n. s.* The skull.
BRAINSICK, (brane'-sik) *a.* Diseased in the understanding.
BRAIT, (brate) *n. s.* A rough diamond.
BRAKE, (brake) The pret. of *break*.
BRAKE, (brake) *n. s.* A thicket of brambles; fern; furze.
BRAKE, (brake) *n. s.* An instrument for dressing hemp; the handle of a ship's pump; a baker's kneading trough; a sharp bit or snaffle for horses. A smith's *brake* is a machine in which horses unwilling to be shod, are confined during that operation. That which moves a military engine to any point.
BRAMBLE, (bram'-bl) *n. s.* The blackberry bush; any rough prickly shrub.
BRAMBLED, (bram'-bld) *a.* Overgrown with brambles.
BRAMBLING, (bram'-bling) *n. s.* A mountain chaffinch.
BRAMIN, *n. s.* See BRACHMIN.
BRAMINICAL, (bra-min'-e-kal) *a.* Relating to the Bramins.
BRAN, (bran) *n. s.* The husks of corn ground; the refuse of the sieve.
BRANCH, (bransh) *n. s.* The shoot of a tree from one of the main boughs; any part that shoots out from the rest; a smaller river running into a larger; any part of a family descending in a collateral line; the antlers or shoots of a stag's horn.
To BRANCH, (bransh) *v. n.* To spread in branches; to spread into separate parts; to have horns shooting out.
To BRANCH, (bransh) *v. a.* To divide into branches.
BRANCHER, (bran'-sher) *n. s.* One that shoots out into branches. In falconry, A young hawk.
BRAND, (brand) *n. s.* A stick lighted or fit to be lighted; a sword; a mark made by burning a criminal with a hot iron; a stigma; any note of infamy.
To BRAND, (brand) *v. a.* To mark with a brand, or note of infamy; to burn with a hot iron.
BRANDGOOSE, (brand'-gooe) *n. s.* A kind of wild fowl.
BRANDIRON, (brand'-i-ron) *n. s.* A trivet to set a pot upon.
To BRANDISH, (bran'-dish) *v. a.* To flourish as a weapon.
BRANDISH, (bran'-dish) *n. s.* A flourish.
BRANDLING, (brand'-ling) *n. s.* A kind of worm.
BRANDY, (bran'-de) *n. s.* A spirituous liquor distilled from the lees of wine.
To BRANGLE, (brang'-gl) *v. n.* To squabble; to wrangle.
BRANGLING, (brang'-gling) *n. s.* Quarrel.
BRANK, (brangk) *n. s.* Buckwheat.
BRANLIN, (bran'-lin) *n. s.* A species of fish of the salmon kind.
BRANNY, (bran'-ne) *a.* Having the appearance of bran; consisting principally of bran.
BRASEN. See BRAZEN.
BRASIER, (bra'-zher) *n. s.* A manufacturer in brass; a pan to hold coals.
BRASIL, } (bra-zeel) *n. s.* An American
BRAZIL, } wood, thus denominated, because first brought from Brazil.
BRASS, (bras) *n. s.* A yellow metal, made by mixing copper with lapis calaminaris. Figuratively, Impudence.
BRASSY, (bras'-se) *a.* Partaking of brass; hard as brass; impudent.
BRAT, (brat) *n. s.* A child, so called in contempt; the progeny; the offspring.
BRAVADO, (bra-va'-do) *n. s.* A boast.
BRAVE, (brave) *a.* Courageous; gallant; excellent; noble; magnificent; fine; showy.
To BRAVE, (brave) *v. a.* To defy; to carry a boasting appearance of.
BRAVELY, (brave'-le) *ad.* In a brave manner; finely.
BRAVERY, (bra'-ver-re) *n. s.* Courage; splendour; show; bravado.
BRAVO, (bra'-vo) *n. s.* A man who murders for hire.
BRAVURA, (bra-voo'-ra) *n. s.* In musick, A term applied to a song of spirit, as also to rapidity and spirit of execution in the singer.
To BRAWL, (brawl) *v. n.* To quarrel noisily; to speak loud and indecently; to make a noise.
To BRAWL, (brawl) *v. a.* To drive or beat away.
BRAWL, (brawl) *n. s.* Quarrel; a dance.
BRAWLER, (brawl'-ler) *n. s.* A wrangler.
BRAWLING, (brawl-ing) *n. s.* The act of quarrelling.
BRAWN, (brawn) *n. s.* The flesh of a boar, prepared in a particular manner; a boar; the fleshy part of the body; the arm; bulk.
BRAWNER, (braw'-ner) *n. s.* A boar killed for the table.
BRAWNINESS, (braw'-ne-nes) *n. s.* Strength; hardness.
BRAWNY, (braw'-ne) *a.* Musculous; fleshy; hard; unfeeling.
To BRAY, (bra) *v. a.* To pound, or grind small; to emit with sound; to give vent to.

To BRAY, (brā) *v. n.* To make a noise as an ass; to make a harsh noise.

BRAY, (brā) *n. s.* Voice of an ass; harsh sound.

BRAY, (brā) *n. s.* A bank of earth.

BRAYER, (brā'-ẽr) *n. s.* One that brays like an ass; an instrument to temper printer's ink.

BRAYING, (brā'-ing) *n. s.* Clamour; noise.

To BRAZE, (brāze) *v. a.* To solder with brass; to harden to impudence.

BRAZEN, (brā'-zn) *a.* Made of brass; proceeding from brass; impudent.

To BRAZEN, (brā'-zn) *v. n.* To be impudent.

BRAZENFACE, (brā'-zn-fāse) *n. s.* An impudent wench.

BRAZENFACED, (brā'-zn-fāste) *a.* Impudent; shameless.

BRAZENLY, (brā'-zn-lē) *ad.* In a bold, impudent manner.

BRAZENNESS, (brā'-zn-nẽs) *n. s.* Appearance like brass; impudence.

BRAZIER, (brā'-zhẽr) *n. s.* See BRASIER.

BREACH, (brētsh) *n. s.* The act of breaking; the state of being broken; a gap in a fortification made by a battery; the violation of a law or contract; difference; quarrel; infraction; injury.

BREAD, (brĕd) *n. s.* Food made of ground corn; food in general; support of life at large.

BREADTH, (brĕd*th*) *n. s.* The measure of any plain superficies from side to side.

To BREAK, (brāke) *v. a.* pret. *broke*, or *brake*; part. pass. *broken*. To part by violence; to burst, or open by force; to divide; to destroy by violence; to crush or destroy the strength of the body; to sink or appal the spirit; to crush; to shatter; to tame; to make bankrupt; to discard; to dismiss; to violate a contract; to infringe a law; to intercept; to interrupt; to separate company; to dissolve any union. *To break fast*, To eat the first time in the day. *To break the heart*, To destroy with grief. *To break the neck*, To put out the neck joints. *To break off*, To put a sudden stop; to preclude by some obstacle suddenly interposed; to tear asunder. *To break up*, To dissolve; to lay open; to separate or disband.

To BREAK, (brāke) *v. n.* To part in two; to burst; to open as the morning; to burst forth; to become bankrupt; to decline in health; to issue out with vehemence; to fall out. *To break loose*, To escape from captivity; to shake off restraint. *To break off*, To desist suddenly. *To break off from*, To part from with violence. *To break out*, To discover itself in sudden effects; to have eruptions from the body; to become dissolute. *To break up*, To cease; to dissolve itself; to begin holidays. *To break with*, To part friendship with any. It is to be observed of this extensive and perplexed verb, that in all its significations, whether active or neutral, it has some reference to its primitive meaning, by implying either detriment; suddenness, violence, or separation. It is used often with additional particles, *up*, *out*, *in*, *off*, *forth*, to modify its signification.

BREAK, (brāke) *n. s.* State of being broken; opening; a pause; a line drawn. In architecture, A recess of a part behind its ordinary range or projecture.

BREAKER, (brā'-kẽr) *n. s.* He that breaks any thing; a wave broken by rocks.

To BREAKFAST, (brĕk'-fāst) *v. n.* To eat the first meal in the day.

BREAKFAST, (brĕk'-fāst) *n. s.* The first meal in the day; the thing eaten at the first meal.

BREAKING, (brāke'-ing) *n. s.* Bankruptcy; irruption; dissolution.

BREAKNECK, (brāke'-nĕk) *n. s.* A steep place endangering the neck.

BREAKWATER, (brāke'-wā-tẽr) *n. s.* A wall or other obstacle raised at the entrance of a harbour to break the force of the sea.

BREAM, (brēme) *n. s.* The name of a fish.

BREAST, (brĕst) *n. s.* The middle part of the human body, between the neck and the belly; the teats of women which contain the milk; the disposition of the mind; the heart; the conscience.

To BREAST, (brĕst) *v. a.* To meet in front.

BREASTBONE, (brĕst'-bōne) *n. s.* The sternum.

BREASTHIGH, (brĕst'-hī) *a.* Up to the breast.

BREASTHOOKS, (brĕst'-hooks) *n. s.* The timbers that strengthen the forepart of a ship.

BREASTKNOT, (brĕst'-nŏt) *n. s.* A knot of ribbands worn by women on the breast.

BREASTPLATE, (brĕst'-plāte) *n. s.* Armour for the breast.

BREASTPLOUGH, (brĕst'-plŏŭ) *n. s.* A plough for paring turf, driven by the breast.

BREASTWORK, (brĕst'-wŭrk) *n. s.* Works thrown up as high as the breast of the defendants; the same with *parapet*.

BREATH, (brĕ*th*) *n. s.* The air drawn in and ejected out of the body; life; respite; pause; breeze.

BREATHABLE, (brē*TH*'-ă-bl) *a.* That may be breathed.

To BREATHE, (brē*TH*) *v n.* To draw in and throw out the air by the lungs; to live; to take breath; to pass as air.

To BREATHE, (brē*TH*) *v. a.* To utter privately; to give air or vent to.

BREATHER, (brē'-*TH*ẽr) *n. s.* One that breathes; one that utters any thing; inspirer.

BREATHING, (brē'-*TH*ing) *n. s.* Aspiration; secret prayer; vent; an accent.

BREATHING-PLACE, (brē*TH*'-ing-plāse) *n. s.* A pause.

BREATHING-TIME, (brē*TH*'-ing-tīme) *n. s.* Relaxation.

BREATHLESS, (brĕ*th*'-lẽs) *a.* Out of breath; dead.

BRED, (brĕd) *part. pass. from To breed.*

BREECH, (breetsh) *n. s.* The lower part of the body; the back part; the hinder part of a piece of ordnance; the hinder part of any thing.

To **BREECH**, (breetsh) *v. a.* To put into breeches; to fit any thing with a breech, as *to breech* a gun.

BREECHES, (britsh'-ĕz) *n. s.* The garment worn by men over the lower part of the body.

BREECHING, (breetsh'-ing) *n. s.* A whipping; the ropes with which the great guns are lashed to the side of a ship.

To **BREED**, (brēēd) *v. a.* pret. *bred*; part. *bred.* To procreate; to produce from one's self; to give birth to; to educate; to bring up from infancy.

To **BREED**, (brēēd) *v. n.* To be with young; to produce young.

BREED, (brēēd) *n. s.* A cast; a kind; a family; progeny; a number produced at once; a hatch.

BREEDER, (brēē'-dĕr) *n. s.* That which produces any thing; the person which brings up another; a female that is prolifick; one that takes care to raise a breed.

BREEDING, (brēē'-ding) *n. s.* Education; manners; nurture.

BREEZE, (brēēz) *n. s.* A gentle gale; a soft wind.

BREEZY, (brēē'-zē) *a.* Fanned with gales; full of gales.

BREST, (brĕst) *n. s.* In architecture, The *torus*, or *tore*.

BRETHREN, (brĕrн'-rĕn) *n. s.* The plural of brother.

BREVE, (brēve) *n. s.* In musick, A note of time, equivalent to four minims.

BREVET, (brĕv'-ĕt) *n. s.* Appointment in the army, and rank above the specifick appointment for which pay is received; a lieutenant-colonel, being made colonel by *brevet*, enjoys the pay only of the former, but the honour and privileges of the latter station; a brevet is a warrant, without seal.

BREVIARY, (brēvē'-yā-rē) *n. s.* An abridgement; the book containing the daily service of the church of Rome.

BREVIATE, (brēvē'-yāt) *n. s.* A short compendium; a lawyer's brief.

To **BREVIATE**, (brēvē'-yāte) *v. a.* To abbreviate.

BREVIATURE, (brēv'-yā-tūre) *n. s.* An abbreviation.

BREVIER, (brē-vēēr') *n. s.* A particular size of letter used in printing.

BREVITY, (brĕv'-ĕ-tē) *n. s.* Conciseness.

To **BREW**, (brōō) *v. a.* To make liquors by mixing several ingredients; to put into preparation; to mingle; to contrive; to plot.

To **BREW**, (brōō) *v. n.* To perform the office of a brewer.

BREW, (brōō) *n. s.* Manner of brewing; the thing brewed.

BREWAGE, (brōō'-ĕje) *n. s.* A mixture of various things.

BREWER, (brōō'-ĕr) *n. s.* A man whose trade it is to make beer.

BREWERY, (brōō'-ĕr-ē) *n. s.* The place appropriated to brewing.

BREWHOUSE, (brōō'-hous) *n. s.* A house appropriated to brewing.

BREWING, (brōō'-ing) *n. s.* Quantity brewed at once. In naval language, The appearance of black tempestuous clouds, indicating an approaching storm.

BRIAR, *n. s.* See **BRIER**.

BRIBE, (brībe) *n. s.* A reward given to pervert the judgement or corrupt the conduct.

To **BRIBE**, (brībe) *v. a.* To gain by bribes.

BRIBER, (brī'-bĕr) *n. s.* One that pays for corrupt practices.

BRIBERY, (brī'-bĕr-rē) *n. s.* The crime of taking or giving rewards for bad practices.

BRICK, (brĭk) *n. s.* A mass of burnt clay, squared for the use of builders; a loaf shaped like a brick.

To **BRICK**, (brĭk) *v. a.* To lay with bricks.

BRICKBAT, (brĭk'-bat) *n. s.* A piece of brick.

BRICKDUST, (brĭk'-dust) *n. s.* Dust made by pounding bricks.

BRICK-KILN, (brĭk'-kil) *n. s.* A kiln to burn bricks.

BRICKLAYER, (brĭk'-lā-ĕr) *n. s.* A brick-mason.

BRICKMAKER, (brĭk'-mā-kĕr) *n. s.* One whose trade it is to make bricks.

BRICKWORK, (brĭk'-wŭrk) *n. s.* Laying of bricks.

BRIDAL, (brī'-dăl) *n. s.* The nuptial festival.

BRIDAL, (brī'-dăl) *a.* Belonging to a wedding.

BRIDE, (brīde) *n. s.* A woman newly married.

BRIDEBED, (brīde'-bĕd) *n. s.* Marriage-bed.

BRIDECAKE, (brīde'-kāke) *n. s.* A cake distributed to the guests at a wedding.

BRIDECHAMBER, (brīde'-tshām-bĕr) *n. s.* The nuptial chamber.

BRIDEGROOM, (brīde'-grōōm) *n. s.* A newly married man.

BRIDEMAID, (brīde'-mād) *n. s.* She who attends upon the bride.

BRIDEMAN, (brīde'-man) *n. s.* He who attends the bride and bridegroom at the nuptial ceremony.

BRIDEWELL, (brīde'-wĕl) *n. s.* The palace built by St. Bride's, or Bridget's well, turned into a workhouse. A general name for a house of correction.

BRIDGE, (brĭdje) *n. s.* A building raised over water for the convenience of passage; the upper part of the nose; the supporter of the strings in stringed instruments of of musick.

BRIDLE, (brī'-dl) *n. s.* The reins by which a horse is governed; a restraint; a curb.

To **BRIDLE**, (brī'-dl) *v. a.* To guide by a bridle; to put a bridle on any thing; to restrain.

To BRIDLE, (brī'-dl) *v. n.* To hold up the head.

BRIDLER, (brīde'-lęr) *n. s.* He who directs or restrains as by a bridle.

BRIEF, (brēef) *a.* Short; concise; contracted.

BRIEF, (brēef) *n. s.* A writing of any kind; a short extract. In law, A species of writ or precept; the writing given the pleaders, containing the case; letters patent, giving licence to a charitable collection. In musick, A measure of quantity, which contains two strokes down in beating time, and as many up.

BRIEFLY, (brēef'-lę) *ad.* Concisely; quickly.

BRIEFNESS, (brēef'-nęs) *n. s.* Conciseness; shortness.

BRIER, (brī'-ęr) *n. s.* A prickly shrub; the bramble.

BRIERY, (brī'-ęr-rę) *a.* Rough; full of briers.

BRIERY, (brī'-ęr-rę) *n. s.* A place where briers grow.

BRIG, (brig) *n. s.* A bridge.

BRIG, (brig) *n. s.* A light vessel with two masts.

BRIGADE, (brę-gāde') *n. s.* A body of men, consisting of several squadrons of horse, or battalions of foot.

To BRIGADE, (brę-gāde') *v. a.* To form into a brigade.

BRIGADIER GENERAL, (brig-ą-dēer'-jęn'-ę-rąl) *n. s.* An officer who commands a brigade; an officer next in order below a major-general.

BRIGAND, (brig'-gand) *n. s.* A robber.

BRIGANDINE, (brig'-ąn-dine) *n. s.* A light vessel, formerly used by corsairs or pirates; a coat of mail.

BRIGANTINE, (brig'-ąn-tine) *n. s.* A light vessel.

BRIGHT, (brite) *a.* Shining; full of light; reflecting light; clear; resplendent; illustrious.

To BRIGHTEN, (brī'-tn) *v. a.* To make bright; to make luminous; to make gay; to make illustrious; to make acute, or witty.

To BRIGHTEN, (brī'-tn) *v. n.* To grow bright.

BRIGHTLY, (brite'-lę) *ad.* Splendidly.

BRIGHTNESS, (brite'-nęs) *n. s.* Lustre; acuteness.

BRILLIANCY, (brīl'-yąn-sę) *n. s.* Lustre; splendour.

BRILLIANT, (brīl'-yąnt) *a.* Shining; sparkling.

BRILLIANT, (brīl'-yąnt) *n. s.* A diamond of the finest cut.

BRILLS, (brilz) *n. s.* The hair on the eyelids of a horse.

BRIM, (brim) *n. s.* The edge of any thing; the upper edge of any vessel; the bank of a fountain, river, or the sea.

To BRIM, (brim) *v. a.* To fill to the top.

To BRIM, (brim) *v. n.* To be full to the brim.

BRIMFUL, (brim'-fųl) *a.* Full to the top.

BRIMMER, (brim'-męr) *n. s.* A bowl full to the top.

BRIMMING, (brim'-ming) *a.* Full to the brim.

BRIMSTONE, (brim'-stone) *n. s.* Sulphur.

BRINDED, (brin'-ded) *a.* Of a brown colour, originally; thence, of a varied colour; streaked.

BRINDLED, (brin'-dld) *a.* Brinded; streaked.

BRINE, (brine) *n. s.* Water impregnated with salt; the sea; tears.

BRINEPIT, (brine'-pit) *n. s.* Pit of salt water.

To BRING, (bring) *v. a.* To fetch from; to convey, or carry to; to convey in one's own hand, not to send by another; to procure, as a cause; to attract; to draw along; to lead by degrees; to induce; to prevail upon. *To bring about;* to make any thing come to pass. *To bring forth;* to give birth to. *To bring off;* to clear; to acquit. *To bring on;* to engage in action. *To bring over;* to convert; to draw to a new party. *To bring out;* to exhibit. *To bring to pass;* to effect. *To bring under;* to subdue. *To bring up;* to educate; to introduce to general practice.

BRINGING-FORTH, (bring'-ing-forth') *n. s.* Production.

BRINISH, (brī'-nish) *a.* Salt.

BRINISHNESS, (brī'-nish-nes) *n. s.* Tendency to saltness.

BRINK, (bringk) *n. s.* The edge of any place, as of a precipice or a river.

BRINY, (brī'-ne) *a.* Salt.

BRIONY. See BRYONY.

BRISK, (brisk) *a.* Lively; powerful; spirituous; vivid; bright.

BRISKET, (bris'-ket) *n. s.* The breast of an animal.

BRISKLY, (brisk'-lę) *ad.* Actively; vigorously.

BRISKNESS, (brisk'-nes) *n. s.* Liveliness; gaiety.

BRISTLE, (bris'-sl) *n. s.* The stiff hair of swine.

To BRISTLE, (bris'-sl) *v. a.* To plant with, or erect in bristles.

To BRISTLE, (bris'-sl) *v. n.* To stand erect as bristles.

To BRISTLE *a thread,* (bris'-sl) *v. a.* To fix a bristle to it.

BRISTLY, (bris'-lę) *a.* Thick set with bristles.

BRISTOL STONE, (bris'-tųl-stone) *n. s.* A sort of soft diamond found in a rock near the city of Bristol.

BRITISH, (brit'-ish) *a.* What relates to Britain; applied to language, it means the Welsh.

BRITON, (brit'-tn) *n. s.* A native of Britain.

BRITTLE, (brit'-tl) *a.* Fragile.

BRITTLENESS, (brit'-tl-nes) *n. s.* Aptness to break.

BRIZE, (brize) *n. s.* The gad-fly; land long uncultivated.

BROACH, (brōtsh) *n. s.* A spit.

To BROACH, (brōtsh) *v. a.* To spit; to pierce a vessel; to tap; to open any store; to

out any thing; to give out, or utter. *To broach to*, in naval language, To turn suddenly to windward.

BROACHER, (brōtsh'-ẽr) *n. s.* A spit; an opener, or utterer; the first author.

BROAD, (brąwd) *ad.* Wide; large; clear; open; obscene; fulsome; bold; not delicate.

BROAD-CLOTH, (brąwd'-clǫth) *n. s.* A fine kind of cloth.

To BROADEN, (brąw'-dn) *v. n.* To grow broad.

BROADLY, (brąwd'-lẽ) *ad.* In a broad manner.

BROADNESS, (brąwd'-nẽs) *n. s.* Breadth; coarseness.

BROADSIDE, (brąwd'-side) *n. s.* The side of a ship; the volley of shot fired at once from the side of a ship. In printing, A sheet of paper containing one large page.

BROADSWORD, (brąwd'-sǫrd) *n. s.* A cutting sword, with a broad blade.

BROADWISE, (brąwd'-wize) *ad.* According to the direction of the breadth.

BROCADE, (brō-kąde') *n. s.* A silken variegated stuff.

BROCADED, (brō-ką'-dẽd) *a.* Drest in brocade; woven in the manner of a brocade.

BROCAGE, } (brō'-kaje) *n. s.* The gain
BROKAGE, } gotten by promoting base bargains; the trade of dealing in old things; the transaction of business for other men.

BROCCOLI, (brǫk'-kō-lẽ) *n. s.* A species of cabbage.

BROCK, (brǫk) *n. s.* A badger.

BROCKET, (brǫk'-kẽt) *n. s.* A red deer, two years old.

BROGUE, (brōg) *n. s.* A kind of a shoe; a cant word for a corrupt dialect.

BROGUE-MAKER, (brōg-mą'-kẽr) *n. s.* A maker of brogues.

To BROIDER, (brǫe'-dẽr) *v. a.* To adorn with figures of needle work.

BROIDERER, (brǫe'-dẽr-ẽr) *n. s.* An embroiderer.

BROIDERY, (brǫe'-dẽr-ẽ) *n. s.* Embroidery.

BROIL, (brǫel) *n. s.* A tumult; a quarrel.

To BROIL, (brǫel) *v. a.* To cook by laying on the coals, or before the fire.

To BROIL, (brǫel) *v. n.* To be in the heat.

BROILER, (brǫel'-ẽr) *n. s.* One who would excite a broil or quarrel; one who dresses by broiling.

To BROKE, (brǫke) *v. n.* To transact business for others.

BROKE, (brǫke) Preterimperfect tense of the verb *To break*.

BROKEN, (brǫ'-kn) *part. pass.* of *break*.

BROKENHEARTED, (brǫ'-kn-hąr'-tẽd) *a.* Having the spirits crushed by grief or fear.

BROKENWINDED, (brǫ'-kn-wind'-ẽd) *a.* Having diseased respiration.

BROKER, (brǫ'-kẽr) *n. s.* A factor; one who deals in old goods.

BROKERAGE, (brǫ'-kẽr-aje) *n. s.* The pay of a broker.

BROKERY, (brǫ'-kẽr-ẽ) *n. s.* The business of a broker.

BRONCHOTOMY, (brǫn-kǫt'-tō-mẽ) *n.* That operation which opens the windpipe by incision, to prevent suffocation.

BRONTOLOGY, (brǫn-tǫl'-ō-jẽ) *n. s.* A dissertation upon thunder.

BRONZE, (brǫnze) *n. s.* A factitious meta compounded of copper and tin.

To BRONZE, (brǫnze) To harden as brass, to colour like bronze.

BROOCH, (brǫtsh) *n. s.* A jewel; an ornament of jewels.

To BROOCH, (brǫtsh) *v. a.* To adorn with jewels.

To BROOD, (brood) *v. n.* To sit, as on eggs; to cover chickens under the wing; to regard with long anxiety; to mature any thing by care.

BROOD, (brood) *n. s.* Offspring; progeny; thing bred; the number hatched at once: a production; the act of covering the eggs.

BROOK, (brook) *n. s.* A running water, less than a river.

To BROOK, (brook) *v. a.* To bear; to endure.

To BROOK, (brook) *v. n.* To endure.

BROOM, (broom) *n. s.* A small tree; a besom.

To BROOM, (broom) } *v. a.* In naval lan-
To BREAM, } guage, To clean the ship.

BROOMSTICK, (broom'-stik) *n. s.* The handle of a besom.

BROOMY, (broo'-mẽ) *a.* Full of broom; consisting of broom.

BROTH, (brǫth) *n. s.* Liquor in which flesh is boiled.

BROTHEL, (brǫth'-ẽl) *n. s.* A house of lewd entertainment.

BROTHELER, (brǫth'-ẽl-ẽr) *n. s.* He who frequents a brothel-house.

BROTHER, (brųth'-ẽr) *n. s.* One born of the same father and mother; any one closely united; associate. In theological language, Man in general.

BROTHERHOOD, (brųth'-ẽr-hųd) *n. s.* The state or quality of being a brother; an association; a fraternity; a class of men of the same kind.

BROTHERLY, (brųth'-ẽr-lẽ) *a.* Kind; affectionate; such as becomes a brother.

BROTHERLY, (brųth'-ẽr-lẽ) *ad.* After the manner of a brother.

BROUGHT, (brąwt) *part. pass.* of *bring*.

BROW, (brǫų) *n. s.* The arch of hair over the eye; the forehead; the edge of any high place.

To BROWBEAT, (brǫų'-bete) *v. a.* To depress with severe brows and looks.

BROWBEATING, (brǫų-bete'-ing) *n. s.* The act of depressing by stern or lofty looks.

BROWBOUND, (brǫų'-bǫųnd) *a.* Crowned.

BROWN, (brǫųn) *a.* The name of a colour.

BROWNISH, (brǫųn'-ish) *a.* Tending to brown.

BROWNNESS, (brǫųn'-nẽs) *n. s.* A brown colour.

BROWNSTUDY, (brǫ̈n-stud'-de) *n. s.* Gloomy meditations; reverie.
BROWNIE, (brǫ̈'-ne) *n. s.* A spirit supposed to haunt old houses in Scotland.
To **BROWSE**, (brǫ̈ze) *v. a.* To eat branches or shrubs.
To **BROWSE**, (brǫ̈ze) *v. n.* To feed.
BROWSE, (brǫ̈ze) *n. s.* Branches or shrubs.
BROWSING, (brǫ̈ze'-ing) *n. s.* Food which deer find in young coppices.
To **BRUISE**, (brooze) *v. a.* To crush or mangle with a heavy blow, or fall.
BRUISE, (brooze) *n. s.* A hurt with something blunt or heavy.
BRUISER, (brooze'-er) *n. s.* One who bruises; a concave tool for grinding the specula of telescopes; in vulgar language, a boxer.
BRUIT, (broot) *n. s.* Rumour; report.
To **BRUIT**, (broot) *v. a.* To report.
BRUMAL, (broo'-mal) *ad.* Belonging to the winter.
BRUNETTE, (bru-net') *n. s.* A woman with a brown complexion.
BRUNT, (brunt) *n. s.* Shock; violence; blow; stroke; a brief and sudden effort.
BRUSH, (brush) *n. s.* An instrument of hair to sweep or clean any thing; pencils used by painters; the tail of a fox; a rude assault; a thicket.
To **BRUSH**, (brush) *v. a.* To sweep with a brush; to paint with a brush; to carry away, by an act like that of brushing.
To **BRUSH**, (brush) *v. n.* To move with haste; to fly over.
BRUSHER, (brush'-er) *n. s.* He that uses a brush.
BRUSHWOOD, (brush'-wud) *n. s.* Rough, low, close thickets.
BRUSHY, (brush'-e) *a.* Rough or shaggy, like a brush.
BRUSQUE, (brusk) *a.* Rude; quick; abrupt in manner.
BRUTAL, (broo'-tal) *a.* Belonging to a brute; savage; cruel.
BRUTALITY, (broo-tal'-e-te) *n. s.* Savageness.
To **BRUTALIZE**, (broo'-ta-lize) *v. n.* To grow brutal.
To **BRUTALIZE**, (broo'-ta-lize) *v. a.* To make brutal.
BRUTALLY, (broo'-tal-le) *ad.* Churlishly.
BRUTE, (broot) *a.* Senseless; savage; bestial; rough; ferocious.
BRUTE, (broot) *n. s.* An irrational creature.
To **BRUTIFY**, (broot'-e-fi) *v. a.* To make a man a brute; to render the mind brutal.
BRUTISH, (broo'-tish) *a.* Bestial; savage; ferocious; gross; carnal; ignorant; uncivilized.
BRUTISHNESS, (broo'-tish-nes) *n. s.* Brutality.
BRYONY, (bri'-o-ne) *n. s.* A plant.
BUBBLE, (bub'-bl) *n. s.* Drops, or vescicles filled with air; cheating projects by which the publick are defrauded; a false show.
To **BUBBLE**, (bub'-bl) *v. n.* To rise in bubbles; to run with a gentle noise.
To **BUBBLE**, (bub'-bl) *v. a.* To cheat.
BUBBLER, (bub'-bler) *n. s.* A cheat.
BUBBLY, (bub'-le) *a.* Consisting of bubbles.
BUBBY, (bub'-be) *n. s.* A woman's breast.
BUBO, (bu'-bo) *n. s.* That part of the groin from the bending of the thigh to the scrotum; tumours in that part.
BUBONOCELE, (bu-bon'-o-sele) *n. s.* A kind of rupture, when the intestines break down into the groin.
BUCANIERS, (buk-a-neerz') *n. s.* Privateers or pirates of all nations, who used to make war on the Spaniards in their West-India possessions.
BUCK, (buk) *n. s.* A lye made of ashes and the lather of soap.
BUCK, (buk) *n. s.* A cant word for a dashing ostentatious fellow.
BUCK, (buk) *n. s.* The male of the fallow deer, and of rabbits, and other animals.
To **BUCK**, (buk) *v. a.* To wash clothes.
To **BUCK**, (buk) *v. n.* To copulate as bucks and does.
BUCKBASKET, (buk'-bas-ket) *n. s.* The basket in which clothes are carried to the wash.
BUCKBEAN, (buk'-bene) *n. s.* A sort of trefoil.
BUCKET, (buk'-ket) *n. s.* The vessel in which water is drawn or carried.
BUCKINGSTOOL, (buk'-ing-stool) *n. s.* A washing block.
BUCKLE, (buk'-kl) *n. s.* A link of metal, with a tongue or catch made to fasten one thing to another.
To **BUCKLE**, (buk'-kl) *v. a.* To fasten with a buckle. *To buckle to*, To apply to. *To buckle with*, To engage with.
BUCKLER, (buk'-ler) *n. s.* A shield.
BUCKMAST, (buk'-mast) *n. s.* The fruit or mast of the beech tree.
BUCKRAM, (buk'-ram) *n. s.* A sort of linen cloth, stiffened with gum.
BUCKRAM, (buk'-ram) *a.* Stiff; precise.
BUCKSKIN, (buk'-skin) *a.* Leather made of the skin of a buck.
BUCKSTALL, (buk'-stall) *n. s.* A net to catch deer.
BUCKTHORN, (buk'-*thorn*) *n. s.* A tree that bears a purging berry.
BUCKWHEAT, (buk-whete) *n. s.* A plant.
BUCOLICAL, **BUCOLICK**, (bu-kol'-ik) *a.* Pastoral.
BUCOLICK, (bu-kol'-ik) *n. s.* A writer of bucolicks or pastorals; a bucolick poem.
BUD, (bud) *n. s.* The first shoot of a plant.
To **BUD**, (bud) *v. n.* To put forth young shoots; to be in the bloom.
To **BUD**, (bud) *v. a.* To inoculate.
BUDDLE, (bud'-dl) *n. s.* A sort of frame made to receive the ore after its first separation from its grossest foulness.
To **BUDDLE**, (bud-dl) *v. n.* To cleanse the ore from the earth by washing.
To **BUDGE**, (budje) *v. n.* To stir.
BUDGET, (bud'-jet) *n. s.* A bag; a store, or stock; the statement made in the House of Commons, respecting the finances.

BUFF, (buf) *n. s.* A *sort* of leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo; a military coat made of thick leather; the colour of the leather, of a very light yellow; the airy, viscid, tough mass, which forms on the upper surface of the blood.

To **BUFF**, (buf) *v. a.* To strike.

BUFFALO, (buf'-fa-lo) *n. s.* A kind of wild ox.

BUFFET, (buf'-fet) *n. s.* A blow with the fist.

BUFFET, (buf-fet') *n. s.* A kind of cupboard.

To **BUFFET**, (buf'-fet) *v. a.* To strike with the hand.

To **BUFFET**, (buf'-fet) *v. n.* To play a boxing-match.

BUFFLEHEADED, (buf'-fl-hed'-ed) *a.* A man with a large head, like a buffalo; dull; stupid.

BUFFOON, (buf-foon') *n. s.* A man who makes sport, by low jests and antick postures; he that practises indecent raillery.

BUFFOONERY, (buf-foon'-er-e) *n. s.* The practice of a buffoon; low jests.

To **BUFFOONIZE**, (buf-foo-nize) *v. n.* To play the fool, jester, or buffoon.

BUG, (bug) *n. s.* A stinking insect bred in old household stuff.

BUGBEAR, (bug'-bare) *n. s.* A frightful object; a false terrour.

BUGGY, (bug'-ge) *a.* Abounding with bugs.

BUGLE, (bu'-gl) } *n. s.* A hunt-
BUGLEHORN, (bu'-gl-horn') } ing horn.

BUGLE, (bu'-gl) *n. s.* A shining bead of black glass.

To **BUILD**, (bild) *v. a.* Preter. *builded* or *built*; part. *built*; to make a fabrick, or edifice; to raise in any laboured form; to raise any thing on a support or foundation.

To **BUILD**, (bild) *v. n.* To act as an architect; to depend on.

BUILD, (bild) *n. s.* The form; the structure; species of building.

BUILDER, (bild'-er) *n. s.* An architect.

BUILDING, (bild'-ing) *n. s.* A fabrick; an edifice; the art of raising edifices according to given designs; practical architecture.

BULB, (bulb) *n. s.* A round body, or root.

To **BULB** *out*, (bulb) *v. n.* To project.

BULBACEOUS, (bul-ba'-she-us) *a.* Bulbous.

BULBED, (bulbd) *a.* Round-headed.

BULBOUS, (bul'-bus) *a.* Containing bulbs: having the form of a bulb.

BULGE, (bulje) *n. s.* A leak, the breach which lets in water. See to **BILGE**.

To **BULGE**, (bulje) *v. n.* To take in water; to spring a leak; to jut out.

BULIMY, (bul'-le-me) *n. s.* An enormous appetite, attended with fainting, and coldness of the extremities.

BULK, (bulk) *n. s.* Magnitude; size; quantity; the gross; the majority.

BULK, (bulk) *n. s.* A part of a building jutting out.

BULK-HEAD, (bulk-hed') *n. s.* A partition made across a ship.

BULKINESS, (bul'-ke-nes) *n. s.* Greatness of size.

BULKY, (bul'-ke) *a.* Of great size.

BULL, (bul) *n. s.* The male of cattle; one of the twelve signs of the zodiack; a letter published by popes and emperours; a blunder; a contradiction. *Bull*, in composition, generally notes the large size of any thing, as, *bull-head*, *bull-rush*, *bull-trout*; and is therefore only an augmentative syllable, without much reference to its original signification.

BULL-BAITING, (bul'-ba-ting) *n. s.* The sport of baiting bulls with dogs.

BULL-CALF, (bul'-kaf) *n. s.* A he-calf.

BULL-DOG, (bul'-dog) *n. s.* A dog of a particular form, remarkable for his courage, used in baiting the bull.

BULL-FACED, (bul'-fast) *a.* Having a large face.

BULL-FINCH, (bul'-finsh) *n. s.* A small bird easily taught to whistle tunes.

BULL-HEAD, (bul'-hed) *n. s.* The name of a fish; a stupid fellow.

BULL-TROUT, (bul'-trout') *n. s.* A large kind of trout.

BULLACE, (bul'-las) *n. s.* A sort of wild plum.

BULLARY, (bul'-la-re) *n. s.* A collection of papistical bulls.

BULLET, (bul'-let) *n. s.* A round ball of metal, shot out of guns.

BULLETIN, (bul'-let-teen) *n. s.* An official account of publick news.

BULLION, (bul'-yun) *n. s.* Gold or silver in the lump.

BULLITION, (bul-lish'-un) *n. s.* The act or state of boiling.

BULLOCK, (bul'-luk) *n. s.* A young bull gelt, or ox.

BULLY, (bul'-le) *n. s.* A noisy, blustering, quarrelling fellow.

To **BULLY**, (bul'-le) *v. a.* To overbear with noise or menaces.

To **BULLY**, (bul'-le) *v. n.* To bluster; to threaten.

BULRUSH, (bul'-rush) *n. s.* A large rush, without knots.

BULTEL, (bul'-tel) *n. s.* The bran of meal after dressing; a bolter-cloth.

BULWARK, (bul'-wurk) *n. s.* A bastion; a fortification; a security.

BUM, (bum) *n. s.* The buttocks.

To **BUM**, (bum) *v. n.* To make a noise or report.

BUMBAILIFF, (bum-ba'-lif) *n. s.* A corruption of bound bailiff; a bailiff employed in arrests.

BUMBARD, *n. s.* See **BOMBARD**.

BUMBAST, *n. s.* See **BOMBAST**.

BUMBLEBEE, (bum'-bl-bee') *n. s.* The wild bee, or humble bee.

BUMBOAT, (bum'-bote) *n. s.* A large clumsy boat, used in carrying vegetables and liquors to the ship.

BUMP, (bump) *n. s.* A swelling; a protaberance.

To **BUMP**, (bump) *v. n.* To make a loud noise, or bomb.

BUMPER, (bum'-per) *n. s.* A cup filled till the liquour swells over the brim.

BUMPKIN, (bŭm'-kĭn) *n. s.* An awkward heavy rustick.

BUNCH, (bŭnsh) *n. s.* A cluster; a number of things tied together; any thing bound into a knot.

To BUNCH, (bŭnsh) *v. n.* To swell out in a bunch.

BUNCHY, (bŭn'-shĕ) *a.* Growing in bunches.

BUNDLE, (bŭn'-dl) *n. s.* A number of things bound together; a roll.

To BUNDLE, (bŭn'-dl) *v. a.* To tie in a bundle.

BUNG, (bŭng) *n. s.* A stopper for a barrel.

To BUNG, (bŭng) *v. a.* To stop a barrel.

BUNGHOLE, (bŭng'-hōle) *n. s.* The hole at which the barrel is filled, and which is afterwards stopped up.

To BUNGLE, (bŭng'-gl) *v. n.* To perform clumsily.

To BUNGLE, (bŭng'-gl) *v. a.* To botch.

BUNGLE, (bŭng'-gl) *n. s.* A botch; an act awkwardly performed.

BUNGLER, (bŭng'-glĕr) *n. s.* A bad workman.

BUNGLINGLY, (bŭng'-glĭng-lē) *ad.* Clumsily.

BUNN, (bŭn) *n. s.* A kind of sweet bread.

BUNTING, (bŭn'-tĭng) *n. s.* The name of a bird.

BUNTING, (bŭn'-tĭng) *n. s.* The stuff of which a ship's colours are made.

BUOY, (bŏe) *n. s.* A piece of cork or wood floating on the water, tied to a weight at the bottom.

To BUOY, (bŏe) *v. a.* To keep afloat; to bear up.

To BUOY, (bŏe) *v. n.* To float.

BUOYANCY, (bŏe'-ăn-sē) *n. s.* The quality of floating.

BUOYANT, (bŏe'-ănt) *a.* Floating; light.

BUR, (bŭr) *n. s.* A rough head of a plant, called a *burdock*.

BURDEN. See BURTHEN.

BURDOCK, (bŭr'-dŏk) *n. s.* A plant.

BUREAU, (bū-rō') *n. s.* A chest of drawers with a writing board.

BURGAGE, (bŭr'-gāje) *n. s.* In law, A tenure proper to cities and towns, whereby men hold their lands or tenements of the king, or other lord, for a certain yearly rent.

BURGAMOT, (bŭr-gā-mŏt') *n. s.* A species of pear; a kind of perfume.

BURGANET, (bŭr'-gā-nĕt) } *n. s.* A kind of
BURGONET, (bŭr'-gō-nĕt) } helmet.

BURGEOIS, (bŭrsh-wăw') *n. s.* A term applied to a type, of a size larger than *brevier*.

BURGESS, (bŭr'-jĕs) *n. s.* A citizen; a freeman of a city or corporate town; a representative of a town corporate.

BURGESS-SHIP, (bŭr'-jĕs-shĭp) *n. s.* The state and quality of a burgess.

BURGH, (bŭrg) *n. s.* A corporate town or borough.

BURGHER, (bŭr'-gĕr) *n. s.* One who has a right to certain privileges in a place.

BURGHERSHIP, (bŭr'-gĕr-shĭp) *n. s.* The privilege of a burgher.

BURGLAR, (bŭr'-glĕr) *n. s.* One guilty of the crime of housebreaking.

BURGLARIOUS, (bŭr-glā'-rē-ŭs) *a.* Relating to housebreaking.

BURGLARY, (bŭr'-glā-rē) *n. s.* The robbing of a house.

BURGMASTER. See BURGOMASTER.

BURGMOTE, (bŭrg'-mōte) *n. s.* A borough court.

BURGOMASTER, (bŭr'-gō-măs-tĕr) *n. s.* One employed in the government of a city.

BURGRAVE, (bŭr'-grāve) *n. s.* An hereditary governour of a castle, or town.

BURGUNDY, (bŭr'-gŭn-dē) *n. s.* Wine made in Burgundy.

BURIAL, (bĕr'-rē-ăl) *n. s.* The act of burying; a funeral.

BURIAL-*Place*, (bĕr'-rē-ăl) *n. s.* A place set apart for burial.

BURIAL-*Service*, (bĕr'-rē-ăl) *n. s.* The church service for funerals.

BURINE, (bū'-rĭn) *n. s.* A graving tool.

To BURL, (bŭrl) *v. a.* To dress cloth as fullers do.

BURLER, (bŭr'-lĕr) *n. s.* A dresser of cloth.

BURLACE, (bŭr'-lāse) *n. s.* A sort of grape.

BURLESQUE, (bŭr'-lĕsk') *a.* Jocular; tending to raise laughter.

BURLESQUE, (bŭr'-lĕsk') *n. s.* Ludicrous language, or ideas.

To BURLESQUE, (bŭr-lĕsk') *v. a.* To turn to ridicule.

BURLETTA, (bŭr-lĕt'-tă) *n. s.* A musical farce.

BURLINESS, (bŭr'-lē-nĕs) *n. s.* Bulk; bluster.

BURLY, (bŭr'-lē) *a.* Great of stature; bulky; tumid; boisterous; loud.

To BURN, (bŭrn) *v. a.* Pret. *burned*, part. *burnt*, to consume with fire; to wound with fire.

To BURN, (bŭrn) *v. n.* To be on fire; to act as fire; to shine; to be inflamed with passion; to be in a state of destructive commotion; it is used particularly of love.

BURN, (bŭrn) *n. s.* A hurt caused by fire.

BURNABLE, (bŭrn'-ă-bl) *a.* That which may be burnt up; adustible.

BURNER, (bŭr'-nĕr) *n. s.* A person that burns any thing; a part of a lamp that contains the wick.

BURNING, (bŭr'-nĭng) *n. s.* State of inflamation; the act of burning.

BURNING, (bŭr'-nĭng) *a.* Flaming; vehement; powerful.

BURNING-GLASS, (bŭr'-nĭng-glăs) *n. s.* A glass which collects the rays of the sun into a narrow compass, and so increases their force.

To BURNISH, (bŭr'-nĭsh) *v. a.* To polish; to give a gloss to.

To BURNISH, (bŭr'-nĭsh) *v. n.* To grow bright.

BURNISH, (bŭr'-nĭsh) *n. s.* A gloss.

BURNISHER, (bŭr'-nĭsh-ĕr) *n. s.* He that burnishes; the tool used for burnishing.

BURNT, (bŭrnt) Part. pass. of *burn*.
BURR, (bŭr) *n. s.* A chisel used to clear the corners of mortices.
BURREL-*Shot*, (bŭr'-rĕl) A sort of case shot.
BURROCK, (bŭr'-rŭk) *n. s.* A small wear or dam.
BURROW, (bŭr'-rō) *n. s.* The holes made in the ground by conies.
To BURROW, (bŭr'-rō) *v. n.* To make holes in the ground.
BURSAR, (bŭr'-sĕr) *n. s.* The treasurer in colleges, &c. Exhibitioners in the universities of Scotland.
BURSARSHIP, (bŭr'-sĕr-ship) *n. s.* The office of bursar.
BURSARY, (bŭr'-sā-rē) *n. s.* The treasury of a college. In Scotland, An exhibition.
BURSE, (bŭrse) *n. s.* An exchange where merchants meet, and shops are kept.
To BURST, (bŭrst) *v. n.* To break, or fly open; to fly asunder; to break away; to come suddenly, or with violence.
To BURST, (bŭrst) *v. a.* To break open suddenly.
BURST, (bŭrst) *n. s.* A sudden disruption.
BURTHEN, (bŭr'-THĔN) *n. s.* A load; something grievous; a birth; the verse repeated in a song; the chorus; the quantity that a ship will carry.
To BURTHEN, (bŭr'-THĔN) *v. a.* To load.
BURTHENOUS, (bŭr'-THĔN-ŭs) *a.* Grievous; useless; cumbersome.
BURTHENSOME, (bŭr'-THĔN-sŭm) *a.* Troublesome to be born.
BURTHENSOMENESS, (bŭr'-THĔN-sŭm-nĕs) *n. s.* Weight; heaviness.
BURTON, (bŭr'-tn) *n. s.* In a ship, A small tackle, consisting of two single pullies.
BURY, (bĕr'-rē) *n. s.* A dwelling-place; a termination still added to the names of several places.
To BURY, (bĕr'-rē) *v. a.* To inter; to put into a grave; to inter, with the rites of sepulture; to conceal; to hide; to place one thing within another.
BURYING, (bĕr'-rē-ing) *n. s.* Burial.
BURYING-PLACE, *n. s.* See BURIAL-PLACE.
BUSH, (bŭsh) *n. s.* A thick shrub. Bushes or bushels of wheels are irons within the hole of the nave, to preserve it from wearing.
BUSHEL, (bŭsh'-ĕl) *n. s.* A measure containing eight gallons; a large quantity.
BUSHELAGE, (bŭsh'-ĕl-aje) *n. s.* Duty payable on every bushel of measureable commodities.
BUSHINESS, (bŭsh'-ē-nĕs) *n. s.* The quality of being bushy.
BUSHY, (bŭsh'-ē) *a.* Thick like a bush; full of bushes.
BUSILY, (bĭz'-zē-lē) *a.* With an air of hurry; curiously; importunately; earnestly.
BUSINESS, (bĭz'-nĕs) *n. s.* Employment; an affair; the subject of business; serious engagement; a point; a matter of question; something to be transacted; something required to be done.
BUSK, (bŭsk) *n. s.* A piece of steel or whalebone, worn by women to strengthen their stays.
BUSK, (bŭsk) *n. s.* A bush.
To BUSK, (bŭsk) *v. a.* To make ready.
BUSKET, (bŭs'-kĕt) *n. s.* A sprig or small bush; a small compartment of gardens, formed of trees, shrubs, and tall flowering plants, set in quarters.
BUSKIN, (bŭs'-kin) *n. s.* A kind of half boot; a high shoe worn by the ancient actors of tragedy.
BUSKINED, (bŭs'-kind) *a.* Dressed in buskins; relating to tragedy.
BUSKY, (bŭs'-kē) *a.* Woody; shaded with woods.
BUSS, (bŭs) *n. s.* A kiss; a boat for fishing.
To BUSS, (bŭs) *v. a.* To kiss.
BUST, (bŭst) *n. s.* A statue representing a man to his breast.
BUSTARD, (bŭs'-tĕrd) *n. s.* A wild turkey.
To BUSTLE, (bŭs'-sl) *v. n.* To be busy.
BUSTLE, (bŭs'-sl) *n. s.* A tumult; hurry.
BUSTLER, (bŭs'-lĕr) *n. s.* An active stirring man.
BUSY, (bĭz'-zē) *a.* Employed with earnestness; bustling; troublesome.
To BUSY, (bĭz'-zē) *v. a.* To employ.
BUSYBODY, (bĭz'-zē-bŏd-dē) *n. s.* A meddling person.
BUT, (bŭt) *conjunct.* Except; except that, only; unless; yet; nevertheless; otherwise than that; a particle by which the meaning of the foregoing sentence is bounded or restrained; a particle of objection.
BUT, (bŭt) *ad.* No more than.
BUT, (bŭt) *n. s.* A boundary.
BUT, (bŭt) *n. s.* The end of any plank which joins to another on the outside of a ship; the lowest division of a fishing-rod.
To BUT, (bŭt) *v. a.* To touch at one end.
BUT-END, (bŭt'-end') *n. s.* The blunt end of any thing.
BUTCHER, (bŭt'-tshĕr) *n. s.* One that kills animals to sell their flesh; one delighted with blood.
To BUTCHER, (bŭt'-tshĕr) *v. a.* To kill; to murder.
BUTCHER-BIRD, (bŭt'-tshĕr-bĕrd) *n. s.* The English name of the bird *lanius*.
BUTCHERLY, (bŭt'-tshĕr-lē) *a.* Cruel; bloody.
BUTCHERY, (bŭt'-tshĕr-rē) *n. s.* The trade of a butcher; slaughter; the place where animals are killed.
BUTLER, (bŭt'-lĕr) *n. s.* A servant employed in furnishing the table.
BUTLERSHIP, (bŭt'-lĕr-ship) The office of a butler.
BUTMENT, (bŭt'-mĕnt) *n. s.* That part of the arch which joins it to the upright pier.
BUTT, (bŭt) *n. s.* The place on which the mark to be shot at is placed; the point at which the endeavour is directed; the object of aim; a man upon whom the company

break their jests; a blow given by a horned animal; a stroke given in fencing.

BUTT, (but) *n. s.* A vessel; a large barrel; a measure of wine containing 126 gallons.

To BUTT, (but) *v. a.* To strike with the head, as horned animals.

BUTTER, (but'-ter) *n. s.* An unctuous substance made by agitating the cream of milk till the oil separates from the whey.

To BUTTER, (but'-ter) *v. a.* To smear with butter; to encrease the stakes every game.

BUTTERCUP, (but'-ter-kup) *n. s.* A yellow flower with which the fields abound in the month of May.

BUTTERFLY, (but'-ter-fli) *n. s.* An insect which first appears in the beginning of the season for butter.

BUTTERIS, (but'-ter-ris) *n. s.* An instrument of steel, used in paring the foot of a horse.

BUTTERMILK, (but'-ter-milk) *n. s.* The whey that is separated from the cream when butter is made.

BUTTERPRINT, (but'-ter-print) *n. s.* A piece of carved wood, used to mark butter.

BUTTERTOOTH, (but'-ter-tooth) *n. s.* The broad fore teeth.

BUTTERWOMAN, (but'-ter-wum-an) *n. s.* A woman that sells butter.

BUTTERY, (but'-ter-re) *a.* Having the appearance of butter.

BUTTERY, (but'-ter-re) *n. s.* The room where provisions are laid up.

BUTTOCK, (but'-tuk) *n. s.* The rump.

BUTTON, (but'-tn) *n. s.* A catch or small ball, by which dress is fastened; any knob or ball; the bud of a plant.

BUTTON, (but'-tn) *n. s.* The sea urchin.

To BUTTON, (but'-tn) *v a.* To fasten with buttons; to dress; to clothe.

BUTTONHOLE, (but'-tn-hole) *n. s.* The loop in which the button of the clothes is caught.

BUTTONMAKER, (but'-tn-ma-ker) *n. s.* He who makes buttons.

BUTTRESS, (but'-tres) *n. s.* A mass of stone or brickwork to support a wall; a prop; a support.

To BUTTRESS, (but-tres) *v. a.* To prop.

BUXOM, (buk'-sum) *a.* Obedient; obsequious; gay; lively; brisk; wanton; jolly.

BUXOMLY, (buk'-sum-le) *ad.* Dutifully; obediently; wantonly; amorously.

BUXOMNESS, (buk'-sum-nes) *n. s.* Meekness; obedience; gaiety.

To BUY, (bi) *v. a.* pret. and part. *bought.* To purchase; to acquire by paying a price.

To BUY, (bi) *v. n.* To treat about a purchase.

BUYER, (bi'-er) *n. s.* He that buys.

To BUZZ, (buz) *v. n.* To hum; to whisper; to sound like bees.

To BUZZ, (buz) *v. a.* To whisper abroad; to spread secretly.

BUZZ, (buz) *n. s.* The noise of a bee or fly; a hum; a whisper.

BUZZARD, (buz'-zard) *n. s.* A sluggish species of hawk; a blockhead; a dunce; a coward.

BUZZER, (buz'-zer) *n. s.* A secret whisperer.

BY, (bi) *prep.* This word denotes the agent, instrument, or means; as, *performed by you; compelled by arms; seized by force:* The quantity had at one time; as, *bought by the ounce:* At, or in, noting place; as, *by land or by sea:* Successive action, with regard to time or quantity; as, *one by one; hour by hour:* According to, or after; as, *lawful by the divine law; a model to build by:* From; as, *by what has passed we judge,* &c.: The sum of difference; as, *too soon by an hour:* For; as, *by the space of ten years:* As soon as; as, *by this time:* Beside, noting passage; as, *we sailed by them:* Beside, near to; as, *stay by me:* Before himself, herself, &c. it denotes absence of others; as, *standing by himself:* At hand, or in possession; as, *I had that sum by me:* Adjuration; as, *by all the heavenly powers,* &c. Specification; as, *called him by name.*

BY, (bi) *ad.* Near; beside; passing; in presence.

BY AND BY, (bi'-and-bi') *ad.* In a short time.

BY, (bi) *n. s.* Something not the direct and immediate object of regard, as, by the *by.*

BY, (bi) In composition, implies something out of the direct way; irregular; collateral; or private; as, a by-lane, a by-road, a by-path, a by-corner, by-street, by-walk.

BY-GONE, (bi'-gon') *a.* Past.

BY-LAW, (bi'-law') *n. s.* *By-laws* are orders made by common assent, for the good of those that make them, farther than the public law binds.

BY-NAME, (bi'-name) *n. s.* A nick-name.

BY-PAST, (bi'-past') *a.* Past.

BY-STANDER, (bi'-stan-der) *n. s.* A looker on; one unconcerned.

BY-VIEW, (bi'-vu) *n. s.* Self-interested purpose.

BY-WAY, (bi'-wa) *n. s.* A private and obscure way.

BY-WIPE, (bi'-wipe) *n. s.* A secret stroke or sarcasm.

BY-WORD, (bi'-wurd) *n. s.* A saying, a proverb.

BYRE, (bire) *n. s.* A cow-house.

BYSSINE, (bis'-sine) *a.* Made of silk.

BYZANTINE. See BIZANTINE.

C.

C, the third letter of the alphabet, has two sounds; one like *k*, before *a*, *o*, *u*, or a consonant; the other like *s*, before *e*, *i*, and *y*.

CAB, (kȧb) *n. s.* A Hebrew measure, containing about three pints English.

CABAL, (kȧ-bȧl') *n. s.* The secret science of the Hebrew rabbins; a body of men united in some close design; intrigue.

To CABAL, (kȧ-bȧl') *v. n.* To form close intrigues.

CABALA, (kȧb'-ȧ-lȧ) *n. s.* The secret science of the Jewish doctors; secrets, political, scientific, &c.

CABALIST, (kȧb'-ȧ-list) *n. s.* One skilled in the traditions of the Hebrews.

CABALISM, (kȧb'-ȧ-lizm) *n. s.* A part of the science of the cabal.

CABALISTICAL, (kȧb-ȧl-is'-tę-kȧl) } *a.*
CABALISTICK, (kȧb-ȧl-is'-tik) } *a.* Something that has an occult meaning.

CABALISTICALLY, (kȧb-ȧ-lis'-tę-kȧl-ę) *ad.* In a cabalistick manner.

To CABALIZE, (kȧb'-ȧ-lize) *v. n.* To speak the language of the learned Jews.

CABALLER, (kȧ-bȧl'-lęr) *n. s.* An intriguer.

CABALLINE, (kȧb'-ȧ-line) *a.* Belonging to a horse.

CABARET, (kȧb'-bȧ-rȧ) *n. s.* A tavern.

CABBAGE, (kȧb'-baje) *n. s.* A plant.

To CABBAGE, (kȧb'-baje) *v. n.* To form a head; as, the plants begin to *cabbage*.

To CABBAGE, (kȧb'-baje) *v. a.* To steal in cutting clothes.

CABBAGE TREE, (kȧb'-baje-tree) *n. s.* A species of palm tree.

CABIN, (kȧb'-bin) *n. s.* A small room; a chamber in a ship; a cottage, or small house; a tent, or temporary habitation.

CABIN BOY, (kȧb'-bin-boe) *n. s.* The boy who waits in the cabin on board a ship.

CABINET, (kȧb'-in-et) *n. s.* A closet; a small room; a hut or small house; a room in which consultations are held; a set of boxes or drawers for curiosities; any place in which things of value are deposited; the collective body of ministers of state.

CABINET-COUNCIL, (kȧb'-in-et-koun'-sil) *n. s.* A council of cabinet ministers held in a private manner.

CABINET-MAKER, (kȧb'-in-et-mȧ'-kęr) *n. s.* One that makes fine wood work.

To CABINET, (kȧb'-in-et) *v. a.* To enclose.

CABLE, (kȧ'-bl) *n. s.* A strong rope; the rope of a ship to which the anchor is fastened.

CABLED, (kȧ'-bld) *a.* Fastened with a cable.

To CABOB, (kȧ'-bob) *v. a.* A mode of roasting meet.

CABOSHED, (kȧ-bosht') *a.* A term in heraldry, when the head of an animal is cut close, having no neck left to it.

CABRIOLE. See CAPRIOLE.

CABRIOLET, (kȧ'-bre-o-lȧ) *n. s.* An open carriage.

CACHECTICAL, (kȧ-kek'-te-kȧl) } *a.* Having
CACHECTIC, (kȧ-kek'-tik) } *a.* ing an ill habit of body.

CACHEXY, (kȧk-kek'-se) *n. s.* Such a distemperature of the humours, as hinders nutrition, and weakens the vital and animal functions.

CACHINATION, (kȧk-kin-nȧ'-shun) *n. s.* A loud laughter.

To CACKLE, (kȧk'-kl) *v. n.* To make a noise as a hen or goose; to giggle.

CACKLE, (kȧk'-kl) *n. s.* The voice of a goose or fowl; idle talk; prattle.

CACKLER, (kȧk'-lęr) *n. s.* A fowl that cackles; a tell tale; a tatler.

CACOCHYMICAL, (kȧk-ko-kim'-e-kȧl) } *a.* Having the humours corrupted.
CACOCHYMICK, (kȧk-ko-kim'-ik) } *a.* Having the humours corrupted.

CACOCHYMY, (kȧk'-ko-ke-me) *n. s.* A depravation of the humours from a sound state.

CACODÆMON, (kȧk-o-de'-mon) *n. s.* An evil spirit.

CACOETHES, (kȧk-ko-e'-thez) *n. s.* In medicine, An incurable ulcer; generally, a bad custom; a bad habit.

CACOPHONY, (kȧ-kof'-o-ne) *n. s.* A bad sound of words.

CACOTECHNY, (kȧ-ko-tek'-ne) *n. s.* A corruption of art.

CACOTROPHY, (kȧ-kot'-tro-fe) *n. s.* In medicine, Vicious nutrition.

CADAVEROUS, (kȧ-dȧv'-e-rus) *a.* Having the appearance of a dead body.

CADDIS, (kȧd'-dis) *n. s.* A kind of tape or ribbon; a kind of worm or grub.

CADDOW, (kȧd'-do) *n. s.* A chough, or jackdaw.

CADE, (kade) *n. s.* A herring-barrel.

CADE-WORM, (kade'-wurm) *n. s.* The same with *caddis*.

CADENCE, (kȧ'-dense) *n. s.* Fall; the fall of the voice; the flow of verses, or periods; the tone or sound. In horsemanship, The equal measure which a horse observes in all his motions, when he is thoroughly managed.

CADENCY, (kȧ'-den-se) *n. s.* In heraldry, the distinction of houses or families.

CADENT, (kȧ'-dent) *a.* Falling down.

CADENZA, (kȧ-dent'-zȧ) *n. s.* The fall or modulation of the voice in singing.

CADET, (kȧ-det') *n. s.* The younger brother; a volunteer in the army, who serves in expectation of a commission.

To CADGE, (kȧdj) *v. a.* To carry a burthen.

CADGER, (kăd'-jer) *n. s.* A huckster
CADI, (kā'-dē) *n. s.* A magistrate among the turks.
CADUCITY, (kă-dū'-sē-tē) *n. s.* Frailty; tendency to fall.
CÆSURA, (sē-zū'-ră) *n. s.* A figure in poetry, by which a short syllable after a complete foot is made long; the natural pause or rest of the voice, which, falling upon some part of a verse, divides it into two unequal parts.
CÆSURAL, (sē-zū'-răl) *a.* Relating to the poetical figure, or to the pause of the voice.
CÆRULE, (sē'-rule) *n. s.* See CERULE, and CERULEAN.
CAFTAN, (kăf'-tăn) *n. s.* A Persian or Turkish vest or garment.
CAG, (kăg) *n. s.* A barrel or wooden vessel, containing four or five gallons.
CAGE, (kāje) *n. s.* An inclosure of twigs or wire, for birds; a place for wild beasts; a prison for petty malefactors.
To CAGE, (kāje) *v. a.* To inclose in a cage.
CAIQUE, (kă-ēēk') *n. s.* A skiff or sloop belonging to a galley.
CAIL. See KAIL.
CAIMAN, (kă'-măn) *n. s.* The American name of a crocodile.
To CAJOLE, (kă-jōle') *v. a.* To flatter; to sooth; to coax.
CAJOLER, (kă-jō'-lĕr) *n. s.* A flatterer.
CAJOLERY, (kă-jō-lĕr-rē) *n. s.* Flattery.
CAISSON, (kā'-ēēs-sŭn) *n. s.* A chest of bombs or powder; a wooden case, in which the piers of bridges are built within the water.
CAITIFF, (kā'-tif) *n. s.* A mean villain; a despicable knave.
CAITIFF, (kā-tif) *a.* Base; servile.
CAIRN, (kārn) *n. s.* A heap of stones.
CAKE, (kāke) *n. s.* A kind of delicate bread; bread baked in a flat form.
To CAKE, (kāke) *v. a.* To force into concretions.
To CAKE, (kāke) *v. n.* To harden.
CALABASH, (kăl'-ă-băsh) *n. s.* A species of a large gourd.
CALAMANCO, (kăl-ă-măng'-kō) *n. s.* A kind of woollen stuff.
CALAMIFEROUS, (kăl'-ă-mif'-ĕ-rŭs) *a.* Producing reed or canes.
CALAMINE, (kăl'-ă-mine) *n. s.* Or *Lapis Calaminaris.* A sort of stone or mineral, containing zinc, iron, and sometimes other substances.
CALAMITOUS, (kă-lăm'-ĕ-tŭs) *a.* Involved in calamity; full of misery.
CALAMITOUSNESS, (kă-lăm'-ĕ-tŭs-nĕs) *n. s.* Misery; distress.
CALAMITY, (kă-lăm'-ĕ-tē) *n. s.* Misfortune; misery.
CALAMUS, (kăl'-ă-mŭs) *n. s.* A sort of reed, or sweet-scented wood.
CALASH, (kă-lăsh') *n. s.* A small carriage of pleasure; a covering to protect the head of a lady full dressed.
CALCAREOUS, (kăl-kā'-rē-ŭs) *a.* Partaking of the nature of calx or lime.
CALCAVELLA, (kăl-kă-vĕl'-lă) *n. s.* A superior kind of Lisbon wine.
CALCEATED, (kăl'-shē-ā-tĕd) *a.* Shod.
CALCEDONIUS, (kăl-sē-dō'-nē-ŭs) } *n. s.*
CALCEDONY, (kăl'-sē-dō-nē) } A precious stone of the agate kind.
CALCINABLE, (kăl'-sē-nă-bl) *a.* That which may be calcined.
To CALCINATE, (kăl'-sē-nāte) To CALCINE.
CALCINATION, (kăl-sē-nā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Such a management of bodies by fire, as renders them reducible to powder; chemical pulverization.
CALCINATORY, (kăl-sĭn'-ă-tŭr-ē) *n. s.* A vessel used in calcination.
To CALCINE, (kăl-sine') *v. a.* To burn to a calx, or substance easily reducible to powder; to burn up.
To CALCINE, (kăl-sine') *v. n.* To become a calx by heat.
CALCOGRAPHY. See CHALCOGRAPHY.
CALCULABLE, (kăl'-kū-lă-bl) *a.* That which may be estimated or computed.
To CALCULATE, (kăl'-kū-lāte) *v. a.* To compute; to reckon; to adjust.
To CALCULATE, (kăl'-kū-lāte) *v. n.* To make a computation.
CALCULATION, (kăl-kū-lā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The art of numbering; a reckoning; the result of an arithmetical operation.
CALCULATIVE, (kăl'-kū-lā-tive) *a.* Belonging to calculation.
CALCULATOR, (kăl'-kū-lā-tŭr) *n. s.* A computer; a reckoner.
CALCULATORY, (kăl'-kū-lā-tŭr-ē) *a.* Belonging to calculation.
CALCULE, (kăl'-kūle) *n. s.* Reckoning.
CALCULOSE, (kăl-kū-lōse') } *a.* Stony;
CALCULOUS, (kăl'-kū-lŭs) } gritty.
CALCULUS, (kăl'-kū-lŭs) *n. s.* The stone in the bladder.
CALDRON, (kăwl'-drŭn) *n. s.* A pot; a boiler.
CALEFACTION, (kăl-ē-făk'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of heating; the state of being heated.
CALEFACTIVE, (kăl-ē-făk'-tiv) *a.* That which makes any thing hot.
CALEFACTORY, (kăl-ē-făk'-tŭr-ē) *a.* That which heats.
To CALEFY, (kăl'-ē-fi) *v. n.* To grow hot.
To CALEFY, (kăl'-ē-fi) *v. a.* To make warm or hot.
CALENDAR, (kăl'-ĕn-dĕr) *n. s.* A register of the year, in which the months and stated times are marked, as festivals and holidays, &c.
To CALENDAR, (kăl'-ĕn-dĕr) *v. a.* To enter in a calendar.
To CALENDER, (kăl'-ĕn-dĕr) *v. a.* To dress cloth.
CALENDER, (kăl'-ĕn-dĕr) *n. s.* A hot press, in which clothiers smooth their cloth; the workman who manages the machine.
CALENDER, (kăl'-ĕn-dĕr) *n. s.* The name of a sort of dervises in Turkey and Persia.
CALENDERER, (kăl'-ĕn-dĕr-ĕr) *n. s.* The person who calenders.

CALENDS, (kăl'-ĕndz) *n. s.* The first day of every month among the Romans.

CALENTURE, (kăl'-ĕn-tŭre) *n. s.* A distemper peculiar to sailors in hot climates; wherein they imagine the sea to be green fields.

CALF, (kaf) *n. s.* The young of a cow; a dolt; a stupid wretch; the thick part of the leg.

CALIBER, (kăl'-ĕ-bĕr) *n. s.* The bore of a gun.

CALIBRE, (kă-lēebr') *n. s.* The figurative meaning of the preceding word, as applied to the capacity or compass of mind.

CALICE, (kăl'-lis) *n. s.* See CHALICE.

CALICO, (kăl'-ĕ-kō) *n. s.* A stuff made of cotton.

CALICO-*Printer*, (kăl'-ĕ-kō) *n. s.* The manufacturer of printed linens.

CALID, (kăl'-id) *a.* Hot.

CALIDITY, (kă-lid'-dĕ-tē) *n. s.* Heat.

CALIDUCT, (kăl'-ĕ-dŭkt) *n. s.* That which conveys heat; a stove.

CALIF, (kă'-lif) *n. s.* See CALIPH.

CALIGATION, (kăl-lĕ-gā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Darkness; cloudiness.

CALIGINOUS, (kă-lidje'-ĕ-nŭs) *a.* Obscure; dim.

CALIGINOUSNESS, (kă-lidje'-ĕ-nŭs-nĕs) *n. s.* Darkness; obscurity.

CALIGRAPHICK, (kăl'-lĕ-grăf'-ik) } *n. s.*
CALIGRAPHY, (kă-lig'-gră-fē) } Beautiful writing.

CALIPASH, (kăl-ĕ-păsh') } *n. s.* Terms of
CALIPEE, (kăl-ĕ-pēē') } cookery in dressing a turtle.

CALIPH, (kă'-lif) *n. s.* A title assumed by the successors of Mahomet among the Saracens.

CALIPHATE, (kăl'-ĕ-fāte) *n. s.* The government of the caliph.

CALIVER, (kăl'-ĕ-vĕr) *n. s.* A hand-gun; a harquebuse.

CALIX, (kă'-liks) *n. s.* A cup.

To CALK, (kawk) *v. a.* To stop the leaks of a ship.

CALKER, (kawk-ĕr) *n. s.* The workman that stops the leaks of a ship.

CALKIN, (kăl'-kin) *n. s.* A part prominent from a horse-shoe, to secure the horse from falling.

CALKING-IRON, (kawk'-ing-ī-rŭn) *n. s.* A chisel used in chalking a ship.

To CALL, (kawl) *v. a.* To name; to summon; to convoke; to summon judicially; to summon by command. In the theological sense, To inspire with ardours of piety; to invoke; to appeal to; to resume any thing that is in other hands.

To CALL, (kawl) *v. n.* To stop without intention of staying; to make a short visit; *To call upon*, to implore.

CALL, (kawl) *n. s.* A vocal address of summons; requisition authoritative and publick; divine vocation; a summons from heaven; authority; command; a demand; an instrument to call birds; a sort of pipe used by the boatswain to summon the sailors; a nomination. In parliamentary language, An enquiry what members are absent without leave.

CALLER, (kawl'-ĕr) *n. s.* He who calls.

CALLET, (kăl'-lĕt) *n. s.* A trull, or a scold.

To CALLET, (kăl'-lĕt) *v. n.* To rail; to scold.

CALLIDITY, (kăl-lid'-dĕ-tē) *n. s.* Craftiness.

CALLIGRAPHY. See CALIGRAPHY.

CALLING, (kawl'-ling) *n. s.* Vocation; profession; proper station or employment; class of persons united by the same employment; divine vocation.

CALLIPERS, (kăl'-lĕ-pĕrz) *n. s.* Compasses with bowed shanks.

CALLOSITY, (kăl-lŏs'-sĕ-tē) *n. s.* A kind of swelling without pain.

CALLOT. See CALOTTE.

CALLOUS, (kăl'-lŭs) *a.* Indurated; hardened; insensible.

CALLOUSNESS, (kăl'-lŭs-nĕs) *n. s.* Hardness; insensibility.

CALLOW, (kăl'-lō) *a.* Unfledged; naked.

CALLUS, (kăl'-lŭs) *n. s.* An induration of the fibres; the hard substance by which broken bones are united.

CALM, (kăm) *a.* Quiet; serene; undisturbed.

CALM, (kăm) *n. s.* Serenity; quiet; repose.

To CALM, (kăm) *v. a.* To still; to pacify.

CALMLY, (kăm'-lē) *ad.* Serenely; without passions.

CALMNESS, (kăm'-nĕs) *n. s.* Tranquillity; mildness.

CALMY, (kă'-mē) *a.* Calm.

CALOMEL, (kăl'-ō-mĕl) *n. s.* Mercury six times sublimed.

CALORIFICK, (kăl-ō-rif'-ik) *a.* Heating.

CALOTTE, (kăl-lŏt) *n. s.* A cap or coif, worn as an ecclesiastical ornament in France.

CALOYERS, (kăl'-lŏē-ers) *n. s.* Monks of the Greek church.

CALTROP, } (kăl'-trŏp) *n. s.* An instru-
CALTHROP, } ment made with four spikes, so that when thrown on the ground one of them points upright, to wound horses' feet; a plant, the fruit of which is armed with strong prickles.

To CALVE, (kav) *v. n.* To bring forth a calf.

To CALVER, (kă'-vĕr) *v. n.* To shrink by cutting, and not fall to pieces.

CALVINISM, (kăl'-vin-izm) *n. s.* The doctrine of Calvin.

CALVINIST, (kăl'-vin-ist) *n. s.* He who holds the doctrine of Calvin.

CALVINISTICAL, (kăl-vin-is-tĕ-kăl) }
CALVINISTICK, (kăl-vin-is'-tik) } *a* Relating to Calvinism.

CALVISH, (kă'-vish) *a.* Like a calf.

CALVITY, (kăl-vĕ-tē) *n. s.* Baldness.

To CALUMNIATE, (kă-lŭm'-nē-āte) *v. n.* To accuse falsely.

To CALUMNIATE, (kȧ-lŭm'-nē-āte) *v. a.* To slander.
CALUMNIATION, (kȧ-lŭm-nē-ā'-shŭn) *n. s.* A malicious and false representation.
CALUMNIATOR, (kȧ-lŭm'-nē-ā-tŭr) *n. s.* A slanderer.
CALUMNIATORY, (kȧ-lŭm'-nē-ā-tŭr-ē) *a.* False; slanderous.
CALUMNIOUS, (kȧ-lŭm'-nē-ŭs) *a.* Slanderous.
CALUMNY, (kȧl'-ŭm-nē) *n. s.* Slander; false charge.
CALX, (kȧlks) *n. s.* Any thing that is reduced to powder by burning.
CALYCLE, (kȧl'-ē-kl) *n. s.* A small bud of a plant.
CAMAIEU, (kȧ-mȧ'-yōō) *n. s.* A stone with various figures and representations of landscapes, formed by nature.
CAMBIST, (kȧm'-bist) *n. s.* A person skilled in exchanges.
CAMBLET. See CAMELOT.
CAMBRICK, (kame'-brik) *n. s.* A kind of fine linen, used for ruffles, &c.
CAME, (kȧme) The preterite of *To come.*
CAMEL, (kȧm'-ēl) *n. s.* An animal very common in Arabia, Judea, and the neighbouring countries.
CAMELOPARD, (kȧ-mēl'-lō-pard) *n. s.* An Abyssinian animal, which has a head and neck like a camel, and is spotted like a pard.
CAMELOT, } (kȧm'-lēt) *n. s.* A stuff originally made of silk and camel's hair, but now with wool and silk.
CAMLET, }
CAMERA OBSCURA, (kȧm'-ē-rȧ-ŏb-skū'-rȧ) *n. s.* An optical machine used in a darkened chamber, so that the light coming only through a double convex glass, objects opposite are represented inverted upon any white matter placed in the focus of the glass.
CAMERADE, *n. s.* See COMRADE.
To CAMERATE, (kȧm'-ēr-āte) *v. a.* To ciel or vault.
CAMERATED, (kȧm'-ēr-ā-tēd) *a.* Arched.
CAMERATION, (kȧm-ēr-ā'-shŭn) *n. s.* A vaulting or arching.
CAMISADO, (kȧm-ē-sȧ'-dō) *n. s.* An attack made by soldiers in the dark; on which occasion they put their shirts outward, to be seen by each other.
CAMLET, (kȧm'-lēt) See CAMELOT.
CAMOMILE, (kȧm'-ō-mile) *n. s.* A flower.
CAMP, (kȧmp) *n. s.* The order of tents, placed by armies when they keep the field.
To CAMP, (kȧmp) See *To* ENCAMP.
CAMPANULA, (kȧm-pȧn'-ū-lȧ) *n. s.* The bell-flower.
CAMPAIGN, (kȧm-pane') *n. s.* A large, open, level ground; the time for which an army keeps the field.
To CAMPAIGN, (kȧm-pane') *v. n.* To serve in a campaign.
CAMPANOLOGY, (kȧm-pȧ-nŏl'-ō-jē) *n. s.* The art of ringing bells.
CAMPANIFORM, (cȧm-pȧn'-nē-fŏrm) *a.* Flowers in the shape of a bell.
CAMPANULATE, (kȧm-pȧn'-ū-lāte) *a.* Campaniform; of the form of bells.
CAMPESTRAL, (kȧm-pēs'-trȧl) *a.* Growing in fields.
CAMPHIRE-*Tree*, (kȧm'-fīr) *n. s.* A tree which grows in the isle of Borneo, and in Japan.
CAMPHORATE, (kȧm'-fō-rāte) } *a.* Im-
CAMPHORATED, (kȧm'-fō-rā-tēd) } pregnated with camphire.
CAMPING, (kȧmp'-ing) *n. s.* The act of playing at foot-ball.
CAN, (kȧn) *n. s.* A cup.
To CAN, (kȧn) *v. n.* To be able. It expresses the potential mood; as, I *can* do it.
CANAILLE, (kȧ-nale') *n. s.* The lowest people; the dregs of the people.
CANAL, (kȧ-nal') *n. s.* Any tract or course of water made by art; a conduit through which any of the juices of the body flow.
CANAL-COAL, (kȧn'-nȧl-kōle) *n. s.* A fine kind of coal, dug up in England.
CANARY, (kȧ-nȧ'-rē) *n. s.* Wine brought from the Canaries; sack; an old dance.
CANARY-BIRD, (kȧ-nȧ'-rē-bērd) *n. s.* An excellent singing bird.
To CANCEL, (kȧn'-sēl) *v. a.* To cross a writing; to efface; to obliterate in general.
CANCELLATED, (kȧn'-sēl-lā-tēd) *a.* Cross-barred.
CANCELLATION, (kȧn-sēl-lā'-shŭn) *n. s.* An expunging of the contents of an instrument.
CANCER, (kȧn'-sēr) *n. s.* A crabfish; the sign of the summer solstice; a virulent swelling, or sore.
To CANCERATE, (kȧn'-sēr-rāte) *v. n.* To become a cancer.
CANCERATION, (kȧn-sēr-rā'-shŭn) *n. s.* A growing cancerous.
CANCEROUS, (kȧn'-sēr-rŭs) *a.* Having the qualities of a cancer.
CANCEROUSNESS, (kȧn'-sēr-rŭs-nēs) *n. s.* The state of being cancerous.
CANCRIFORM, (kȧng'-krē-fŏrm) *a.* The same as CANCEROUS.
CANCRINE, (kȧng'-krin) *a.* Having the qualities of a crab.
CANDENT, (kȧn'-dent) *a.* Hot.
CANDICANT, (kȧn'-dē-kȧnt) *a.* Growing white; whitish.
CANDID, (kȧn'-did) *a.* White; ingenuous; sincere; free from prejudice or malice.
CANDIDATE, (kȧn'-dē-date) *n. s.* A competitor; one that proposes himself for advancement.
CANDIDLY, (kȧn'-did-lē) *ad.* Fairly; openly.
CANDIDNESS, (kȧn'-did-nēs) *n. s.* Ingenuousness.
To CANDIFY, (kȧn'-dē-fī) *v. a.* To whiten.
CANDLE, (kȧn'-dl) *n. s.* A light made of wax or tallow; light, or luminary.
CANDLEHOLDER, (kȧn'-dl-hōld-ēr) *n. s.* He that holds the candle.
CANDLELIGHT, (kȧn'-dl-līte) *n. s.* The light of a candle.
CANDLEMAS, (kȧn'-dl-mȧs) *n. s.* The

feasts of the purification of the Blessed Virgin, which was formerly celebrated with many lights in churches.

CANDLESTICK, (kăn'-dl-stik) *n. s.* The instrument that holds candles.

CANDOUR, (kăn'-dur) *n. s.* Ingenuousness; openness; fairness in judging.

To CANDY, (kăn'-dē) *v. a.* To conserve with sugar; to form into congelations; to incrust with congelations.

To CANDY, (kăn'-dē) *v. n.* To grow congealed.

CANE, (kane) *n. s.* A strong Indian reed; the plant which yields the sugar; a walking staff.

To CANE, (kane) *v. a.* To beat with a cane.

CANICULA, (kă-nik'-ū-lă) *n. s.* The dog-star.

CANICULAR, (kă-nik'-ū-lăr) *a.* Belonging to the dog-star.

CANINE, (kă-nine') *a.* Having the properties of a dog.

CANISTER, (kăn'-is-tĕr) *n. s.* A small basket; a vessel of tin, &c. in which tea or coffee is laid up.

CANKER, (kăng'-kĕr) *n. s.* A worm that preys upon fruits; a fly that preys upon fruits; any thing that corrupts or consumes; the rust of metals; an eating or corroding humour; corrosion; virulence; a disease in trees.

To CANKER, (kăng'-kĕr) *v. n.* To grow corrupt; to decay by corrosion.

To CANKER, (kăng'-kĕr) *v. a.* To corrupt; to corrode; to infect; to pollute.

CANKERBIT, (kăng'-kĕr-bit) *part. a.* Bitten with an envenomed tooth.

CANKERED, (kăng'-kĕrd) *a.* Crabbed; uncivil; morose in temper.

CANKEROUS, (kăng'-kĕr-ŭs) *a.* Corroding like a canker.

CANNABINE, (kăn'-nă-bine) *a.* Hempen.

CANNIBAL, (kăn'-nē-băl) *n. s.* A man-eater.

CANNIBALISM, (kăn'-nē-băl-izm) *n. s.* The properties of a cannibal.

CANNON, (kăn'-nŏn) *n. s.* A great gun for battery.

CANNON-BALL, (kăn'-nŏn-bawl') } *n. s.* The
CANNON-SHOT, (kăn'-nŏn-shŏt') } balls which are shot from great guns.

CANNON-PROOF, (kăn'-nŏn-proof) *n. s.* Proof against cannon; safe from cannon.

To CANNONADE, (kăn-nŏn-nade') *v. a.* To batter or attack with great guns.

CANNONADE, (kăn-nŏn-nade') *n. s.* An attack or battering by cannon.

CANNONEER, (kăn-nŏn-neer') *n. s.* The engineer that manages the cannon.

CANNOT, (kăn'-nŏt) *v. n.* A word compounded of *can* and *not*, noting inability.

CANOE, (kă-noo') *n. s.* A boat made by cutting the trunk of a tree into a hollow vessel.

CANON, (kăn'-ŭn) *n. s.* A rule; a law; the laws made by ecclesiastical councils; the received books of Holy Scripture; a dignitary in cathedral churches. *Canons Regular*, Such as are placed in monasteries. *Canons Secular*, Such as were placed in collegiate churches. An instrument used in sewing up wounds; a large sort of printing letter. In musick, The name of a composition, in which the parts follow each other.

CANONESS, (kăn'-ŭn-nĕs) *n. s.* In popish countries, women living after the example of secular canons.

CANONICAL, (kă-nŏn'-ē-kăl) *a.* According to the canon; constituting the canon; regular; stated; spiritual; ecclesiastical.

CANONICALLY, (kă-nŏn'-ē-kăl-lē) *ad.* In a manner agreeable to the canon.

CANONICALNESS, (kă-nŏn'-ē-kăl-nĕs) *n. s.* The quality of being canonical.

CANONICALS, (kă-nŏn'-ē-kălz) *n. s.* The full dress of a clergyman.

CANONICATE, (kă-nŏn'-ē-kăte) *n. s.* The office of a canon.

CANONIST, (kăn'-nō-nist) *n. s.* A man versed in the ecclesiastical laws.

CANONISTICK, (kăn'-nō-nist'-ik) *a.* With the knowledge of a canonist.

CANONIZATION, (kăn-nō-nī-zā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of declaring any man a saint; the state of being sainted.

To CANONIZE, (kăn'-nō-nize) *v. a.* To declare any man a saint.

CANONRY, (kăn'-ŭn-rē) } *n. s.* A be-
CANONSHIP, (kăn'-ŭn-ship) } nefice in some cathedral or collegiate church.

CANOPIED, (kăn'-ō-pēd) *a.* Covered with a canopy.

CANOPY, (kăn'-ō-pē) *n. s.* A covering of state over a throne or bed; the label or projecting moulding which surrounds the heads of Gothic arches.

To CANOPY, (kăn'-ō-pē) *v. a.* To cover with a canopy.

CANOROUS, (kă-nō'-rŭs) *a.* Musical; tuneful.

CANOROUSNESS, (kă-nō'-rŭs-nĕs) *n. s.* Musicalness.

CANT, (kănt) *n. s.* A corrupt dialect; a whining pretension to goodness in affected terms; hypocritical manner of speech; barbarous jargon; slang.

To CANT, (kănt) *v. n.* To talk in the jargon of particular professions, or in any kind of affected language.

To CANT, (kănt) *v. a.* To sell by auction; to bid a price at an auction.

CANTATA, (kăn-tā'-tă) *n. s.* A song, intermixed with recitatives and airs.

CANTEEN, (kăn-tēen') *n. s.* A vessel of tin, used for carrying liquors to supply soldiers in camp.

CANTATION, (kăn-tā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of singing.

CANTER, (kăn'-tĕr) *n. s.* A term of reproach for hypocrites.

CANTER, (kăn'-tĕr) *n. s.* An easy gallop.

To CANTER, (kăn'-tĕr) *v. n.* To gallop easily or gently.

CANTHARIDES, (kăn-*thăr*'-ē-dēz) *n. s. plural.* Spanish flies used in medicine to produce blisters.

CANTHUS, (kăn'-thŭs) *n. s.* The corner of the eye.

CANTICLE, (kăn'-tĕ-kl) *n. s.* A song; a division of a poem; a canto; the term generally applied to the song of Solomon.

CANTILIVERS, (kăn-te-lĕ'-vĕrz) *n. s.* In architecture, A kind of cornice formed of modillions; pieces of wood framed into the front or sides of an house, to sustain the moulding over it.

CANTINGLY, (kănt'-ĭng-lĕ) *ad.* In a canting manner.

CANTLE, (kăn'-tl) *n. s.* A fragment; a portion.

To CANTLE, (kăn'-tl) *v. a.* To cut in pieces.

CANTLET, (kănt'-lĕt) *n. s.* A piece.

CANTO, (kăn'-tō) *n. s.* A book or section of a poem; the treble part of a musical composition.

CANTON, (kăn'-tŭn) *n. s.* A small parcel of land; a small community or clan. In heraldry, The *canton* is that which occupies only a *corner* of a shield.

To CANTON, (kăn'-tŭn) *v. a.* To divide into little parts.

To CANTONIZE, (kăn'-tŭn-ize) *v. a.* To parcel out into small divisions.

CANTONMENT, (kăn'-tŭn-ment) *n. s.* That distinct situation, which soldiers occupy, when quartered in different parts of a town.

CANTY, (kăn'-tē) *a.* Cheerful; talkative.

CANVASS, (kăn'-văs) *n. s.* A kind of linen cloth for sails, painting cloths, tents; the act of sifting voices, previously to voting.

To CANVASS, (kăn'-văs) *v. n.* To sift; to examine; to debate.

To CANVASS, (kăn'-văs) *v. a.* To solicit votes.

CANVASSER, (kăn'-văs-ẽr) *n. s.* He who solicits votes.

CANY, (kā'-nē) *a.* Full of canes; consisting of canes.

CANZONET, (kăn-zō-nĕt') *n. s.* A little song.

CAP, (kăp) *n. s.* The garment that covers the head; the ensign of the cardinalate; the topmost part. *Cap of a great gun*, A piece of lead laid over the touch-hole, to preserve the prime. *Cap of maintenance*, One of the regalia carried before the king at the coronation.

To CAP, (kăp) *v. a.* To cover on the top.

CAP-A-PIE, (kăp-ă-pē') *ad.* From head to foot; all over.

CAP-PAPER, (kăp'-pā-pẽr) *n. s.* A sort of coarse brownish paper.

CAPABILITY, (kā-pā-bĭl'-ĕ-tē) *n. s.* Capacity.

CAPABLE, (kā'-pā-bl) *a.* Sufficient to contain; endued with sufficient powers; intelligent; intellectually capacious; susceptible; qualified for; without any natural impediment.

CAPABLENESS, (kā'-pā-bl-nĕs) *n. s.* The quality or state of being capable.

To CAPACIFY, (kā-pās'-sĕ-fī) *v. a.* To qualify.

CAPACIOUS, (kā-pā'-shē-ŭs) *a.* Wide; large; extensive.

CAPACIOUSLY, (kā-pā'-shē-ŭs-lē) *ad.* In a wide or capacious manner.

CAPACIOUSNESS, (kā-pā'-shē-ŭs-nĕs) *n. s.* The power of holding or receiving.

To CAPACITATE, (kā-pās'-ĕ-tāte) *v. a.* To make capable.

CAPACITY, (kā-pās'-ĕ-tē) *n. s.* The power of holding or containing; room; space; the power of the mind; power; ability; state; condition.

CAPARISON, (kā-pār'-ĕ-zŭn) *n. s.* A cover for a horse, spread over his furniture.

To CAPARISON, (kā-pār'-ĕ-zŭn) *v. a.* To dress in caparisons; to dress pompously.

CAPE, (kāpe) *n. s.* Headland; promontory; the neck-piece of a coat or cloak.

CAPER, (kā'-pẽr) *n. s.* A leap; a jump. *Caper-cutting*, Dancing in a frolicksome manner.

CAPER, (kā'-pẽr) *n. s.* The bud or flower of the caper bush, much used for pickles.

To CAPER, (kā'-pẽr) *v. n.* To dance frolicksomely; to skip for merriment; to dance.

CAPIAS, (kā'-pē-ăs) *n. s.* In law, A writ or process, of which there are two kinds: the one before judgement to take the body of the defendant; and the other a writ of execution after judgement.

CAPILLACEOUS, (kăp-pĭl-lā'-shē-ŭs) *a.* Capillary; an epithet for any thing resembling hair.

CAPILLAIRE, (kăp-pĭl-lāre') *n. s.* A syrup extracted from maiden-hair.

CAPILLAMENT, (kă-pĭl'-lă-ment) *n. s.* In botany, Small threads or hairs which grow up in the middle of a flower.

CAPILLARY, (kăp'-pĭl-lă-rē) *a.* Resembling hairs; small; minute; applied to the extreme ramifications of the arteries and other vessels of the body.

CAPILLARY, (kăp'-pĭl-lă-rē) *n. s.* A small tube; or a small blood vessel.

CAPILLATION, (kăp-pĭl-lā'-shŭn) *n. s.* An extreme ramification of vessels.

CAPITAL, (kăp'-ĕ-tăl) *a.* Relating to the head; criminal to a degree affecting the life; chief; principal; metropolitan; applied to the large letters, such as are written at the beginnings or heads of books; *Capital stock*, the principal or original stock of a trader, or company.

CAPITAL, (kăp'-ĕ-tăl) *n. s.* The upper part of a pillar; the chief city of a nation; the stock or fund which a trader employs in commerce; a large letter.

CAPITALIST, (kăp'-ĕ-tăl-ĭst) *n. s.* He who possesses a capital fund.

CAPITALLY, (kăp'-ĕ-tăl-lē) *ad.* In a capital manner.

CAPITATION, (kăp-ĕ-tā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Numeration by heads; taxation on each individual.

CAPITE, (kăp'-ĕ-tē) *n. s.* A tenure which holdeth immediately of the king.

CAPITOL, (kăp'-ĕ-tŏl) *n. s.* The temple of Jupiter Capitolinus at Rome.

CAPITULAR, (kă-pit'-ū-lăr) *n. s.* The statutes of a chapter; a member of a chapter.

CAPITULARLY, (kă-pit'-ū-lăr-lē) *ad.* In the form of an ecclesiastical chapter.

CAPITULARY, (kă-pit'-ū-lă-rē) *a.* Relating to the chapter of a cathedral.

To CAPITULATE, (kă-pit'-ū-late) *v. n.* To draw up in heads; or articles; to confederate; to yield on certain stipulations.

CAPITULATION, (kă-pit-ū-lă'-shŭn) *n. s.* Stipulation; reduction into heads.

CAPITULATOR, (kă-pit'-ū-lă-tŭr) *n. s.* He who capitulates.

CAPITULE, (kăp'-ē-tūle) *n. s.* A summary.

CAPIVI-TREE, (kă-pē'-vē-tree) *n. s.* The Copaiba; a tree which grows in the Spanish West Indies, yielding a balsam.

CAPNOMANCY, (kăp'-nō-măn-sē) *n. s.* Divination by the flying of smoke.

CAPON, (kā'-pn) *n. s.* A castrated cock.

CAPONNIERE, (kăp-pŏn-yāre') *n. s.* In fortification, A covered lodgement, of about four or five feet broad, encompassed with a little parapet.

CAPOT, (kă-pŏt') *n. s.* Is when one party wins all the tricks of cards at the game of picquet.

CAPOUCH, (kă-pŏŭtsh') *n. s.* A monk's hood.

CAPREOLATE, (kă-prē'-ō-late) *a.* A term applied to such plants as turn, wind, and creep along the ground, by means of their tendrils.

CAPRICE, (kă-prēese') *n. s.* Freak; fancy; whim.

CAPRICIOUS, (kă-prish'-ŭs) *a.* Whimsical; fanciful.

CAPRICIOUSLY, (kă-prish'-ŭs-lē) *ad.* Whimsically.

CAPRICIOUSNESS, (kă-prish'-ŭs-nĕs) *n. s.* Caprice; whimsicalness.

CAPRICCIO, (kă-prē'-tshē-ō) *n. s.* In musick, A loose irregular species of composition.

CAPRICCIOSO, (kă-prē-tshē-ō'-zō) In musick, A term to express that the movement is to be played in a fantastick free style.

CAPRICORN, (kăp'-prē-kŏrn) One of the signs of the zodiac; the winter solstice.

CAPRIFICATION, (kă'-prē-fē-kă'-shŭn) *n. s.* A method of ripening the fruits of fig-trees.

CAPRIOLE, (kăp'-rē-ōle) *n. s.* *Caprioles* are leaps such as a horse makes in one and the same place, without advancing forwards; a dance.

CAPSICUM, (kăp'-sē-kŭm) *n. s.* A guinea pepper.

CAPSTAN, (kăp'-stăn) *n. s.* A cylinder, to wind up any great weight.

CAPSULE, (kăp'-sūle) *n. s.* A cell in plants for the reception of seeds.

CAPSULAR, (kăp'-sū-lăr) } *a.* Hollow
CAPSULARY, (kăp'-sū-lă-rē) } like a chest.

CAPSULATE, (kăp'-sū-late) } *a.* In-
CAPSULATED, (kăp'-sū-lā-tĕd) } closed or in a box.

CAPTAIN, (kăp'-tăne) *n. s.* A chief commander; the chief of any number of men; a man skilled in war; the commander of a company in a regiment; the chief commander of a ship; *Captain General*, The commander in chief.

CAPTAINRY, (kăp'-tăn-rē) *n. s.* The chieftainship.

CAPTAINSHIP, (kăp'-tăn-ship) *n. s.* The post of a chief commander; the post of a captain.

CAPTATION, (kăp-tā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Courtship; flattery.

CAPTION, (kăp'-shŭn) *n. s.* In law, The act of taking any person by a judicial process.

CAPTIOUS, (kăp'-shē-ŭs) *a.* Given to cavils; insidious; ensnaring.

CAPTIOUSLY, (kăp'-shē-ŭs-lē) *ad.* In a captious manner.

CAPTIOUSNESS, (kăp'-shē-ŭs-nĕs) *n. s.* Inclination to find fault.

To CAPTIVATE, (kăp'-tē-vāte) *v. a.* To take prisoner; to charm; to enslave.

CAPTIVATION, (kăp-tē-vā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of taking one captive.

CAPTIVE, (kăp'-tiv) *n. s.* One taken in war; one charmed by beauty.

CAPTIVE, (kăp'-tiv) *a.* Made prisoner.

CAPTIVITY, (kăp-tiv'-ē-tē) *n. s.* Subjection by the fate of war; bondage; slavery.

CAPTOR, (kăp'-tŭr) *n. s.* He that takes a prisoner or a prize.

CAPTURE, (kăp'-tŭre) *n. s.* The act of taking any thing; the thing taken; a prize.

To CAPTURE, (kăp'-tŭre) *v. a.* To take as a prize.

CAPUCHIN, (kăp-ū-sheen') *n. s.* A female garment, consisting of a cloak and hood; a pigeon whose head is covered with feathers.

CAPUCHIN, (kăp-ū-sheen') *n. s.* From the *capuchon*, or cowl, with which they covered their heads; one of the order of St. Francis.

CAR, (kăr) *n. s.* A small carriage of burden; a charriot of war, or triumph. The Charles's-wain, or Bear; a constellation.

CARABINE, (kăr'-ă-bin) } *n. s.* A small
CARBINE, (kăr-bine) } sort of fire-arm, between the pistol and the musket.

CARABINEER, (kăr-ă-bin-ēre') *n. s.* A sort of light horse carrying carabines.

CARACK, (kăr'-ăk) *n. s.* A large ship of burden.

CARACOLE, (kăr'-ă-kōle) *n. s.* An oblique tread of a horse.

To CARACOLE, (kăr'-ă-kōle) *v. n.* To move in caracoles.

CARAT, (kăr'-ăt) } *n. s.* A weight of four
CARACT, (kăr'-ăkt) } grains.

CARAVAN, (kăr-ă-văn') *n. s.* A troop of merchants or pilgrims, as they travel in the East.

CARAVANSARY, (kăr-ă-văn'-să-rē) *n. s.* A house built in the eastern countries for travellers.

CARAWAY, (kăr'-ă-wā) *n. s.* A spice plant.

CARBON, (kăr'-bŏn) *n. s.* In chemistry, a

simple body, black, sonorous, and brittle; obtained from various substances, generally by volatilising their other constituent parts.

CARBONACEOUS, (kăr-bo-nā'-shē-ŭs) *a.* Containing carbon.

CARBONADO, (kăr-bo-nā'-do) *n. s.* Meat cut across, to be broiled upon the coals.

To CARBONADO, (kăr-bo-nā'-do) *v. a.* To broil upon the coals.

CARBONICK, (kăr-bŏn'-ĭk) *a.* Relating to carbon.

CARBUNCLE, (kăr'-bŭng-kl) *n. s.* A jewel shining in the dark; a round, hard, and painful tumour, which soon mortifies.

CARBUNCLED, (kăr'-bŭng-kld) *a.* Set with carbuncles; spotted; deformed with carbuncles.

CARBUNCULAR, (kăr-bŭng'-kū-lăr) *a.* Belonging to a carbuncle.

CARBUNCULATION, (kăr-bŭng-kū-lā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The blasting of young buds of trees or plants.

CARCANET, (kăr'-kā-nĕt) *n. s.* A chain or collar of jewels.

CARCASS, (kăr'-kăs) *n. s.* A dead body of any animal; body, in a ludicrous sense; the decayed parts of any thing; the main parts, naked, without completion. In gunnery, A kind of bomb.

CARCELAGE, (kăr'-sē-lăje) *n. s.* Prison fees.

CARCERAL, (kăr'-sē-răl) *a.* Belonging to a prison.

CARCINOMA, (kăr-sē-nō'-mă) *n. s.* A particular ulcer; also a disorder in the horny coat of the eye.

CARCINOMATOUS, (kăr-sē-nō'-mă-tŭs) *a.* Cancerous.

CARD, (kărd) *n. s.* Pieces of pasteboard of an oblong form, marked with four different figures or suits, used in playing various games; the instrument with which wool is combed. *Card of the compass*, the circular paper on which the points of the compass are projected.

To CARD, (kărd) *v. a.* To comb; to mingle together; to disentangle.

To CARD, (kărd) *v. n.* To game.

CARD-TABLE, (kărd'-tā-bl) *n. s.* The table appropriated to those who play at cards.

CARDAMINE, (kăr'-dă-mīne) *n. s.* The plant lady's-smock.

CARDAMOMUM, (kăr'-dă-mŭm) *n. s.* A medicinal seed, of the aromatick kind, brought from the East Indies.

CARDER, (kărd'-ĕr) *n. s.* One that cards wool; one that plays much at cards.

CARDIACAL, (kăr-dī'-ă-kăl) } *a.* Cordial.
CARDIACK, (kăr'-de-ăk) }

CARDIALGY, (kăr'-dē-ăl-jē) *n. s.* The heart-burn.

CARDINAL, (kăr'-dĭn-ăl) *n. s.* The highest dignitary in the Romish church next to the Pope; the name of a woman's cloak, red or scarlet, such as cardinals wear.

CARDINAL, (kăr'-dĭn-ăl) *a.* Chief; principal. *Cardinal virtues*, the four virtues, prudence, temperance, justice and fortitude. *Cardinal points*, the four principal divisions of the horizon, north, south, east, west. *Cardinal numbers*, such as express the numbers of things, as one, two, three, &c. in distinction from the *ordinal* first, second, third, &c.

CARDINALATE, (kăr'-dĭn-ăl-āte) } *n. s.*
CARDINALSHIP, (kăr'-dĭn-ăl-ship) } The office of a cardinal.

To CARDINALIZE, (kăr'-dĭn-ăl-īze) *v. a.* To make a cardinal.

CARDIOID, (kăr'-dē-ŏid) *n. s.* An algebraick curve, so called from its resemblance to a heart.

CARDMAKER, (kărd'-mā-kĕr) *n. s.* A maker of cards.

CARDMATCH, (kărd'-mătsh) *n. s.* A match made by dipping pieces of card in melted sulphur.

CARE, (kāre) *n. s.* Solicitude; caution; regard; the object of care.

To CARE, (kāre) *v. n.* To be anxious; to be inclined; to be affected with.

CARE-CRAZED, (kāre'-krāzd) *a.* Broken with care.

To CAREEN, (kă-rēen') *v. a* To lay a vessel on one side, in order to refit or trim the other side.

CAREER, (kă-rēer') *n. s.* The ground on which a race is run; a course; a race; height of speed; course of action.

To CAREER, (kă-rēer') *v. n.* To run with swift motion.

CAREFUL, (kāre'-fŭl) *a.* Anxious; provident; watchful; subject to perturbations.

CAREFULLY, (kāre'-fŭl-lē) *a.* In a manner that shews care; heedfully; providently; cautiously.

CAREFULNESS, (kāre'-fŭl-nĕs) *n. s.* Vigilance.

CARELESS, (kāre'-lĕs) *a.* Having no care; cheerful; undisturbed; unheeding; thoughtless; unmoved by.

CARELESSLY, (kāre'-lĕs-lē) *ad.* Negligently.

CARELESSNESS, (kāre'-lĕs-nĕs) *n. s.* Heedlessness.

To CARESS, (kă-rĕs') *v. a.* To endear; to fondle.

CARESS, (kă-rĕs') *n. s.* An act of endearment.

CARET, (kă'-rĕt) *n. s.* A note which shews where something interlined should be read.

CARGO, (kăr'-gō) *n. s.* The lading of a ship.

CARICATURE, (kă-rē-kă-tūre') *n. s.* A ridiculous representation of a person or circumstance, without loss of resemblance; an overcharged description.

To CARICATURE, (kă-rē-kă-tūre') *v. a.* To ridicule.

CARICATURIST, (kă'-rē-kă-tū'-rĭst) *n. s.* He who caricatures persons or things.

CARICOUS *Tumour*, (kăr'-rē-kŭs) *n. s.* A swelling in the form of a fig.

CARIES, (kā'-rē-ēz) *n. s.* That rottenness which is peculiar to a bone.

CARINATED, (kăr'-rē-nā-tĕd) *a.* A term

applied to leaves, the backs of which resemble the keel of a ship.

CARIOSITY, (kā-rē-ŏs'-ē-tē) *n. s.* Rottenness.

CARIOUS, (kā'-rē-ŭs) *a.* Rotten.

CARK, (kărk) *n. s.* Care; anxiety.

To CARK, (kărk) *v. n.* To be careful.

CARKING, (kărk'-ĭng) *n. s.* Care; anxiety.

CARLE, (kărl) *n. s.* A mean, rude, rough, brutal man.

CARLE, (kărl) *n. s.* A kind of hemp.

CARLINGS, (kăr'-lĭngz) *n. s.* Timbers of a ship on which the ledges rest, and the planks of the deck are made fast.

CARLISH, (kărl'-ĭsh) *a.* Churlish; rude.

CARLISHNESS, (kărl'-ĭsh-nĕs) *n. s.* Churlishness.

CARMAN, (kăr'-măn) *n. s.* A man who drives cars.

CARMELITE, (kăr'-mē-līte) *n. s.* A friar of the order of Mount Carmel.

CARMINATIVE, (kăr-mĭn'-ā-tĭv) *n. s.* So called, as having the power of a charm. Medicines to dispel wind.

CARMINE, (kăr'-mīne) *n. s.* A bright red or crimson colour, used by painters.

CARNAGE, (kăr'-nāje) *n. s.* Slaughter; heaps of flesh.

CARNAL, (kăr-năl) *a.* Fleshly; not spiritual; lustful.

CARNAL-MINDED, (kăr'-năl-mīnd'-ĕd) *a.* Worldly minded.

CARNAL-MINDEDNESS, (kăr'-năl-mīnd-ĕd-nĕs) *n. s.* Grossness of mind.

CARNALIST, (kăr'-năl-ĭst) *n. s.* One given to carnality.

CARNALITY, (kăr-năl'-ē-tē) *n. s.* Fleshly lust; grossness of mind.

To CARNALIZE, (kăr'-năl-īze) *v. a.* To debase to carnality.

CARNALLY, (kăr'-năl-lē) *ad.* According to the flesh; libidinously.

CARNATION, (kăr-nā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The name of the natural flesh colour; the name of a flower.

CARNELION, (kăr-nēle'-yŭn) *n. s.* A precious stone, more commonly written and pronounced *Cornelian*.

CARNEOUS, (kăr'-nē-ŭs) *a.* Fleshy.

CARNEY, (kăr'-nē) *n. s.* A disease in horses, wherein their mouths become so furred that they cannot eat.

CARNIFICATION, (kăr'-nē-fē-kā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The making of, or turning to, flesh.

To CARNIFY, (kăr'-nē-fī) *v. n.* To breed flesh.

CARNIVAL, (kăr'-nē-văl) *n. s.* The feast held in the popish countries before Lent.

CARNIVOROUS, (kăr-nĭv'-vō-rŭs) *a.* Flesh-eating.

CARNOSITY, (kăr-nŏs'-sē-tē) *n. s.* Fleshy excrescence.

CARNOUS, (kăr'-nŭs) *a.* Fleshy.

CAROL, (kă'-rŭl) *n. s.* A song of joy and exultation; a song of devotion; a song in general.

To CAROL, (kă'-rŭl) *v. n.* To sing, to warble.

To CAROL, (kă'-rŭl) *v. a.* To celebrate in song.

CAROTID, (kă-rŏt'-ĭd) *a.* A term applied to the two principal arteries which convey the blood to the head.

CAROUSAL, (kă-rŏŭ'-zăl) *n. s.* A festival.

To CAROUSE, (kă-rŏŭz') *v. n.* To drink; to quaff.

To CAROUSE, (kă-rŏŭz') *v. a.* To drink lavishly.

CAROUSE, (kă-rŏŭz') *n. s.* A drinking match; a hearty dose of liquor.

CAROUSER, (kă-rŏŭ'-zĕr) *n. s.* A drinker.

CARP, (kărp) *n. s.* A pond fish.

To CARP, (kărp) *v. n.* To censure; to cavil.

CARPENTER, (kăr'-pĕn-tĕr) *n. s.* An artificer in wood; a builder of houses and ships.

CARPENTRY, (kăr'-pĕn-trē) *n. s.* The trade or art of a carpenter.

CARPER, (kăr'-pĕr) *n. s.* A caviller.

CARPET, (kăr'-pĕt) *n. s.* A covering for the floor, wrought either with the needle or in the loom. *To be on the carpet*, is to be the subject of consideration.

To CARPET, (kăr'-pĕt) *v. a.* To spread with carpets.

CARPETING, (kăr'-pĕt-ĭng) *n. s.* The cloth wherewith carpets are made.

CARPING, (kăr'-pĭng) *part. a.* Captious; censorious.

CARPING, (kăr'-pĭng) *n. s.* Cavil; censure; abuse.

CARPUS, (kăr'-pŭs) *n. s.* The wrist.

CARRAT. See CARAT.

CARRAWAY. See CARAWAY.

CARRIABLE, (kăr'-rē-ā-bl) *a.* Capable of being carried.

CARRIAGE, (kăr'-rĭdje) *n. s.* The act of carrying; a vehicle; the frame upon which cannon is carried; behaviour; conduct; measures; management.

CARRIER, (kăr'-rē-ĕr) *n. s.* One who carries; one whose trade is to carry goods; the name of a species of pigeons who fly with letters tied to their necks, which they carry to the place where they were bred, however remote.

CARRION, (kăr'-rē-ŭn) *n. s.* The carcase of something not proper for food; flesh so corrupted as not to be fit for food.

CARRION, (kăr'-rē-ŭn) *a.* Relating to or feeding upon carcases.

CARRONADE, (kăr'-rŏn-ade) *n. s.* A very short piece of iron ordnance, originally made at Carron in Scotland.

CARROT, (kăr'-rŭt) *n. s.* An esculent root.

CARROTY, (kăr'-rŭt-ē) *n. s.* Spoken of red hair; in colour like carrots.

CARROWS, (kăr'-rōze) *n. s.* A sort of itinerants in Ireland, that wander up and down to gentlemen's houses, living only upon cards and dice.

To CARRY, (kăr'-rē) *v. a.* To convey from a place; to transport; to bear; to have about one; to take; to have with one; to convey by force; to effect any thing; to

gain in competition, as, to carry a point; to gain after resistance; to manage; to transact; to behave; to conduct; to bring forward; to urge; to contain; to have annexed; to support. *To carry away*, In naval language, To loose. *To carry on*, To continue; to prosecute. *To carry through*, To accomplish.

To CARRY, (kăr'-rē) *v. n.* To convey; to transport. A phrase from gunnery or archery; as, the cannon *carried* well.

CART, (kărt) *n. s.* A carriage in general; a wheel carriage, used for luggage; a small carriage with two wheels, used by husbandmen.

To CART, (kărt) *v. a.* To carry or place in a cart.

To CART, (kărt) *v. n.* To use carts for carriage.

CART-HORSE, (kărt'-hŏrse) *n. s.* A horse fit only for the cart.

CART-LOAD, (kărt'-lōde) *n. s.* A quantity sufficient to load a cart.

CART-ROPE, (kărt'-rope) *n. s.* A strong cord used to fasten the load on the carriage.

CART-WAY, (kărt'-wā) *n. s.* A way through which a carriage may conveniently travel.

CARTAGE, (kărt'-āje) *n. s.* The employment of a cart; the charge for carting.

CARTE BLANCHE, (kărt-blănsh') *n. s.* A blank paper to be filled up with such conditions as the person to whom it is sent thinks proper.

CARTEL, (kăr-tĕl') *n. s.* A writing containing stipulations between enemies; a letter of defiance; a challenge to a duel; a ship commissioned to exchange the prisoners of hostile powers.

To CARTEL, (kăr'-tĕl) *v. a.* To defy.

CARTER, (kărt'-ĕr) *n. s.* The man who drives a cart.

CARTESIAN, (kăr-tē-zhē'-ăn) *a.* Relating to the philosophy of *Des Cartes*.

CARTESIAN, (kăr-tē'-zhē-ăn) *n. s.* A follower of the Cartesian philosophy.

CARTHUSIAN, (kăr-*thū*'-zhē-ăn) *n. s.* A monk of the Chartreux.

CARTHUSIAN, (kăr-*thū*'-zhē-ăn) *a.* Relating to the order of monks so called; a name for antimony.

CARTILAGE, (kăr'-tē-lăje) *n. s.* A smooth and solid body, softer than a bone, but harder than a ligament.

CARTILAGINEOUS, (kăr'-tē-lă-jĭn'-yŭs) } CARTILAGINOUS, (kăr-tē-lădje'-ē-nŭs) } *a.* Consisting of cartilages.

CARTOON, (kăr-tōōn') *n. s.* A sketch; a painting or drawing upon large paper.

CARTOUCH, (kăr-tōōtsh') *n. s.* A case of wood girt round with marlin, and holding musket balls, &c. and fired out of a mortar; a portable box for cartridges; a roll adorning the cornice of a pillar.

CARTRAGE, } (kăr'-trĭdje) *n. s.* A case
CARTRIDGE, } of paper filled with gunpowder, used in charging guns.

CARTRUT, (kărt'-rŭt) *n. s.* The track made by a cart wheel.

CARTULARY, (kăr'-tū-lă-rē) *n. s.* A register; a record; an ecclesiastical officer, who has the care of the records.

CARTWRIGHT, (kărt'-rīte) *n. s.* A maker of carts.

To CARVE, (kărv) *v. a.* To cut matter into elegant forms; to cut meat at the table; to make any thing by carving or cutting; to cut; to hew.

To CARVE, (kărv) *v. n.* To exercise the trade of a sculptor; to perform the office of cutting meat at table.

CARVER, (kăr'-vĕr) *n. s.* A sculptor; he that cuts up the meat at the table.

CARVING, (kăr'-vĭng) *n. s.* Sculpture.

CARUNCLE, (kăr'-ŭng-kl) *n. s.* A small protuberance of flesh.

CARUNCULATED, (kă-rŭng'-kū-lă-tĕd) *a.* Having a protuberance.

CARYATES, (kă-rē-ă'-tēz) } *n. s.* In
CARYATIDES, (kă-rē-ăt'-ĭd-ēz) } architecture, An order of columns or pilasters under the figures of women, dressed in long robes, serving to support entablatures. From *Carya*, a city taken by the Greeks, who led away the women captives; and, to perpetuate their shame, represented them in buildings as charged with burdens.

CASCADE, (kăs-kāde') *n. s.* A cataract; a waterfall.

CASE, (kāse) *n. s.* A box; a sheath; the cover or skin of an animal; the outer part of a building.

CASE, (kāse) *n. s.* Condition; state of things; state of the body; contingence; possible event; question relating to particular persons or things; representation of any fact or question. In medicine, History of a disease. In law, Statement of a legal question. *Action on the case*, An action so called because the whole case is set down in the writ. In grammar, The variation of nouns.

To CASE, (kāse) *v. a.* To put in a case, to cover as a case; to cover on the outside with materials different from the inside.

To CASEHARDEN, (kāse'-hăr-dn) *v. a.* To harden on the outside.

CASE-KNIFE, (kāse'-nīfe) *n. s.* A large kitchen knife.

CASE-SHOT, (kāse'-shŏt) *n. s.* Bullets inclosed in a case.

CASEMATE, (kāse'-māte) *n. s.* In fortification, A subterraneous or covered arch-work; the well with its several subterraneous branches, dug in the passage of the bastion.

CASEMENT, (kāze'-mĕnt) *n. s.* A window opening upon hinges.

CASEOUS, (kā'-shē-ŭs) *a.* Resembling cheese.

CASERN, (kā'-zĕrn) *n. s.* A room or lodgement between the rampart and the houses of fortified towns, as lodgings for the soldiers of the garrison.

CASH, (kăsh) *n. s.* Money; properly, ready money.

To CASH, (kąsh) *v. a.* To *cash a bill*, i. e. to give money for it.

CASH-KEEPER, (kąsh'-keep-ęr) *n. s.* A man entrusted with the money.

CASHEWNUT, (ką-shoo'-nut) *n. s.* A tree that bears nuts, not with shells but husks.

CASHIER, (ką-sheer') *n. s.* He that has charge of the money.

To CASHIER, (ką-sheer') *v. a.* To discard; to dismiss from a post.

CASHOO, (ką'-shoo) *n. s.* The gum or juice of a tree in the East Indies.

CASING, (ką'-sing) *n. s.* The covering of any thing.

CASK, (kąsk) *n. s.* A barrel.

To CASK, (kąsk) *v. a.* To put into a cask.

CASKET, (kąs'-kęt) *n. s.* A small box for jewels.

CASQUE, (kąsk) *n. s.* A helmet; armour for the head.

To CASSATE, (kąs'-sąte) *v. a.* To vacate; to invalidate.

CASSATION, (kąs-są'-shun) *n. s.* A making null.

CASSAVI, (kąs'-są-ve) } *n. s.* An American
CASSADA, (kąs'-są-dą) } plant.

CASSAWARY. See CASSOWARY.

CASSIA, (kąsh'-yą) *n. s.* A sweet spice used in the composition of the holy oil.

CASSIA, (kąsh'-yą) *n. s.* The name of a tree.

CASSIDONY, (kąs-sid'-o-ne) *n. s.* The name of a plant.

CASSINO, (kąs-se'-no) *n. s.* A game at cards.

CASSIOWARY, (kąsh'-e-o-wą-re) *n. s.* A large bird of prey in the East Indies.

CASSOCK, (kąs'-suk) *n. s.* A close garment; part of the dress of a clergyman.

CASSWEED, (kąs'-weed) *n. s.* A weed called *shepherd's pouch*.

To CAST, (kąst) *v. a.* Preter. *cast*; part. pass. *cast*. To throw with the hand; to throw away, as useless or noxious; to throw, as from an engine; to scatter by the hand; to force by violence; to throw as a net or snare; to throw lots; to throw in wrestling; to condemn in a criminal trial; to defeat in a law-suit; to cashier; to lay aside; to moult; to make to preponderate; to compute; to contrive; to fix the parts in a play; to found; to form by running in a mould; to melt metal into figures; to model. *To cast aside*, To dismiss as useless. *To cast away*, To shipwreck. *Cast down*, Dejected. *To cast forth*, To emit. *To cast off*, To discard; to reject; to disburden one's self of; to leave behind. *To cast off*, Hunting term, To let go; as, *to cast off the dogs*. *To cast out*, To reject; to vent; to speak. *To cast up*, To compute; to vomit. *To cast upon*, To refer to.

To CAST, (kąst) *v. n.* To grow into a form, by casting; to warp. *To cast about*, To contrive; to turn about.

CAST, (kąst) *n. s.* The act of casting; the thing thrown; state of any thing cast; manner of throwing; the space through which any thing is thrown; a stroke; a touch; motion of the eye; the throw of dice; venture from throwing dice; a mould; a form moulded; a breed; a race.

CASTANET, (kąs'-tą-nęt) *n. s.* A small shell of ivory, or hard wood, which dancers rattle in their hands.

CASTAWAY, (kąst'-ą-wą) *n. s.* A person lost or abandoned by Providence.

CASTAWAY, (kąst'-ą-wą) *a.* Useless.

CASTELLAIN, (kąs'-tęl-łąne) *n. s.* The captain governour, or constable of a castle.

CASTELLANY, (kąs'-tęl-łą-ne) *n. s.* The lordship belonging to a castle.

CASTELLATED, (kąs'-tęl-łą-tęd) *a.* Adorned with turrets and battlements, like a castle.

CASTELLATION, (kąs'-tęl-łą-shun) *n. s.* The act of fortifying a house and rendering it a castle.

CASTER, (kąs'-ter) *n. s.* A thrower; a calculator.

CASTER, (kąs'-ter) *n. s.* A small wheel, the axis of which is fixed to a swivel, that it may move more easily in any direction, generally fixed to the legs of tables, &c.

To CASTIGATE, (kąs'-tę-gąte) *v. a.* To chastise.

CASTIGATION, (kąs-tę-gą'-shun) *n. s.* Penance; punishment; chastisement.

CASTIGATOR, (kąs'-tę-gą-tur) *n. s.* He who makes an emendation.

CASTIGATORY, (kąs'-tę-gą-tur-ę) *a.* Punitive, in order to amendment.

CASTING, (kąs'-ting) *n. s.* The act of throwing, putting off, or discarding; the operation of running any sort of metal into a mould prepared for that purpose, as the casting of letter, bells, &c.

CASTING-NET, (kąs'-ting-nęt) *n. s.* A net to be thrown into the water.

CASTLE, (kąs'-sl) *n. s.* A fortress or fortified house. *Castles in the air*, Projects without reality.

CASTLE-BUILDER, (kąs'-sl-bild-ęr) *n. s.* A fanciful projector.

CASTLED, (kąs'-sld) *a.* Furnished with castles.

CASTLEGUARD, (kąs'-sl-gard) *n. s.* One of the feudal tenures.

CASTLERY, } (kąs'-sl-re) *n. s.* The go-
CASTELRY, } vernment of a castle.

CASTLEWARD, (kąs'-sl-ward) *n. s.* An imposition for maintenance of such as watch and ward the castle.

CASTLING, (kąst'-ling) *n. s.* An abortive.

CASTOR, (kąs'-tur) *n. s.* A beaver; a fine hat made of the fur of a beaver.

CASTOR, (kąs'-tur) *n. s.* One of the twins in the constellation known by the name of Gemini.

CASTOR OIL, (kąs'-tur-ǫl') *n. s.* An oil extracted from the palma christi.

CASTOR and POLLUX, (kąs'-tur and pǫl'-łuks) A fiery meteor, which appears sometimes sticking to a part of the ship, in form of balls.

CASTOREUM, (kąs-to'-re-um) *n. s.* The inguinal gland of the beaver

CASTRAMETATION, (kas-tra-me-ta'-shun) *n. s.* The art of measuring or tracing out the form of a camp on the ground.

To CASTRATE, (kas'-trate) *v. a.* To cut away the testes of an animal.

CASTRATION, (kas-tra'-shun) *n. s.* The operation of cutting away the testes.

CASTREL, (kas'-trel) *n. s.* A kind of hawk.

CASTRENSIAN, (kas-tren'-she-an) *a.* Belonging to a camp.

CASUAL, (kazh'-u-al) *a.* Accidental.

CASUALLY, (kazh'-u-al-le) Accidentally.

CASUALNESS, (kazh'-u-al-nes) *n. s.* Accidentalness.

CASUALTY, (kazh'-u-al-te) *n. s.* Accident; anything happening by chance.

CASUIST, (kazh'-u-ist) *n. s.* One that studies and settles cases of conscience.

CASUISTICAL, (kazh-u-is'-te-kal) *a.* Relating to cases of conscience.

CASUISTRY, (kazh'-u-is-tre) *n. s.* The science of a casuist.

CAT, (kat) *n. s.* A domestick animal, reckoned by naturalists the lowest order of the leonine species.

CAT, (kat) *n. s.* A sort of ship.

CAT, (kat) *n. s.* A double trivet or tripod, having six feet

CAT-O'-NINE-TAILS, (kat-o-nine'-talz) A whip with nine lashes.

CAT'S-PAW, (kats'-paw) *n. s.* The dupe of a flatterer, or artful person.

CATABAPTIST, (kat'-a-bap-tist) *n. s.* An opponent of baptism.

CATACHRESIS, (kat-a-kre'-sis) *n. s.* In rhetorick, The abuse of a trope.

CATACHRESTICAL, (kat-a-kres'-te-kal) *a.* Contrary to proper use; forced.

CATACLYSM, (kat'-a-klizm) *n. s.* A deluge.

CATACOMBS, (kat'-a-komz) *n. s.* Subterraneous cavities for the burial of the dead.

CATACOUSTICKS, (kat-a-kou'-tiks) *n. s. pl.* The science of reflected sounds or echoes.

CATADIOPTRICAL, (kat-a-di-op'-tre-kal)
CATADIOPTRICK, (kat-a-di-op'-trik) *a.* Reflecting light.

CATAGMATICK, (kat-ag-mat'-ik) *a.* The quality of consolidating the parts.

CATAGRAPH, (kat'-a-graf) *n. s.* The first draught of a picture.

CATALECTICK, (kat-a-lek'-tik) *a.* Relating to metrical measure.

CATALEPSY, (kat'-a-lep'-se) *n. s.* A lighter species of the apoplexy, or epilepsy.

To CATALOGIZE, (kat'-a-lo-jize) *v. a.* To put into a catalogue.

CATALOGUE, (kat'-a-log) *n. s.* An enumeration of particulars; a list.

To CATALOGUE, (kat'-a-log) *v. a.* To make a list of.

CATALYSIS, (ka-tal'-le-sis) *n. s.* Dissolution.

CATAMARAN, (kat-a-ma-ran') *n. s.* In naval language, a float so called.

CATAMOUNTAIN, (kat-a-moun-tin) *n. s.* A fierce animal resembling a cat.

CATAPASM, (kat'-a-pazm) *n. s.* A mixture of powders to be sprinkled medicinally on the body.

CATAPHONICKS, (kat-a-fon'-iks) *n. s. pl.* The doctrine of reflected sounds.

CATAPHRACT, (kat'-a-frakt) *n. s.* A horseman in complete armour.

CATAPLASM, (kat'-a-plazm) *n. s.* A poultice.

CATAPULTA, (kat-a-pul'-ta) *n. s.* An engine used anciently to throw stones.

CATARACT, (kat'-a-rakt) *n. s.* A fall of water from on high; a cascade.

CATARACT, (kat'-a-rakt) *n. s.* A dimness or loss of sight; produced by an opaque body obstructing the pupil.

CATARRH, (ka-tar') *n. s.* A defluxion of a sharp serum from the glands about the head and throat.

CATARRHAL, (ka-tar'-ral)
CATARRHOUS, (ka-tar'-rus) *a.* Relating to a catarrh.

CATASTROPHE, (ka-tas'-tro-fe) *n. s.* The revolution which produces the final event of a dramatick piece; a final event; generally unhappy.

CATCAL, (kat'-kall) *n. s.* A squeaking instrument, used in the playhouse to condemn plays.

To CATCH, (katsh) *v. a.* Pret. *catched*, or *caught*; part. *caught*: to lay hold on with the hand; to stop anything flying; to seize anything by pursuit; to stop anything falling; to ensnare to entangle; to receive suddenly; to seize; to receive any contagion. *To catch at*; to endeavour to lay hold on.

To CATCH, (katsh) *v. n.* To be contagious; to lay hold suddenly.

CATCH, (katsh) *n. s.* Seizure; an advantage taken; the act of taking quickly from another; a song sung in succession, where one catches it from another; a snatch; a short interval of action; anything that catches; a small swift sailing ship; often written *ketch*.

CATCHABLE, (katsh'-a-bl) *a.* Liable to be caught.

CATCHER, (katsh'-er) *n. s.* He that catches; that in which any thing is caught.

CATCHPOLL, (katsh'-pole) *n. s.* A serjeant; a bumbailiff.

CATCHUP, (ketch'-up) *n. s.* A poignant liquor made from boiled mushrooms.

CATCHWORD, (katsh'-wurd) *n. s.* The word at the corner of the page under the last line, which is repeated at the top of the next page: not now much used by English printers.

CATE, (kate) *n. s.* Food; something to be eaten.

CATECHETICAL, (kat-e-ket'-e-kal) *a.* Consisting of questions and answers.

CATECHETICALLY, (kat-e-ket'-e-kal-le) *ad.* In way of question and answer.

To CATECHISE, (kat'-e-kize) *v. a.* To instruct by questions and answers; to question; to interrogate.

CATECHISER, (kăt'-ē-kī-zēr) *n. s.* One who catechises.

CATECHISING, (kăt'-ē-kī-zing) *n. s.* Interrogation.

CATECHISM, (kăt'-ē-kizm) *n. s.* A form of instruction by questions and answers.

CATECHIST, (kăt'-ē-kist) *n. s.* One whose charge is to question the uninstructed concerning religion.

CATECHISTICAL, (kăt-tē-kis'-tē-kăl) *a.* Instructing by question an answer.

CATECHUMEN, (kăt-ē-kū'-mēn) *n. s.* One who is yet in the first rudiments of Christianity; the lowest order of christians in the primitive church; generally one who is in the first rudiments of any profession.

CATECHUMENICAL, (kăt-ē-kū-mēn'-ē-kăl) *a.* Belonging to the catechumens.

CATEGORICAL, (kăt-ē-gŏr'-ē-kăl) *a.* Absolute, adequate, positive.

CATEGORICALLY, (kăt-ē-gŏr'-ē-kăl-lē) *a.* Directly; positively.

CATEGORY, (kăt'-ē-gŏr-ē) *n. s.* In logick, A class; a rank; an order of ideas; a predicament.

CATENARIAN, (kăt-ē-nā'-rē-ăn) *a.* Relating to a chain.

To CATENATE, (kăt'-ē-nāte) *v. a.* To chain.

CATENATION, (kăt-ē-nā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Regular connexion.

To CATER, (kā'-tēr) *v. n.* To provide food.

CATERER, (kā'-tēr-ēr) *n. s.* One employed to buy provisions; a purveyor.

CATERESS, (kā'-tēr-rēs) *n. s.* A woman employed to cater.

CATERPILLAR, (kăt'-tēr-pĭl-lēr) *n. s.* A worm which devours leaves and fruits; any thing voracious; the name of a plant.

To CATERWAUL, (kăt'-tēr-wăwl) *v. n.* To make a noise as cats in rutting time.

CATERWAULING, (kăt'-tēr-wăwl-ing) *n. s.* Cats courtship.

CATERY, (kā'-tēr-ē) *n. s.* The depository of victuals purchased.

CATES, (kātes) *n. s.* Viands; foods.

CATFISH, (kăt'-fĭsh) *n. s.* A sea-fish in the West Indies.

CATGUT, (kăt'-gŭt) *n. s.* A string for musical instruments, made of the intestines of animals; a species of linen or canvas with wide interstices.

CATHARIST, (kăth'-ă-rĭst) *n. s.* One who holds himself more pure than others.

CATHARPINGS, (kăth'-ăr-pĭngz) *n. s.* Small ropes in a ship, used to force the shrouds tight.

CATHARTICAL, (kă-thăr'-tē-kăl) *a.* Purgative.

CATHARTICALNESS, (kă-thăr'-tē-kăl-nēs) *n. s.* Purging quality.

CATHARTICKS, (kă-thăr'-tĭks) *n. s.* Purging medicines.

CATHEAD, (kăt'-hĕd) *n. s.* A kind of fossil.

CATHEAD, (kăt'-hĕd) *n. s.* A piece of timber which trices up the anchor from the hawse to the top of the fore-castle.

CATHEDRAL, (kă-thē'-drăl) *a.* Episcopal; belonging to an episcopal church; resembling the aisles of a cathedral.

CATHEDRAL, (kă-thē'-drăl) *n. s.* The head church of a diocese

CATHEDRATED, (kăth'-ē-drā-tĕd) *a.* Relating to the authority of the chair, or office, of a teacher.

CATHETER, (kăth'-ē-tēr) *n. s.* A hollow instrument, introduced into the bladder, to bring away the urine, when the passage is stopped.

CATHOLES, (kăt'-hōls) *n. s.* Two little holes astern, above the gun-room ports of a ship.

CATHOLICAL, (kă-thŏl'-ē-kăl) *a.* General; universal.

CATHOLICISM, (kă-thŏl'-ē-sizm) *n. s.* Adherence to the catholick church; universality, or the orthodox faith of the whole church.

To CATHOLICISE, (kă-thŏl'-ē-size) *v. n.* To become a catholick.

CATHOLICK, (kăth'-ō-lĭk) *a.* Universal or general, applied spiritually to the universal church of Christ.

CATHOLICKNESS, (kăth'-ō-lĭk-nēs) *n. s.* Universality.

CATHOLICON, (kă-thŏl'-ē-kŏn) *n. s.* An universal medicine.

CATKINS, (kăt'-kĭnz) *n. s.* An assemblage of imperfect flowers hanging from trees, in manner of a cat's tail.

CATLING, (kăt'-lĭng) *n. s.* A dismembering knife, used by surgeons; catgut.

CATOPSIS, (kăt-ŏp'-sĭs) *n. s.* Seeing with quickness. In medicine, An acute and quick perception, particularly that acuteness of the faculties which accompanies the later stages of consumption.

CATOPTRICAL, (kăt-ŏp'-trē-kăl) *a.* Relating to catoptricks.

CATOPTRICKS, (kăt-ŏp'-trĭks) *n. s.* That part of opticks which treats of vision by reflection.

CATOPTRON, (kăt-ŏp'-trŏn) *n. s.* A kind of optick glass.

CATPIPE, (kăt'-pīpe) *n. s.* A catcal.

CAT'S-EYE, (kăts'-ī) *n. s.* A stone of a glistening grey colour, with a tinge of green.

CATSUP. See CATCHUP.

CATTLE, (kăt'-tl) *n. s.* Beasts of pasture; not wild nor domestick.

CAVALCADE, (kăv'-ăl-kăde') *n. s.* A procession on horseback.

CAVALIER, (kăv-ă-lēer') *n. s.* A horseman; a knight; a gay sprightly military man; the appellation of the party of King Charles the First. In fortification, A mount or elevation of earth, to lodge cannon.

CAVALIER, (kăv-ă-lēer') *a.* Gay; sprightly; warlike; generous; brave; disdainful; haughty.

CAVALIERLY, (kăv-ă-lēer'-lē) *ad.* Haughtily.

CAVALIERNESS, (kăv-ă-lēer'-nēs) *n. s.* Haughty or disdainful conduct.

CAVALRY, (kăv'-ăl-rē) *n. s.* Horse troops.
To CAVATE, (kā'-vāte) *v. a.* To hollow out.
CAVATION, (kă-vā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The hollowing of the earth for foundation or cellarage.
CAUDAL, (kăw'-dăl) *a.* Relating to the tail of an animal.
CAUDATE, (kăw'-date) } *a.* Having a
CAUDATED, (kăw-dā'-tĕd) } tail.
CAUDLE, (kăw'-dl) *n. s.* A mixture of wine and other ingredients, given to women in childbed, and sick persons.
CAVE, (kāve) *n. s.* A cavern; a den.
To CAVE, (kāve) *v. a.* To make hollow.
CAVEAT, (kā'-vē-ăt) *n. s.* In law, A kind of process to stop the institution of a clerk to a benefice, or the probate of a will.
CAVERN, (kăv'-ĕrn) *n. s.* A hollow place in the ground.
CAVERNED, (kăv'-ĕrnd) *a.* Full of caverns; inhabiting a cavern.
CAVERNOUS, (kăv'-ĕr-nŭs) *a.* Full of caverns.
CAVESSON, (kăv'-ĕs-sŭn) *n. s.* A sort of band put upon the nose of a horse, to forward the breaking of him.
CAUF, (kăwf) *n. s.* A chest to keep fish alive in the water.
CAUGHT, (kăwt) *part. pass.* from *To catch.*
CAVIARE, (kăv'-ē-ăr) *n. s.* The roe of sturgeons and other fish.
To CAVIL, (kăv'-il) *v. n.* To raise captious objections.
To CAVIL, (kăv'-il) *v. a.* To treat with objections.
CAVIL, (kăv'-il) *n. s.* False or frivolous objections.
CAVILLATION, (kăv-il-lā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The practice of objecting.
CAVILLER, (kăv'-vil-lĕr) *n. s.* A captious disputant.
CAVILLING, (kăv'-il-ling) *n. s.* Dispute.
CAVILLOUS, (kăv'-vil-lŭs) *a.* Full of vexatious objections.
CAVIN, (kăv'-in) *n. s.* A natural hollow, fit to cover a body of troops.
CAVITY, (kăv'-ē-tē) *n. s.* Hollowness; a hollow place.
CAUK, (kăwk) *n. s.* A coarse talky spar.
CAUL, (kăwl) *n. s.* The net in which women inclose their hair; any kind of small net; the omentum or integument in which the guts are inclosed; the little membrane found on some children, encompassing the head, when born.
CAULIFEROUS, (kăw-lif'-fē-rŭs) *a.* Such plants as have a true caulis or stalk.
CAULIFLOWER, (kŏl'-lē-flŏŭ-ĕr) *n. s.* A species of cabbage.
CAULIS, (kăw'-lis) *n. s.* In botany, The stalk or herbaceous stem which lasts but one or two years.
To CAULK. See *To* CALK.
CAUSABLE, (kăw'-zā-bl) *a.* That which may be caused.
CAUSAL, (kăw-zăl') *a.* Relating to causes.
CAUSALITY, (kăw-zăl'-ē-tē) *n. s.* The agency of a cause.
CAUSALLY, (kăw'-zăl-lē) *ad.* According to the order of causes.
CAUSATION, (kăw-zā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of causing.
CAUSATIVE, (kăw'-zā-tiv) *a.* That expresses a cause or reason; that effects as an agent.
CAUSATIVELY, (kăw'-zā-tiv-lē) *ad.* In a causative manner.
CAUSATOR, (kăw-zā'-tŭr) *n. s.* A causer.
CAUSE, (kăwz) *n. s.* That which produces an effect; the reason; motive to any thing; reason of debate; side; party.
To CAUSE, (kăwz) *v. a.* To effect as an agent.
CAUSELESS, (kăwz'-lĕs) *a.* Having no cause; wanting just ground.
CAUSER, (kăw'-zĕr) *n. s.* He that causes; the agent.
CAUSEY, (kăw'-zē) } *n. s.* A way
CAUSEWAY, (kăwz'-wā) } raised and paved above the rest of the ground.
CAUSIDICAL, (kăw-zid'-ē-kăl) *a.* Relating to an advocate or pleader.
CAUSTICAL, (kăws'-tē-kăl) } *a.* Relating
CAUSTICK, (kăws'-tik) } to medicaments which destroy the texture of the part to which they are applied.
CAUSTICITY, (kăws-tis'-sē-tē) *n. s.* Quality of a caustick.
CAUSTICK, (kăws'-tik) *n. s.* A corroding application.
CAUSTICKNESS, (kăws'-tik-nĕs) *n. s.* The quality of being caustick.
CAUTEL, (kăw'-tĕl) *n. s.* Cunning; subtlety; caution.
CAUTELOUS, (kăw'-tē-lŭs) *a.* Cautious; wily; cunning.
CAUTELOUSLY, (kăw'-tē-lŭs-lē) *ad.* Cunningly; cautiously.
CAUTELOUSNESS, (kăw'-tē-lŭs-nĕs) *n. s.* Cautiousness; cunningness.
CAUTER, (kăw'-tĕr) *n. s.* A searing hot iron.
CAUTERISM, (kăw'-tĕr-izm) *n. s.* The application of cautery.
CAUTERIZATION, (kăw-tĕr-i-zā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of burning flesh with hot irons, or causticks.
To CAUTERIZE, (kăw'-tĕr-ize) *v. a.* To burn with the cautery.
CAUTERIZING, (kăw'-tĕr-ize-ing) *n. s.* The act of burning with the cautery.
CAUTERY, (kăw'-tĕr-ē) *n. s.* An instrument or medicine for burning.
CAUTION, (kăw'-shŭn) *n. s.* Prudence; foresight; security against; provisionary precept; warning.
To CAUTION, (kăw'-shŭn) *v. a.* To warn.
CAUTIONARY, (kăw'-shŭn-ă-rē) *a.* Given as a pledge; warning.
CAUTIOUS, (kăw'-shŭs) *a.* Wary; watchful.
CAUTIOUSLY, (kăw'-shŭs-lē) *ad.* Warily.
CAUTIOUSNESS, (kăw'-shŭs-nĕs) *n. s.* Watchfulness; vigilance.
To CAW, (kăw) *v. n.* To cry as the rook, or crow.

CAZIQUE, (kȧ-zeek') *n. s.* A title given to the petty kings of several countries in America.

To CEASE, (sese) *v. n.* To leave off; to fail; to be extinct; to be at an end; to rest.

CEASELESS, (sese'-lęs) *a.* Incessant.

CECITY, (se'-se-te) *n. s.* Blindness.

CECUTIENCY, (se-ku'-shę-en-se) *n. s.* Tendency to blindness.

CEDAR, (se'-der) *n. s.* A tree, the wood of which is remarkable for its durability.

CEDARN, (se'-dern) *a.* Belonging to the cedar tree.

To CEDE, (sede) *v. n.* To submit.

To CEDE, (sede) *v. a.* To yield; to resign; to give up to another.

CEDRINE, (se'-drine) *a.* Belonging to the cedar tree.

To CEIL, (sele) *v. a.* To cover the inner roof of a building.

CEILING, (se'-ling) *n. s.* The inner roof.

CELANDINE, (sel'-an-dine) *n. s.* A plant.

CELATURE, (sel'-a-ture) *n. s.* The art of engraving or cutting in metals; the thing engraved.

To CELEBRATE, (sel'-le-brate) *v. a.* To praise; to distinguish by solemn rites.

CELEBRATION, (sel-e-bra'-shun) *n. s.* Solemn performance; praise; renown.

CELEBRATOR, (sel'-e-bra-tur) *n. s.* He who celebrates.

CELEBRIOUS, (se-leb'-re-us) *a.* Famous.

CELEBRIOUSLY, (se-leb'-re-us-le) *ad.* In a famous manner.

CELEBRIOUSNESS, (se-leb'-re-us-nes) *n. s.* Renown.

CELEBRITY, (se-leb'-re-te) *n. s.* The state of being celebrated; fame; renown.

CELERITY, (se-ler'-re-te) *n. s.* Swiftness.

CELERY, (sel'-er-re) *n. s.* A species of parsley.

CELESTIAL, (se-les'-te-al) *a.* Heavenly, relating to the superiour regions; heavenly, relating to the blessed state; heavenly, with respect to excellence.

CELESTIAL, (se-les'-te-al) *n. s.* An inhabitant of heaven.

CELESTIALLY, (se-les'-te-al-le) *ad.* In a heavenly manner.

To CELESTIFY, (se-les'-te-fi) *v. a.* To give something of heavenly nature to any thing.

CELESTINS, (sel'-les-tins) *n. s.* Monks of a religious order, reformed by Pope Celestin V.

CELIACK, *a.* See CŒLIAC.

CELIBACY, (sel'-e-ba-se) } *n. s.* Single life.
CELIBATE, (sel'-e-bat) }

CELL, (sell) *n. s.* A small cavity; the little habitation of a religious person; a small apartment in a prison; any small place of residence; a religious house.

CELLAR, (sel'-ler) *n. s.* A place under ground, where stores and liquors are reposited.

CELLARAGE, (sel'-ler-aje) *n. s.* The cellars.

CELLARER, (sel'-ler-er) } *n. s.* A butler;
CELLARIST, (sel'-ler-ist) } a term generally confined to the butler in a religious house.

CELLULAR, (sel-lu-lar) *a.* Consisting of little cells or cavities.

CELLULE, (sel'-lule) *n. s.* A little cell.

CELSITUDE, (sel'-se-tude) *n. s.* Height.

CELTICK, (sel'-tik, or kel'-tik) *a.* Relating to the Celts, or Gauls.

CELTS, (selts, or kelts) *n. s.* Inhabitants of Gaul.

CEMENT, (se'-ment) *n. s.* The matter with which two bodies are made to cohere; bond of union in friendship.

To CEMENT, (se-ment') *v. a.* To unite by something interposed.

To CEMENT, (se-ment') *v. n.* To cohere.

CEMENTATION, (sem-en-ta'-shun) *n. s.* The act of cementing.

CEMENTER, (se-ment'-er) *n. s.* That which unites.

CEMETERY, (sem'-me-ter-e) *n. s.* A place where the dead are reposited.

CENATORY, (sen'-na-tur-e) *a.* Relating to supper.

CENOBITICAL, (sen-no-bit'-e-kal) *a.* Living in community.

CENOBY, (se'-no-be) *n. s.* The place where persons live in community.

CENOTAPH, (sen'-o-taf) *n. s.* A monument for one buried elsewhere.

CENSE, (sense) *n. s.* Publick rates; condition; rank.

To CENSE, (sense) *v. a.* To perfume with odours.

CENSER, (sen'-ser) *n. s.* The vessel in which incense is burned; a fire-pan.

CENSION, (sen'-shun) *n. s.* A rate; an assessment.

CENSOR, (sen'-sur) *n. s.* An officer of Rome, who had the power of correcting manners; one who is given to censure.

CENSORIAL, (sen-so'-re-al) *a.* Full of censure; severe.

CENSORIAN, (sen-so'-re-an) *a.* Relating to the censor.

CENSORIOUS, (sen-so'-re-us) *a.* Addicted to censure; severe.

CENSORIOUSLY, (sen-so'-re-us-le) *ad.* In a severe reflecting manner.

CENSORIOUSNESS, (sen-so'-re-us-nes) *n. s.* Disposition to reproach.

CENSORSHIP, (sen'-sur-ship) *n. s.* The office of a censor.

CENSURABLE, (sen'-shu-ra-bl) *a.* Worthy of censure.

CENSURABLENESS, (sen'-shu-ra-bl-nes) *n. s.* Blameableness.

CENSURABLY, (sen'-shu-ra-ble) *ad.* In a blameworthy manner.

CENSURE, (sen'-shur) *n. s.* Blame; judgement; judicial sentence; a spiritual punishment inflicted by some ecclesiastical judge.

To CENSURE, (sen'-shur) *v. a.* To blame; condemn.

To CENSURE, (sen'-shur) *v. n.* To judge.

CENSURER, (sen'-shur-ur) *n. s.* He that blames.
CENSURING, (sen'-shur-ing) *n. s.* Reproach.
CENSUS, (sen'-sus) *n. s.* A declaration among the Romans, made by the several subjects, of their names and places of abode, before the censors; an account taken of the population.
CENT, (sent) *n. s.* A hundred; as, *five per cent.*, that is, five in the hundred.
CENTAGE, (sent'-aje) *n. s.* The payment of cents.
CENTAUR, (sen'-tawr) *n. s.* A poetical being, compounded of a man and a horse; the archer in the zodiack.
CENTENARY, (sen'-te-ne-re) *n. s.* The number of a hundred.
CENTENNIAL, (sen-ten'-ne-al) *a.* Consisting of a hundred years.
CENTESIMAL, (sen-tes'-e-mal) *n. s.* The next step of progression after decimal in the arithmetick of fractions.
CENTESIMAL, (sen-tes'-e-mal) *a.* Hundredth.
CENTIFOLIOUS, (sen-te-fo'-le-us) *a.* Having an hundred leaves.
CENTIGRADE, (sen'-te-grade) *a.* Having an hundred divisions or degrees.
CENTILOQUY, (sen-til'-lo-kwe) *n. s.* An hundred-fold discourse.
CENTIPEDE, (sen'-te-pede) *n. s.* A poisonous insect.
CENTO, (sen'-to) *n. s.* A composition formed by joining scraps from various authors, or from various parts of the same author.
CENTRAL, (sen'-tral) *a.* Relating to the centre, placed in the centre.
CENTRALITY, (sen-tral'-le-te) *n. s.* The state of a centre.
CENTRALLY, (sen'-tral-le) *ad.* With regard to the centre.
CENTRE, (sen'-ter) *n. s.* The exact middle.
To CENTRE, (sen'-ter) *v. a.* To place on a centre; to collect to a point.
To CENTRE, (sen'-ter) *v. n.* To rest on; to be in the midst; to be collected to a point.
CENTRICITY, (sen-tris-se-te) *v. n.* The state or quality of being centrick.
CENTRICALLY, (sen'-tre-kal-le) *ad.* In a centrical situation.
CENTRICK, (sen'-trik) *a.* Placed in the centre.
CENTRIFUGAL, (sen-trif'-u-gal) *a.* Having the quality acquired by bodies in motion, of receding from the centre.
CENTRIPETAL, (sen-trip'-e-tal) *a.* Having a tendency to the centre; having gravity.
CENTRY, (sen'-tre) *n. s.* A sentinel.
CENTUMVIRI, (sen-tum'-ver-i) *n. s.* The hundred judges in the Roman republick.
CENTUPLE, (sen'-tu-pl) *a.* An hundred fold.
To CENTUPLE, (sen'-tu-pl) *v. a.* To multiply an hundred fold.
To CENTUPLICATE, (sen-tu'-ple-kate) *v. a.* To make an hundred fold.
To CENTURIATE, (sen-tu'-re-ate) *v. a.* To divide into hundreds.
CENTURIATOR, (sen'-tu-re-a'-tur) *n. s.* A historian who distinguishes times by centuries.
CENTURION, (sen-tu'-re-un) *n. s.* A Roman military officer, who commanded an hundred men.
CENTURIST, (sen'-tu-rist) *n. s.* Centuriator.
CENTURY, (sen'-tu-re) *n. s.* A hundred; usually employed to specify time, sometimes simply a hundred.
CEPHALALGY, (sef'-al-al-je) *n. s.* The headach.
CEPHALICK, (se-fal'-lik) *a.* Medicinal to the head.
CERASTES, (se-ras'-tes) *n. s.* A serpent having horns.
CERATE, (se'-rat) *n. s.* An unguent of which wax is the chief component.
CERATED, (se'-ra-ted) *a.* Covered with wax.
To CERE, (sere) *v. a.* To cover with wax.
CERE, (sere) *n. s.* The naked skin that covers the base of the bill in the hawk kind.
CEREBEL, (ser'-e-bel) } *n. s.* Part
CEREBELLUM, (ser-e-bel'-lum) } of the brain.
CEREBRUM, (ser'-e-brum) *n. s.* The brain.
CERECLOTH, (sere'-cloth) *n. s.* Cloth smeared over with glutinous matter.
CEREMENT, (sere'-ment) *n. s.* Cloths dipped in melted wax, with which dead bodies were infolded when embalmed.
CEREMONIAL, (ser-e-mo'-ne-al) *a.* Relating to ceremony; formal.
CEREMONIAL, (ser-e-mo'-ne-al) *n. s.* Outward form; external rite; a book containing the ceremonies of the Romish church.
CEREMONIOUS, (ser-e-mo'-ne-us) *a.* Consisting of outward rites; full of ceremony; attentive to outward rites; formally respectful; civil and formal to a fault.
CEREMONIOUSLY, (ser-e-mo'-ne-us-le) *ad.* Formally; respectfully.
CEREMONIOUSNESS, (ser-e-mo'-ne-us-nes) *n. s.* Addictedness to ceremony.
CEREMONY, (ser'-e-mo-ne) *n. s.* Outward rite; external form; forms of civility; outward forms of state.
CEREOUS, (se'-re-us) *a.* Waxen.
CEREVISIA, (ser-e-vish'-e-a) *n. s.* Drink made of any kind of corn.
CERRUS, (ser'-rus) *n. s.* The bitter oak.
CERTAIN, (ser'-tin) *a.* Sure; indubitable; resolved; undoubting; unfailing; constant; regular; some, as a *certain* man, or *certain* men.
CERTAINLY, (ser'-tin-le) *ad.* Indubitably; without fail.
CERTAINNESS, (ser'-tin-nes) *n. s.* The quality of being certain.
CERTAINTY, (ser'-ten-te) *n. s.* Exemption from doubt; exemption from failure; that which is real; regularity.
CERTES, (ser'-tez) *ad.* Certainly; in truth.

CERTIFICATE, (sẽr-tĭf'-ẽ-kȩte) *n. s.* A testimony given in writing.

To **CERTIFICATE**, (sẽr-tĭf'-ẽ-kȩte) *v. a.* To give a certificate.

CERTIFICATION, (sẽr'-tẽ-fẽ-kȩ'-shŭn) *n. s.* The ascertaining or certifying of a thing.

CERTIFIER, (sẽr-tẽ-fī'-ẽr) *n. s.* An assurer; an ascertainer.

To **CERTIFY**, (sẽr'-tẽ-fī) *v. a.* To give certain information of.

CERTIORARI, (sẽr-shẽ-ẽ-rȩ'-rī) *n. s.* A writ issuing out of the chancery to an inferiour court, to call up the records of a cause therein depending.

CERTITUDE, (sẽr'-tẽ-tŭde) *n. s.* Certainty.

CERVICAL, (sẽr'-vẽ-kȧl) *a.* Belonging to the neck.

CERULEAN, (sẽ-rū'-lẽ-ăn) } *a.* Blue.
CERULEOUS, (sẽ-rū'-lẽ-ŭs) }

CERULIFICK, (sẽr-ŭ-lĭf'-ĭk) *a.* Having the power to produce a blue colour.

CERUMEN, (sẽ-rū'-mẽn) *n. s.* The wax of the ear.

CERUSE, (sẽ'-rūse) *n. s.* White lead; a kind of white paint or wash.

CERUSED, (sẽ'-rūst) *a.* Washed with the preparation of white lead.

CESAREAN, (sẽ-zȧ'-rẽ-ăn) *a.* The *Cesarean* section is cutting a child out of the womb, when it cannot otherwise be delivered; this, it is said, first gave the name of Cæsar to the Roman family.

CESS, (sẽs) *n. s.* A levy upon the inhabitants of a place, according to their property; the act of laying rates, bounds, or limits.

To **CESS**, (sẽs) *v. a.* To rate.

CESSATION, (sẽs-sȩ'-shŭn) *n. s.* A stop; a rest; vacation; end of action; a pause of hostility, not amounting to a peace.

CESSAVIT, (sẽs-sȩ'-vĭt) *n. s.* In law, A writ lying against a man who holds lands by rent or other services, and neglects or ceases to perform such services for two years together.

CESSIBILITY, (sẽs-sẽ-bĭl'-ẽ-tẽ) *n. s.* The quality of giving way.

CESSIBLE, (sẽs'-sẽ-bl) *a.* Easy to give way.

CESSION, (sẽsh'-ŭn) *n. s.* Retreat; resignation; the act of yielding up; a manner of vacating an ecclesiastical benefice.

CESSIONARY, (sẽsh'-shŭn-nȧ-rẽ) *a.* Implying resignation.

CESSMENT, (sẽs'-mẽnt) *n. s.* An assessment or tax.

CESSOR, (sẽs'-sŭr) *n. s.* In law, He that ceaseth or neglecteth so long to perform a duty as to incur the danger of law.

CESTUS, (sẽs'-tŭs) *n. s.* The girdle of Venus.

CESURE, *n. s.* See CÆSURA.

CETACEOUS, (sẽ-tȧ'-shŭs) *a.* Of the whale kind.

To **CHAFE**, (tshafe) *v. a.* To warm with rubbing; to heat by rage or hurry; to make angry.

To **CHAFE**, (tshafe) *v. n.* To rage; to fret against any thing.

CHAFE, (tshafe) *n. s.* A heat; a rage.

CHAFE-WAX, (tshafe'-wȧks) *n. s.* An officer belonging to the Lord Chancellor, who fits the wax for the sealing of writs.

CHAFER, (tshafe'-ẽr) *n. s.* An insect; a sort of yellow beetle.

CHAFERY, (tshafe'-ẽr-rẽ) *n. s.* A forge in an iron mill.

CHAFF, (tshaf) *n. s.* The husks of corn; anything worthless.

To **CHAFFER**, (tshaf'-fẽr) *v. n.* To treat about a bargain.

To **CHAFFER**, (tshaf'-fẽr) *v. a.* To buy; to exchange.

CHAFFERER, (tshaf'-fẽr-ẽr) *n. s.* A buyer.

CHAFFERN, (tshaf'-fẽrn) *n. s.* A vessel for heating water.

CHAFFERY, (tshaf'-ẽr-ẽ) *n. s.* Traffick.

CHAFFINCH, (tshaf'-fĭnsh) *n. s.* A bird, so called.

CHAFFY, (tshaf'-fẽ) *a.* Like chaff.

CHAFING-DISH, (tsha'-fĭng-dĭsh) *n. s.* A portable grate for coals.

CHAGREEN, (shȧ-grēēn') *n. s.* A rough grained leather.

CHAGRIN, (shȧ-grēēn') *n. s.* Ill humour; vexation.

To **CHAGRIN**, (shȧ-grēēn') *v. a.* To vex; to put out of temper.

CHAIN, (tshane) *n. s.* A series of links fastened one within another; a bond; a manacle; a series linked together; as, of causes or thoughts.

To **CHAIN**, (tshane) *v. a.* To fasten with a chain; to enslave; to keep by a chain; to unite.

CHAINPUMP, (tshane'-pump) *n. s.* A pump used in large English vessels, which is double, so that one rises as the other falls.

CHAINSHOT, (tshane'-shŏt) *n. s.* Two bullets or half bullets, fastened together by a chain.

CHAINWORK, (tshane'-wurk) *n. s.* Work with open spaces like the links of a chain.

CHAIR, (tshare) *n. s.* A moveable seat; a seat of justice, or of authority; a vehicle drawn by one horse.

CHAIRMAN, (tshare'-măn) *n. s.* The president of an assembly; one whose trade it is to carry a sedan chair.

CHAISE, (shaze) *n. s.* A carriage drawn by one or more horses.

CHALCEDONY. See CALCEDONY.

CHALCOGRAPHER, (kȧl-kŏg'-grȧ-fẽr) *n. s.* An engraver in brass.

CHALCOGRAPHY, (kȧl-kŏg'-grȧ-fẽ) *n. s.* Engraving in brass.

CHALDEE, (kȧl-dē') *a.* Relating to the language of Chaldea.

CHALDRON, (tshaw'-drŭn) *n. s.* A dry English measure of coals, consisting of thirty-six bushels. The chaldron should weigh two thousand pounds.

CHALICE, (tshăl'-ĭs) *n. s.* A cup; a bowl; a cup used in acts of worship.

CHALICED, (tshăl'-list) *a.* Having a cell or cup; as a flower.

CHALK, (tshawk) *n. s.* A white fossile.

To CHALK, (tshąwk) *v. a.* To rub with chalk; to manure with chalk; to mark out as with chalk.

CHALK-PIT, (tshąwk'-pit) *n. s.* A pit in which chalk is dug.

CHALK-STONES, (tshąwk'-stȯnz) *n. s.* In medicine, Calcareous concretions in the hands and feet of persons violently affected by the gout.

CHALKY, (tshąwk'-ke) *a.* Consisting of chalk; impregnated with chalk.

To CHALLENGE, (tshąl'-lenje) *v. a.* To call another to answer for an offence by combat; to call to a contest; to accuse. In law, To object to the impartiality of any one; to claim as due; to call to the performance of conditions.

CHALLENGE, (tshąl'-lenje) *n. s.* A summons to combat; a demand of something as due; an exception taken against persons as in assize to the jurors, or any one of them, by the prisoner at the bar.

CHALLENGEABLE, (tshąl'-enje-ą-bl) *a.* Capable of being called to account.

CHALLENGER, (tshąl'-len-jer) *n. s.* One that defies another to combat; one that claims superiority; a claimant.

CHALYBEAN, (ką-lib'-be-ȧn) *a.* Relating to steel well wrought or tempered.

CHALYBEATE, (ką-lib'-be-ąt) *a.* Impregnated with iron or steel.

CHAM, (kąm) *n. s.* The sovereign prince of Tartary; a lord of the Persian court.

CHAMADE, (shą-mąde') *n. s.* The beat of the drum which declares a surrender.

CHAMBER, (tshąme'-ber) *n. s.* An apartment in a house; any retired room; any cavity or hollow; a court of justice; the lower part of a gun where the charge is lodged; a small piece of ordnance; the cavity where the powder is lodged in a mine.

To CHAMBER, (tshąme'-ber) *v. n.* To be wanton.

To CHAMBER, (tshąme'-ber) *v. a.* To shut up as in a chamber.

CHAMBER-COUNSEL, (tshąme'-ber-kȯun'-sel) *n. s.* A counsellor who delivers his private opinion, but does not plead in court.

CHAMBER-PRACTICE, (tshąme'-ber-prąk'-tis) *n. s.* The practice of lawyers, who give their advice privately, without appearing in court.

CHAMBERER, (tshąme'-ber-er) *n. s.* A man of intrigue; a chamberlain.

CHAMBERFELLOW, (tshąme'-ber-fel-lo) *n. s.* One that lies in the same chamber.

CHAMBERING, (tshąme'-ber-ing) *n. s.* Intrigue; wantonness.

CHAMBERLAIN, (tshąme'-ber-lin) *n. s.* An officer of state; a servant who has the care of the chambers; a receiver of rents and revenues.

CHAMBERLAINSHIP, (tshąme'-ber-lin-ship) *n. s.* The office of a chamberlain.

CHAMBERMAID, (tshąme'-ber-mąde) *n. s.* A maid whose business is to dress a lady, and wait in her chamber.

CHAMBLET, } See CAMELOT.
CHAMELOT, }

CHAMBREL *of a Horse*, (kąm'-brel) *n. s.* The joint or bending of the upper part of the hinder legs.

CHAMELEON, (ką-me'-le-ȕn) *n. s.* An animal which is said to assume the colour of those things to which it is applied.

To CHAMELEONIZE, (ką-me'-le-ȕn-ize) *v. a.* To change into many colours.

To CHAMFER, (tshąm'-fer) *v. a.* In architecture, To channel; to make furrows or gutters upon a column.

CHAMFER, (tshąm'-fer) } *n. s.* A small
CHAMFRET, (tshąm'-fret) } furrow on a column.

CHAMOIS, (shą-mȯe) *n. s.* An animal of the goat kind, whose skin is made into soft leather, commonly called *shammy*.

CHAMOMILE, (kąm'-ȯ-mile) *n. s.* See CAMOMILE.

To CHAMP, (tshąmp) *v. a.* To bite with a frequent action of the teeth; to devour with the teeth.

To CHAMP, (tshąmp) *v. n.* To perform frequently the action of biting.

CHAMPAGNE, (shąm'-pane) *n. s.* A kind of wine from the province of Champagne; wine so called.

CHAMPAIGN, (shąm'-pane) *n. s.* A flat open country.

CHAMPAIGN, } (shąm'-pane) *n. s.* Open,
CHAMPAIN, } or flat.

CHAMPERTOR, (tshąm'-per-tȕr) *n. s.* One who moves suits, and pursues at his proper costs, to have part of the gains.

CHAMPERTY, (tshąm'-per-te) *n. s.* A maintenance of any man in his suit, upon condition to have part of the thing when it is recovered.

CHAMPIGNON, (shąm-pin'-yȕn) *n. s.* A kind of mushroom.

CHAMPION, (tshąm'-pe-ȕn) *n. s.* A man who undertakes a cause in single combat; a hero. In law, *Champion* is taken for him that trieth the combat in his own case, as well as for him that fighteth in the case of another.

CHANCE, (tshąnse) *n. s.* Fortune; the act of fortune; accident; event; success; misfortune; unlucky accident; possibility of any occurrence.

CHANCE, (tshąnse) *a.* Fortuitous; happening by chance.

To CHANCE, (tshąnse) *v. n.* To happen.

CHANCEFUL, (tshąnse'-fụl) *a.* Hazardous.

CHANCE-MEDLEY, (tshąnse-med'-le) *n. s.* In law, The casual slaughter of a man, not altogether without the fault of the slayer.

CHANCEABLE, (tshąn'-są-bl) *a.* Accidental.

CHANCEL, (tshąn'-sel) *n. s.* The eastern part of the church, in which the altar is placed.

CHANCELLOR, (tshąn'-sel-lȕr) *n. s.* The chief administrator of justice, and next to the sovereign; *Chancellor in the Ecclesiastical Court*, A bishop's lawyer, to direct the bishops in matters of ecclesiastical law;

Chancellor of a Cathedral, A dignitary, whose office it is to superintend the regular exercise of devotion; *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, An officer who has the chief management of the royal revenue; *Chancellor of an University*, One who seals the diplomas and letters of degrees, &c. given in the university; *Chancellor of the Order of the Garter*, An officer who seals the commissions and mandates of the chapter.

CHANCELLORSHIP, (tshăn'-sĕl-lŭr-ship) *n. s.* The office of a chancellor.

CHANCERY, (tshăn'-sẽr-ẽ) *n. s.* The high court of equity and conscience.

CHANCES, (tshăn'-sĭz) *n. s.* In mathematics, A branch of modern analysis, which treats of the probability of certain events, by contemplating ways in which they may happen to follow.

CHANCRE, (shăngk'-ẽr) *n. s.* An ulcer usually arising from venereal maladies.

CHANCROUS, (shăngk'-rŭs) *a.* Ulcerous.

CHANDELIER, (shăn-dẽ-lẽer') *n. s.* A branch for candles.

CHANDLER, (tshănd'-lẽr) *n. s.* An artisan who makes and sells candles; any dealer in small wares as a corn-chandler, &c.

CHANDLERY, (tshănd'-lẽr-rẽ) *n. s.* The articles sold by a chandler.

CHANDRY, (tshăn'-drẽ) *n. s.* The place where the candles are kept.

CHANFRIN, (tshăn'-frĭn) *n. s.* The fore part of the head of a horse.

To CHANGE, (tshanje) *v. a.* To put one thing in the place of another; to quit anything for the sake of another; to give and take reciprocally; to alter; to discount a larger piece of money into several smaller.

To CHANGE, (tshanje) *v. n.* To undergo change; to change, as the moon.

CHANGE, (tshanje) *n. s.* An alteration of the state of anything; a succession of one thing in the place of another; the time in which the moon begins a new monthly revolution; novelty; an alteration of the order in which a set of bells is sounded; that which makes a variety; small money; used for exchange; a place for mercantile affairs.

CHANGEABLE, (tshanje'-ă-bl) *a.* Subject to change; possible to be changed; having the quality of exhibiting different appearances.

CHANGEABLENESS, (tshanje'-ă-bl-nẽs) *n. s.* Inconstancy; susceptibility of change.

CHANGEABLY, (tshanje'-ă-blẽ) *ad.* Inconstantly.

CHANGEFUL, (tshanje'-fŭl) *a.* Full of change.

CHANGELESS, (tshanje'-lẽs) *a.* Constant.

CHANGELING, (tshanje'-lĭng) *n. s.* A child left or taken in the place of another; an idiot; one apt to change.

CHANGER, (tshane'-jẽr) *n. s.* One who alters the form of anything; one employed in changing or discounting money.

CHANNEL, (tshăn'-nĕl) *n. s.* The hollow bed of running waters; any cavity drawn lengthways; a strait or narrow sea between two countries; a gutter or furrow of a pillar; a kennel in the street.

To CHANNEL, (tshăn'-nĕl) *v. a.* To cut in channels.

To CHANT, (tshănt) *v. a.* To sing; to celebrate by song; to sing the cathedral service.

To CHANT, (tshănt) *v. n.* To sing.

CHANT, (tshănt) *n. s.* Song; melody; a part of cathedral service, both with and without the organ.

CHANTER, (tshăn'-tẽr) *n. s.* A singer; the leader of a choir.

CHANTICLEER, (tshăn'-tẽ-klẽer) *n. s.* The name given to the cock, from the clearness and loudness of his crow.

CHANTRESS, (tshăn'-trẽs) *n. s.* A woman singer.

CHANTRY, (tshăn'-trẽ) *n. s.* A chapel endowed with revenue for priests to sing mass for the souls of donors.

CHAOS, (kā'-ŏs) *n. s.* The mass of matter supposed to be in confusion before it was divided by the creation into its proper classes and elements; confusion; anything where the parts are undistinguished.

CHAOTICK, (kā-ŏt'-tĭk) *a.* Confused.

To CHAP, (tshŏp) *v. a.* To break into *hiatus*, or gapings.

CHAP, (tshŏp) *n. s.* A cleft; an aperture.

CHAP, (tshŏp) *n. s.* The upper or under part of a beast's mouth.

To CHAP, (tshŏp) *v. n.* To cheap or cheapen.

CHAP, (tshăp) *n. s.* An abbreviation of *chapman*.

CHAPEAU, (shăp'-pō) *n. s.* In heraldry, A cap of state worn by dukes.

CHAPEL, (tshăp'-ĕl) *n. s.* A building adjoining to a church, as a parcel of the same; or separate, called a chapel of ease. A printing office; so called because printing in England was first carried on in a chapel at Westminster Abbey.

CHAPELLANY, (tshăp'-pĕl-lẽn-nẽ) *n. s.* A place founded within some church, and dependent thereon.

CHAPELRY, (tshăp'-pĕl-rẽ) *n. s.* The jurisdiction of a chapel.

CHAPERON, (shăp'-ẽr-o͝on') *n. s.* A kind of hood or cap.

To CHAPERON, (shăp'-ẽr-o͝on) *v. a.* To attend on a lady in a publick assembly.

CHAPFALLEN, (tshŏp'-fă-ln) *a.* Having the mouth shrunk; silenced.

CHAPITER, (tshăp'-ẽ-tẽr) *n. s.* The upper part or capital of a pillar.

CHAPLAIN, (tshăp'-lăne) *n. s.* He that performs divine service in a chapel; one that officiates in domestick worship.

CHAPLAINCY, (tshăp'-lĭn-sẽ) *n. s.* The office of a chaplain.

CHAPLAINSHIP, (tshăp'-lĭn-ship) *n. s.* The office of a chaplain; the possession or revenue of a chapel.

CHAPLET, (tshăp'-lĕt) *n. s.* A garland or wreath worn about the head; a string of beads used in the Romish church. In

architecture, a little moulding carved into round beads, pearls, or olives.

CHAPMAN, (tshăp'-măn) *n. s.* A cheapener; a seller; a market-man.

CHAPS, (tshŏps) *n. s.* The mouth of a beast.

CHAPT, CHAPED, (tshŏpt) *part. pass.* from *To chap.*

CHAPTER, (tshăp'-tẽr) *n. s.* A division of a book; an assembly of the clergy of a cathedral or collegiate church; a decretal epistle; Chapter-house, the place in which assemblies of the clergy are held.

To CHAPTER, (tshăp'-ter) *v. a.* To tax; to correct.

CHAPTREL, (tshăp'-trĕl) *n. s.* In architecture, The imposts, or those parts on which the feet of pillars stand.

CHAR, (tshăr) *n. s.* A delicate fish found in the lakes of Cumberland and Westmoreland.

To CHAR, (tshar) *v. a.* To burn wood to a black cinder.

CHAR, (tshare) *n. s.* Work done by the day; a single job or task.

To CHAR, (tshare) *v. n.* To work by the day, without being a hired servant.

To CHAR, (tshare) *v. a.* To perform a business.

CHAR-WOMAN, (tshare'-wŭm-ăn) *n. s.* A woman hired for odd work, or single days.

CHARACTER, (kăr'-ăk-tẽr) *n. s.* A mark; a stamp; a letter used in writing or printing; the hand or manner of writing; a representation of personal qualities; the person with his assemblage of qualities; a personage; personal qualities; particular constitution of the mind.

To CHARACTER, (kăr'-ăk-tẽr) *v. a.* To inscribe; to engrave.

CHARACTERISTICAL, or CHARACTERISTICK, (kăr'-ăk-tẽ-rĭs'-tẽ-kăl, kăr-ăk-tẽ-rĭs'-tĭk) *a.* Constituting the character.

CHARACTERISTICALLY, (kă-răk-tẽ-rĭs'-tẽ-kăl-lẽ) *ad.* In a manner which distinguishes character.

CHARACTERISTICALNESS, (kă-răk-tẽ-rĭs'-tẽ-kăl-nẽs) *n. s.* The quality of being peculiar to a character.

CHARACTERISTICK, (kăr-ăk-tẽ-rĭs'-tĭk) *n. s.* That which constitutes the character.

CHARACTERISTICK *of a Logarithm*, (kăr-ăk-tẽ-rĭs'-tĭk) *n. s.* The same with the *index* or *exponent.*

To CHARACTERISE, (kăr'-ăk-tẽr-ize) *v. a.* To give a character of the personal qualities of any man; to engrave, or imprint; to mark with a stamp.

CHARADE, (shă-rade') *n. s.* A species of riddle, usually in verse.

CHARCOAL, (tshăr'-kole) *n. s.* Coal made by burning wood under turf.

CHARD, (tshărd) *n. s.* *Chards* of artichokes are the leaves of fair artichoke plants, tied and wrapped up all over but the top, in straw; *Chards* of beet, are plants of white beet transplanted.

To CHARGE, (tshărje) *v. a.* To entrust; to commission for a certain purpose; to impute as a debt; to impute as a crime; to impose as a task; to accuse; to command; to enjoin; to fall upon; to attack; to load; to fill; to load a gun; to put to expence.

To CHARGE, (tshărje) *v. n.* To make an onset.

CHARGE, (tshărje) *n. s.* Care; custody; precept; mandate; commission; trust conferred; accusation; imputation; the person or thing entrusted to the care of another; an exhortation of a judge to a jury; or bishop to his clergy; expence; cost; in later times commonly used in the plural, *charges;* onset; the signal to fall upon enemies; the posture of a weapon fitted for the attack; a load, or burthen; what anything can bear; the quantity of powder and ball put into a gun. In heraldry, That which is borne upon an escutcheon, or upon the colour.

CHARGEABLE, (tshăr'-jă-bl) *a.* Expensive; costly; imputable, as a debt or crime; subject to charge.

CHARGEABLENESS, (tshăr'-jă-bl-nes) *n. s.* expence; cost.

CHARGEABLY, (tshăr'-jă-blẽ) *a.* Expensively.

CHARGEFUL, (tshărje'-fŭl) *a.* Expensive; costly.

CHARGER, (tshăr'-jẽr) *n. s.* A large dish; a war horse.

CHARILY, (tshă'-rẽ-lẽ) *ad.* Warily; frugally.

CHARINESS, (tshă'-rẽ-nes) *n. s.* Caution; nicety.

CHARIOT, (tshă'-rẽ-ŭt) *n. s.* A wheel carriage of pleasure, or state; a car in which men of arms were anciently placed; a lighter kind of coach with only front seats.

CHARIOTEER, (tshă-rẽ-ŭt-tẽer') *n. s.* He that drives the chariot.

CHARIOT-RACE, (tshă'-rẽ-ŭt-rase) *n. s.* A sport where chariots were driven for the prize.

CHARITABLE, (tshă'-rẽ-tă-bl) *a.* Kind in giving alms; kind in judging of others.

CHARITABLENESS, (tshăr'-ẽ-tă-bl-nes) *n. s.* The exercise of charity; disposition to charity.

CHARITABLY, (tshăr'-ẽ-tă-blẽ) *ad.* Kindly; benevolently.

CHARITY, (tshăr'-ẽ-tẽ) *n. s.* Tenderness; kindness; goodwill; benevolence; the theological virtue of universal love; liberality to the poor; alms.

To CHARK, (tshark) *v. a.* To burn to a black cinder, as wood is burned to make charcoal.

CHARLATAN, (shăr'-lă-tăn) *n. s.* A quack; a mountebank.

CHARLATANICAL, (shăr-lă-tăn'-ẽ-kăl) *a.* Quackish.

CHARLATANRY, (shăr'-lă-tăn-rẽ) *n. s.* Wheedling; deceit.

CHARLES'S-WAIN, (tsharlz'-iz-wane') *n. s.* The northern constellation, called the Bear.

CHARLOCK, (tshar'-lok) *n. s.* A weed growing among the corn with a yellow flower.
CHARM, (tsharm) *n. s.* Words, or philtres, or characters; something of power to subdue opposition, and gain the affections.
To CHARM, (tsharm) *v. a.* To fortify with charms against evil; to make powerful by charms; to summon by incantation; to subdue by some secret power; to subdue the mind by pleasure; to tune; to temper.
To CHARM, (tsharm) *v. n.* To sound harmonically.
CHARMED, (tsharmd) *a.* Enchanted.
CHARMER, (tshar'-mer) *n. s.* One that has the power of charms; word of endearment among lovers.
CHARMFUL, (tsharm'-ful) *a.* Abounding with charms.
CHARMING, (tshar'-ming) *part. a.* Pleasing in the highest degree.
CHARMINGLY, (tshar'-ming-le) *ad.* In such a manner as to please exceedingly.
CHARMINGNESS, (tshar'-ming-nes) *n. s.* The power of pleasing.
CHARNEL, (tshar'-nel) Containing flesh, or carcases.
CHARNEL-HOUSE, (tshar'-nel-house) *n. s.* The place under churches where the bones of the dead are reposited.
CHART, (kart or tshart) *n. s.* A delineation of coasts, for the use of sailors.
CHARTEL. See CARTEL.
CHARTER, (tshar'-ter) *n. s.* A written evidence; any writing bestowing privileges or rights; privilege; immunity.
CHARTER-LAND, (tshar'-ter-land) *n. s.* Such land as a man holds by charter.
CHARTER-PARTY, (tshar'-ter-par-te) *n. s.* A paper relating to a contract, of which each party has a copy.
CHARTERED, (tshar'-terd) *a.* Privileged.
CHARY, (tsha'-re) *a.* Careful; cautious.
To CHASE, (tshase) *v. a.* To hunt; to pursue an enemy; to drive away.
To CHASE *Metals.* See *To* ENCHASE.
CHASE, (tshase) *n. s.* Hunting; pursuit of anything as game; pursuit of an enemy; open ground stored with such beasts as are hunted. *The chase of a gun*, is the whole bore or length. A term at the game of tennis, signifying the spot where a ball falls, beyond which the adversary must strike his ball to gain a chase.
CHASE-GUN, (tshase'-gun) *n. s.* Guns in the forepart of the ship.
CHASEABLE, (tshase'-a-bl) *a.* Fit for the chase.
CHASER, (tsha'-ser) *n. s.* Hunter; pursuer; driver; an enchaser.
CHASM, (kazm) *n. s.* A breach unclosed; a place unfilled; a vacuity.
CHASMED, (kazmd) *a.* Having gaps or openings.
CHASTE, (tshaste) *a.* Pure from all commerce of sexes; pure; uncorrupt; free from obscenity; true to the marriage bed.
CHASTELY, (tshaste'-le) *a.* Without incontinence; purely.
To CHASTEN, (tshase'-tn) *v. a.* To correct; to punish.
CHASTENER, (tshase'-tn-er) *n. s.* He who corrects.
CHASTENESS, (tshaste'-nes) *n. s.* Chastity; purity; purity of writing.
To CHASTISE, (tshas-tize') *v. a.* To punish; to reduce to order; to repress.
CHASTISEABLE, (tshas-tize'-a-bl) *a.* Deserving chastisement.
CHASTISEMENT, (tshas'-tiz-ment) *n. s.* Correction; punishment.
CHASTISER, (tshas-ti'-zer) *n. s.* He who corrects by punishment.
CHASTITY, (tshas'-te-te) *n. s.* Purity of the body; freedom from obscenity; freedom from bad mixture of any kind.
To CHAT, (tshat) *v. n.* To prate; to converse at ease.
CHAT, (tshat) *n. s.* Idle talk; prate.
CHATELLANY, (shat'-tel-len-e) *n. s.* The district under the dominion of a castle.
CHATTEL, (tshat'-tel) *n. s.* Any moveable possession; a term used in forms of law.
To CHATTER, (tshat'-ter) *v. n.* To make a noise as a pie, or other unharmonious bird; to make a noise by collision of the teeth; to talk idly or carelessly.
CHATTER, (tshat'-ter) *n. s.* Noise like that of a pie or monkey; idle prate.
CHATTERBOX, (tshat'-ter-boks) *n. s.* A word of contempt, applied to such as are perpetually talking idly.
CHATTERER, (tshat'-ter-rer) *n. s.* An idle talker.
CHATTERING, (tshat'-ter-ing) *n. s.* Idle or unprofitable talk.
CHATTY, (tshat'-te) *a.* Chattering; conversing freely.
CHATWOOD, (tshat'-wud) *n. s.* Little sticks; fuel.
CHAVENDER, (tshav'-en-der) *n. s.* The chub; a fish.
CHAUNT. See CHANT.
To CHAW, (tshaw) *v. a.* To masticate; to chew.
CHAWDRON, (tshaw'-drun) *n. s.* Entrails.
CHEAP, (tshepe) *a.* To be had at a low price; of small value or estimation.
CHEAP, (tshepe) *n. s.* Market; bargain.
To CHEAPEN, (tshe'-pn) *v. a.* To ask the price of any commodity; to lessen value.
CHEAPENER, (tshe'-pn-er) *n. s.* A bargainer.
CHEAPLY, (tshepe'-le) *ad.* At a small price.
CHEAPNESS, (tshepe'-nes) *n. s.* Lowness of price.
CHEAR. See CHEER.
To CHEAT, (tshete) *v. a.* To defraud; to impose upon.
CHEAT, (tshete) *n. s.* A fraud; a trick; a person guilty of fraud.
CHEATER, (tshe'-ter) *n. s.* One that practises fraud.
To CHECK, (tshek) *v. a.* To repress; to curb; to reprove; to chide; to compare a bank note or other bill with the correspond-

ent paper; to controul by a counter reckoning.

To CHECK, (tshęk) *v. n.* To stop; to clash; to interfere; to strike with repression.

CHECK, (tshęk) *n. s.* Repressure; stop; sudden restraint; curb; a reproof; any stop or interruption; the corresponding cipher of a bank bill. This word is often corruptly used for the draft itself of the person on his banker. A term used in the game of chess; linen cloth fabricated in squares.

To CHECKER. See CHEQUER.

CHECKER, (tshęk'-ęr) *n. s.* A reprehender; a rebuker.

CHECKLESS, (tshęk'-lęs) *a.* Uncontrollable; violent.

CHECKMATE, (tshęk'-mate') *n. s.* The movement on the chess-board, by which the king is made prisoner, and the game finished.

To CHECKMATE, (tshęk'-mate') *v. a.* To give an adversary checkmate. Figuratively, To finish.

CHEEK, (tsheek) *n. s.* The side of the face below the eye. Among mechanicks, All those pieces of their machines that are double, and perfectly alike.

CHEEKBONE, (tsheek'-bone) *n. s.* The bone of the cheek.

CHEEKTOOTH, (tsheek'-tooth) *n. s.* The hinder tooth or tusk.

CHEER, (tsheer) *n. s.* Entertainment; invitation to gaiety; gaiety; jollity; air of the countenance; acclamation; shout of triumph or applause.

To CHEER, (tsheer) *v. a.* To incite; to encourage; to applaud by acclamations; to comfort; to gladden.

To CHEER, (tsheer) *v. n.* To grow gay.

CHEERER, (tshee'-rer) *n. s.* Gladdener; giver of gaiety.

CHEERFUL, (tsheer'-fụl) *a.* Gay; full of life; having an appearance of gaiety; causing cheerfulness.

CHEERFULLY, (tsheer'-fụl-lę) *ad.* Without dejection; with willingness; with gaiety.

CHEERFULNESS, (tsheer'-fụl-nęs) *n. s.* Freedom from dejection or gloominess; alacrity.

CHEERILY, (tshe'-rę-lę) *ad.* Cheerfully.

CHEERLESS, (tsheer'-lęs) *a.* Without gaiety or gladness.

CHEERLY, (tsheer'-lę) *a.* Gay; cheerful.

CHEERLY, (tsheer'-lę) *ad.* Cheerfully.

CHEERY, (tshee'-rę) *a.* Gay; sprightly.

CHEESE, (tsheeze) *n. s.* A kind of food made by pressing the curd of coagulated milk, and suffering the mass to dry.

CHEESECAKE, (tsheeze'-kake) *n. s.* A cake made of soft curds, sugar and butter.

CHEESEMONGER, (tsheeze'-mụng-gęr) *n. s.* One who deals in cheese.

CHEESEPRESS, (tsheeze'-pręs) *n. s.* The press in which curds are pressed.

CHEESEVAT, (tsheeze'-vat) *n. s.* The wooden case in which the curds are confined in pressing.

CHELY, (kę'-lę) *n. s.* The claw of a shell fish.

CHEMISE, (shęm-eze') *n. s.* A shift. In fortification, A wall wherewith a bastion or ditch is lined.

CHEMISTRY. See CHYMISTRY.

CHEQUER, (tshęk'-ęr) *v. a.* To variegate or diversify.

CHEQUER, (tshęk'-ęr) *n. s.* An abbreviation of *exchequer*; a treasury.

CHEQUER-WORK, (tshęk'-ęr-wụrk) *n. s.* Work varied alternately as to its colours, &c.

To CHERISH, (tsher'-rish) *v. a.* To support; to nurse; to help and shelter.

CHERISHER, (tsher'-rish'-ęr) *n. s.* An encourager; a supporter.

CHERISHMENT, (tsher'-rish-ment) *n. s.* Encouragement; support; comfort.

CHERRY, (tsher'-rę) } *n. s.* A
CHERRY-TREE, (tsher'-rę-tree) } tree and fruit.

CHERRY, (tsher'-rę) *a.* Resembling a *cherry* in colour.

CHERRYCHEEKED, (tsher'-rę-tsheękt) *a.* Having ruddy cheeks.

CHERRYPIT, (tsher'-rę-pit) *n. s.* A child's play, in which they throw cherry stones into a small hole.

CHERT, (tshert) *n. s.* A kind of flint.

CHERTY, (tsher'-tę) *a.* Flinty.

CHERUB, (tsher'-ub) *n. s.* A celestial spirit, which, in the hierarchy, is placed next in order to the seraphim.

CHERUBICAL, (tshe-ru'-be-kal) } *a.* An-
CHERUBICK, (tshe-ru'-bik) } gelical.

CHERUBIM, (tshęr'-ų-bim) *n. s.* The Hebrew plural of cherub.

CHERUBINE, (tshęr'-ų-bin) *a.* Angelical.

To CHERUP, (tsher'-up) *v. n.* To chirp; to use a cheerful voice.

CHESS, (tshes) *n. s.* A nice and abstruse game, in which two armies are moved in opposition to each other.

CHESS-BOARD, (tshes'-bord) *n. s.* The board on which the game of chess is played.

CHESS-MAN, (tshes'-man) *n. s.* A puppet for chess.

CHEST, (tshest) *n. s.* A box in which things are laid up; the trunk of the body, or cavity from the shoulders to the belly.

CHESTED, (tshest'-ed) *a.* Having a chest.

CHESTNUT, (tshes'-nut) *n. s.* A fruit; a bright brown colour, a term applied to horses.

CHESTNUT-TREE, (tshes'-nut-tree) *n. s.* A forest tree, bearing chestnuts.

CHEVALIER, (shev-ų-leer') *n. s.* A knight; a gallant strong man.

CHEVAUX DE FRISE, (shev'-ų-de-freeze') A piece of timber traversed with wooden spikes, used in defending a passage, or making a retrenchment to stop the cavalry

CHEVERIL, (tshev'-er-il) *n. s.* A kid; kid-leather.

CHEVISANCE, (shev'-ę-zans) *n. s.* Enterprize; atchievement; bargain.

CHEVRON, (shev'-ron) *n. s.* In heraldry, One of the honourable ordinaries.

CHEVRONED, (shĕv'-rŏnd) *a.* Variegated in the shape of a chevron.
CHEVRONEL, (shĕv'-rŏ-nĕl) *n. s.* A diminutive of the heraldick chevron.
To CHEW, (tshoo) *v. a.* To crush with the teeth; to masticate.
To CHEW, (tshoo) *v. n.* To ruminate.
CHEWING, (tshoo'-ing) *n. s.* Mastication.
CHICANE, (tshĕ-kane') *n. s.* The art of protracting a contest by petty objection and artifice; artifice in general.
To CHICANE, (tshĕ-kane') *v. n.* To prolong a contest by tricks.
CHICANER, (tshĕ-kā'-nĕr) *n. s.* A petty sophister.
CHICANERY, (tshĕ-kā'-nĕr-ē) *n. s.* Mean arts of wrangling.
CHICK, (tshĭk) } *n. s.* *Chicken* is the
CHICKEN, (tshĭk'-ĕn) } old plural of *chick*. The young of a bird, particularly of a hen; small bird; a word of tenderness; a term for a young person.
CHICKENHEARTED, (tshĭk'-ĕn-hăr-tĕd) *a.* Cowardly; timorous.
The CHICKENPOX, (tshĭk'-ĕn-pŏks) *n. s.* An exanthematous distemper, so called from its being of no very great danger.
CHICKLING, (tshĭk'-ling) *n. s.* A small chicken.
CHICKPEAS, (tshĭk'-pēze) *n. s.* A kind of degenerate pea.
CHICKWEED, (tshĭk'-wēed) *n. s.* The name of a plant.
To CHIDE, (tshide) *v. a.* Pret. *chid*. part. *chidden*. To reprove; to scold; to check; to drive away with reproof; to blame.
To CHIDE, (tshide) *v. n.* To clamour; to scold; to make a noise.
CHIDER, (tshī'-dĕr) *n. s.* A rebuker.
CHIDING, (tshī'-ding) *n. s.* Rebuke; quarrel; simply, noise; sound.
CHIEF, (tsheef) *a.* Principal; most eminent; capital; of the first order.
CHIEF, (tsheef) *n. s.* A military commander; the head of a family or party. In heraldry, The *chief* possesses the upper third part of the escutcheon.
CHIEFDOM, (tsheef'-dŭm) *n. s.* Sovereignty.
CHIEFLY, (tsheef'-lē) *ad.* Principally.
CHIEFRIE, (tsheef'-rē) *n. s.* A small rent paid to the lord paramount.
CHIEFTAIN, (tsheef'-tăne) *n. s.* A leader; a commander; the head of a clan.
CHIEFTAINRY, (tsheef'-tĕn-rē) } *n. s.*
CHIEFTAINSHIP, (tsheef'-tĕn-ship) } The state of a chieftain.
CHIEVANCE, (tshee'-vănse) *n. s.* Traffick, in which money is extorted; as discount.
CHILBLAIN, (tshil'-blane) *n. s.* Sores made by frost.
CHILD, (tshild) *n. s.* Pl. *children*. An infant or very young person; one in the line of filiation, opposed to the parent; descendants, how remote soever, are called *children*; as, *the children* of Israel; anything the product of another; a noble youth; *to be with child*, to be pregnant.
CHILDBEARING, (tshild'-bā-ring) *n. s.* The act of bearing children.
CHILDBED, (tshild'-bĕd) *n. s.* The state of a woman being in labour.
CHILDBIRTH, (tshild'-bĕrth) *n. s.* The time or act of bringing forth.
CHILDERMASS DAY, (tshil'-dĕr-măs-dā') *n. s.* The day on which the feast of the holy Innocents is solemnized.
CHILDHOOD, (tshild'-hŭd) *n. s.* The state of children; the time of life between infancy and puberty; the properties of a child.
CHILDISH, (tshild'-ish) *a.* Having the qualities of a child; trifling: puerile.
CHILDISHLY, (tshild'-ish-lē) *ad.* In a childish trifling way.
CHILDISHNESS, (tshild'-ish-nĕs) *n. s.* Puerility; harmlessness.
CHILDLESS, (tshild'-lĕs) *a.* Without offspring.
CHILDLIKE, (tshild'-like) *a.* Becoming or beseeming a child.
CHILIAD, (kil'-lē-ăd) *n. s.* A thousand.
CHILIAEDRON, (kil-ē-ā-ē'-drŏn) *n. s.* A figure of a thousand sides.
CHILIARCH, (kil'-lē-ărk) *n. s.* A commander of a thousand.
CHILIARCHY, (kil'-lē-ăr-kē) *n. s.* A body consisting of a thousand men.
CHILIAST, (kil'-lē-ăst) *n. s.* One of the sect of the millenarians.
CHILIFACTIVE, (ki-lē-făk'-tiv) *a.* That which makes chyle.
CHILIFACTORY, (ki-lē-făk'-tŏ-rē) *a.* Having the quality of making chyle.
CHILIFICATION, (ki'-lē-fē-kā-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of making chyle.
CHILL, (tshil) *a.* Cold; having the sensation of cold; dull not warm; depressed; cold of temper.
CHILL, (tshil) *n. s.* Chilliness; cold.
To CHILL, (tshil) *v. a.* To make cold; to depress; to deject; to blast with cold.
CHILLINESS, (tshil'-lē-nĕs) *n. s.* A sensation of shivering.
CHILLY, (tshil'-lē) *a.* Somewhat cold.
CHILLY, (tshil'-lē) *ad.* Coldly.
CHILNESS, (tshil'-nĕs) *n. s.* Coldness.
CHILTERN HUNDREDS, (tshil'-tĕrn-hŭn'-drĕdz) *n. s.* A district, the property of the crown, to which is attached the nominal office of steward, by the acceptance of which a member of parliament vacates his seat; hence the phrase, "to accept the Chiltern Hundreds."
CHIME, (tshime) *n. s.* The consonant or harmonick sound of many correspondent instruments; the correspondence of sound; the sound of bells.
To CHIME, (tshime) *v. n.* To sound in harmony or consonance; to correspond in relation or proportion; to agree; to fall in with; to suit with; to agree; to jingle.
To CHIME, (tshime) *v. a.* To move, or strike, or cause to sound with just consonancy.
CHIMER, (tshī'-mĕr) *n. s.* He who chimes the bells.

CHIMERA, (kẹ-mē'-rą) *n. s.* A vain and wild fancy.
CHIMERICAL, (kẹ-mer'-rẹ-kąl) *a.* Imaginary; fanciful; unreal.
CHIMERICALLY, (kẹ-mer'-rẹ-kąl-ẹ) *ad.* Vainly; wildly.
To CHIMERIZE, (kim'-ẹ-rize) *v. n.* To entertain wild fancies.
CHIMNEY, (tshim'-ne) *n. s.* The passage through which the smoke ascends from the fire in the house; the turret raised above the roof of the house for conveyance of the smoke; the fireplace.
CHIMNEY-CORNER, (tshim'-ne-kọr'-ner) *n. s.* The fireside; the seat on each end of the firegrate.
CHIMNEY-MONEY, (tshim'-ne-mun-ne) *n. s.* Hearth-money, a tax imposed in Charles the second's time.
CHIMNEY-PIECE, (tshim'-ne-peese) *n. s.* The ornamental work round the fireplace.
CHIMNEY-SWEEPER, (tshim'-ne-sweeper) *n. s.* One whose trade it is to clean chimnies.
CHIN, (tshin) *n. s.* The part of the face beneath the under lip.
CHINA, (tshi'-ną) *n. s.* China ware; porcelain; a species of vessels made in China.
CHINCOUGH, (tshin'-kọf) *n. s.* A violent and convulsive cough, to which children are subject.
CHINE, (tshine) *n. s.* The part of the back, in which the spine or back-bone is found; a piece of the back of an animal.
To CHINE, (tshine) *v. a.* To cut into chines.
CHINED, (tshind) *a.* Relating to the back.
CHINESE, (tshi-neze') *n. s.* The language and people of China.
CHINGLE, (shing'-gl) *n. s.* Gravel, free from dirt.
CHINK, (tshingk) *n. s.* A small aperture lengthwise.
To CHINK, (tshingk) *v. a.* To shake so as to make a sound.
To CHINK, (tshingk) *v. n.* To sound by striking each other.
CHINKY, (tshingk'-ẹ) *a.* Opening into narrow clefts.
CHINTZ, (tshints) *n. s.* Cloth of cotton, and printed with various colours.
To CHIP, (tship) *v. a.* To cut into small pieces; to diminish, by cutting away a little at a time.
To CHIP, (tship) *v. n.* To break, or crack.
CHIP, (tship) *n. s.* A small piece cut or broken off; a small piece.
CHIP-AXE, (tship'-ąks) *n. s.* A one-handed plane-axe.
CHIPPING, (tship'-ping) *n. s.* A fragment cut off.
CHIRAGRA, (ki-rą'-grą) *n. s.* The gout in the hands only.
CHIRAGRICAL, (ki-rąg'-grẹ-kąl) *a.* Having the gout in the hand.
CHIROGRAPH, (ki'-rọ-grąf) *n. s.* A deed, requiring a counterpart, engrossed twice upon the same piece of parchment, and cut through the middle; a fine; a phrase still preserved in the common pleas.
CHIROGRAPHER, (ki-rọg'-grą-fer) *n. s.* A writer; the officer in the common pleas who engrosses fines.
CHIROGRAPHIST, (ki-rọg'-grą-fist) *n. s.* A chiroragrapher; one that tells fortunes, by examining the hand.
CHIROGRAPHY, (ki-rọg'-grą-fe) *n. s.* The art of writing.
CHIROLOGY, (ki-rọl'-ọ-je) *n. s.* Talking by manual signs.
CHIROMANCER, (ki'-rọ-mąn-ser) *n. s.* One that foretells future events by inspecting the hand.
CHIROMANCY, (ki'-rọ-mąn-se) *n. s.* The art of foretelling by inspecting the hand.
To CHIRP, (tsherp) *v. n.* To make a cheerful noise; as birds, when they call without singing.
CHIRP, (tsherp) *n. s.* The voice of birds or insects.
CHIRPING, (tsherp'-ing) *n. s.* The gentle noise of birds.
CHIRURGEON, (ki-rur'-je-un) *n. s.* One that cures ailments by outward applications and operations; it is now generally written, *surgeon*.
CHIRURGERY, (ki-rur'-je-re) *n. s.* Surgery, the art of curing by external applications.
CHIRURGICAL, (ki-rur'-je-kąl) } *a.* Be-
CHIRURGICK, (ki-rur'-jik) } longing to surgery; relating to the manual part of healing; manual in general.
CHISEL, (tshiz'-zel) *n. s.* An instrument with which wood or stone is pared.
To CHISEL, (tshiz'-zel) *v. a.* To cut or carve with a chisel.
CHIT, (tshit) *n. s.* A child; a baby; the shoot of corn from the end of the grain.
To CHIT, (tshit) *v. n.* To sprout.
CHITCHAT, (tshit'-tshąt) *n. s.* Prattle; idle talk.
CHITTERLINGS, (tshit'-ter-lingz) *n. s.* The bowels of an eatable animal.
CHIVALROUS, (shiv'-ąl-rus) *a.* Relating to chivalry; gallant; warlike; adventurous.
CHIVALRY, (shiv'-ąl-re) *n. s.* Knighthood; a military dignity; the qualifications of a knight, as valour; the general system of knighthood; the body, or order of knights. In law, A tenure of land by knight's service.
CHIVES, (tshivz) *n. s.* The threads or filaments rising in flowers; a species of small onion.
CHLOROSIS, (klọ-rọ'-sis) *n. s.* The green sickness.
CHLOROTICK, (klọ-rọt'-ik) *a.* Affected by chlorosis.
To CHOAK, (tshọke) *v. a.* See CHOKE.
CHOCOLATE, (tshọk'-ọ-late) *n. s.* The nut of the cocao-tree; the cake or mass, made by grinding the cocao-nut; the liquour made by a solution of chocolate in hot water.
CHOCOLATE-HOUSE, (tshọk'-ọ-late-họuse)

n. s. A house where company is entertained with chocolate.

CHOICE, (tshǫis) *n. s.* The act of choosing; election; the power of choosing; care in choosing; the thing chosen.

CHOICE, (tshǫis) *a.* Select; of especial value.

CHOICELY, (tshǫis'-lę) *ad.* Curiously; valuably; excellently.

CHOICENESS, (tshǫis'-nęs) *n. s.* Nicety.

CHOIR, (kwire) *n. s.* An assembly or band of singers; the singers in divine worship; the part of the church where the choristers are placed.

To CHOKE, (tshǫke) *v a.* To suffocate; to stop up; to obstruct; to hinder by obstruction; to suppress; to overpower.

CHOKE, (tshǫke) *n. s.* The filamentous or capillary part of an artichoke.

CHOKER, (tshǫ'-kęr) *n. s.* One that chokes; one that puts another to silence; anything that cannot be answered.

CHOLAGOGUES, (kǫl'-ą gǫgz) *n. s.* Medicines for purging bile or choler.

CHOLER, (kǫ'-lęr) *n. s.* The bile; the humour which, by its superabundance, is supposed to produce irascibility; anger; rage.

CHOLERA-MORBUS, (kǫl'-lę-rą-mǫr'-bus) *n. s.* A sudden overflowing of the bile, discharged both upwards and downwards.

CHOLERICK, (kǫl'-lęr-ik) *a.* Abounding with choler; angry; irascible.

CHOLERICKNESS, (kǫl'-lęr-ik-nęs) *n. s.* Irascibility.

CHOLIAMBICKS, (kǫl-ę-ąm'-biks) *n. s.* Verses differing from the true Iambick, having an Iambick foot in the fifth place, and a spondee in the sixth, or last.

To CHOOSE, (tshooze) *v. a.* pret. *chose*, part. *chosen.* To take by way of preference; to take; not to refuse; to select.

To CHOOSE, (tshooze) *v. n.* To have the power of choice; to will; to determine.

CHOOSER, (tshoo'-zęr) *n. s.* He that has the power of choosing.

To CHOP, (tshǫp) *v. a.* To cut with a quick blow; to mince; to break into chinks.

To CHOP, (tshǫp) *v. n.* To do any thing with a quick motion, like that of a blow; to catch with the mouth; to light upon suddenly.

To CHOP, (tshǫp) *v. a.* To barter; to change.

CHOP, (tshǫp) *n. s.* A piece chopped off; a small piece of meat; a crack, or cleft.

CHOP-FALLEN. See CHAP-FALLEN.

CHOP-HOUSE, (tshǫp'-hǫuse) *n. s.* A house of entertainment, where provision ready dressed is sold.

CHOPIN, (tshǫ-peen') *n. s.* A French liquid measure, containing nearly a pint of Winchester. In Scotland, A quart of wine measure.

CHOPPER, (tshǫp'-pęr) *n. s.* A butcher's cleaver.

CHOPPING, (tshǫp'-ping) *part. a.* Applied to infants; as, a *chopping* or stout boy.

CHOPPING-BLOCK, (tshǫp-ping-blǫk) *n. s.* A log of wood, on which any thing is cut in pieces.

CHOPPING-KNIFE, (tshǫp'-ping-nife) *n. s.* A knife to mince meat.

CHOPS, (tshǫps) *n. s.* The mouth of a beast; the mouth of a man, used in contempt.

CHORAGUS, (kǫ-rą'-gus) *n. s.* The superintendent of the ancient chorus.

CHORAL, (kǫ'-rąl) *a.* Belonging to a choir or concert; singing in a choir.

CHORALLY, (kǫ'-rąl-lę) *ad.* In the manner of a chorus.

CHORD, (kǫrd) *n. s.* The string of a musical instrument; a certain combination of notes. In geometry, A right line, which joins the two ends of any arch of a circle.

To CHORD, (kǫrd) *v. a.* To furnish with strings.

CHORDEE, (kǫr-dee') *n. s.* A contraction of the frænum.

CHORIAMBICK, (kǫr-ę-ąm'-bik) *n. s.* The foot of a verse consisting of four syllables, as, *amrietas;* one being long at each end of the word, and two short in the middle.

CHORION, (kǫ'-rę-ǫn) *n. s.* The outward membrane that enwraps the fœtus.

CHORIST, (kǫr'-ist) *n. s.* A singing man in a choir.

CHORISTER, (kǫr'-is-tęr) *n. s.* A singer in cathedrals; a singer in a concert.

CHOROGRAPHER, (kǫ-rǫg-grą-fęr) *n. s.* He that describes particular regions or countries.

CHOROGRAPHICAL, (kǫr-rǫ-graf'-ę-kąl) *a.* Descriptive of particular regions.

CHOROGRAPHICALLY, (kǫr-rǫ-graf'-ę-kąl-lę) *ad.* According to the rule of chorography.

CHOROGRAPHY, (kǫ-rǫg'-grą-fę) *n. s.* The art of describing particular regions. It is less in its object than geography, and greater than topography.

CHORUS, (kǫ'-rus) *n. s.* A number of singers; a concert; the persons who are supposed to behold what passes in the acts of a tragedy, and sing their sentiments between the acts; the song between the acts of a tragedy; verses of a song in which the company join the singer.

CHOSE, (tshǫse) the preter tense from *To* CHOOSE.

CHOSEN, (tshǫ'-zn) the *part. pass.* from *To* CHOOSE.

CHOUGH, (tshuf) *n. s.* A bird which frequents the rocks by the sea-side.

To CHOUSE, (tshǫuse) *v. a.* To cheat; to trick.

CHOUSE, (tshǫuse) *n. s.* A bubble; a tool; a trick or sham.

CHRISM, (krizm) *n. s.* Unction used in sacred ceremonies.

CHRISMAL, (kriz'-mal) *a.* Relating to chrism.

CHRISMATORY, (kriz'-mą-tur-ę) *n. s.* A little vessel for the oil intended for chrism.

To CHRISTEN, (kris'-sn) *v. a.* To initiate into Christianity by baptism; to name.

CHRISTENDOM, (krĭs'-sn-dŭm) *n. s.* The regions of which the inhabitants profess the Christian religion.
CHRISTENING, (krĭs'-sn-ĭng) *n. s.* The ceremony of baptism.
CHRISTIAN, (krĭst'-yăn) *n. s.* A professer of the religion of Christ.
CHRISTIAN, (krĭst'-yăn) *a.* Professing the religion of Christ; ecclesiastical.
CHRISTIAN-NAME, (krĭst'-yăn-nāme') *n. s.* The name given at the font, distinct from the gentilitious name, or surname.
CHRISTIANISM, (krĭst'-yăn-ĭzm) *n. s.* The christian religion.
CHRISTIANITY, (krĭs'-tē-ăn'-ē-tē) *n. s.* The religion of christians.
To CHRISTIANIZE, (krĭst'-yăn-īze) *v. a.* To convert to christianity.
CHRISTIANLY, (krĭst'-yăn-lē) *a.* Becoming a christian.
CHRISTIANLY, (krĭst'-yăn-lē) *ad.* Like a christian.
CHRISTIANOGRAPHY, (krĭst'-yăn-ŏg-grăfē) *n. s.* A general description of the nations professing christianity.
CHRISTMAS, (krĭs'-măs) *n. s.* The day on which the nativity of our blessed Saviour is celebrated, by the particular service of the church; the season of Christmas.
CHRISTMAS-BOX, (krĭs'-măs-bŏks) *n. s.* A present given at Christmas.
CHROMATICK, (krō-măt'-ĭk) *a.* Relating to colour; relating to a particular style in musick, moving by semi-tones or half notes.
CHRONICAL, (krŏn'-ē-kăl) } *a.* Relating
CHRONICK, (krŏn'-ĭk) } to a disease of long duration; relating to time. In medicine, A chronical distemper is one of long duration.
CHRONICLE, (krŏn'-ē-kl) *n. s.* A register of events in order of time; a history.
To CHRONICLE, (krŏn'-ē-kl) *v. a.* To record in chronicle; to register.
CHRONICLER, (krŏn'-ē-klĕr) *n. s.* A writer of chronicles; a historian.
CHRONOGRAM, (krŏn'-ō-grăm) *n. s.* An inscription including the date of any action; of this kind the following is an example: Gloria lausque *Deo*, sunt*CLorVM* in *sæcVla* sunto.
CHRONOGRAMMATICAL, (krŏn'-nō-grăm-măt'-ē-kăl) *a.* Belonging to a chronogram.
CHRONOGRAMMATIST, (krŏn-nō-grăm'-mă-tĭst) *n. s.* A writer of chronograms.
CHRONOGRAPHER, (krō-nŏg'-gră-fĕr) *n. s.* A writer of chronologies.
CHRONOGRAPHY, (krō-nŏg'-gră-fē) *n. s.* The description of past time.
CHRONOLOGER, (krō-nŏl'-lō-jĕr) *n. s.* He that studies or explains the science of computing past time.
CHRONOLOGICAL, (krŏn-nō-lŏdjē'-ē-kăl) *a.* Relating to the doctrine of time.
CHRONOLOGICALLY, (krŏn-nō-lŏdjē'-ē-kăl-lē) *ad.* In a chronological manner.
CHRONOLOGICK, (krŏn-nō-lŏdjē'-ĭk) *a.* Denoting periods of time.
CHRONOLOGIST, (krō-nŏl'-ō-jĭst) *n. s.* A chronologer.
CHRONOLOGY, (krō-nŏl'-ō-jē) *n. s.* The science of computing and adjusting dates or the periods of time
CHRONOMETER, (krō-nŏm'-mē-tĕr) *n. s.* An instrument for the mensuration of time.
CHRYSALIS, (krĭs'-să-lĭs) *n. s.* Aurelia, or the first apparent change of the maggot of any species of insects.
CHRYSANTHEMUM, (krĭs-ăn'-*thē*-mŭm) *n. s.* A genus of plants.
CHRYSOLITE, (krĭs'-sō-lĭte) *n. s.* A precious stone of a dusky green, with a coat of yellow.
CHRYSOPRASUS, (krĭ-sŏp'-rā-sŭs) *n. s.* A precious stone of a yellow colour, approaching to green.
CHUB, (tshŭb) *n. s.* A river fish.
CHUBBED, (tshŭb'-bĕd) *a.* Big-headed like a chub.
CHUBBY, (tshŭb'-bē) *a.* Having a large or fat face.
To CHUCK, (tshŭk) *v. n.* To make a noise like a hen, when she calls her chickens.
To CHUCK, (tshŭk) *v. a.* To call as a hen calls her young; to give a gentle pat under the chin.
To CHUCK, (tshŭk) *v. a.* To throw, by a quick motion, any weight to a given place.
CHUCK, (tshŭk) *n. s.* The voice of a hen; a sudden small noise; a pat under the chin.
CHUCK-FARTHING, (tshŭk'-făr-*TH*ĭng) *n. s.* A play, at which the money falls with a chuck into the hole beneath.
To CHUCKLE, (tshŭk'-kl) *v. n.* To laugh; to laugh inwardly with triumph.
To CHUCKLE, (tshŭk'-kl) *v. a.* To call as a hen; to fondle.
CHUFF, (tshŭf) *n. s.* A coarse, fat-headed, blunt clown.
CHUFFY, (tshŭf'-fē) *a.* Blunt; surly; fat.
CHUM, (tshŭm) *n. s.* A chamber fellow.
CHUMP, (tshŭmp) *n. s.* A thick heavy piece of wood, less than a block.
CHURCH, (tshŭrtsh) *n. s.* The collective body of christians, usually termed the catholick church; the body of christians of one particular opinion; the place which christians consecrate to the worship of God; ecclesiastical authority or power.
To CHURCH, (tshŭrtsh) *v. a.* To perform with any one the office of returning thanks in the church, after any signal deliverance.
CHURCHING, (tshŭrtsh'-ĭng) *n. s.* The act of returning thanks in the church.
CHURCHDOM, (tshŭrtsh'-dŭm) *n. s.* Church establishment, or government.
CHURCHMAN, (tshŭrtsh'-măn) *n. s.* An ecclesiastick; a clergyman; an adherent to the church of England.
CHURCH *Preferment*, (tshŭrtsh) *n. s.* Benefice in the church.
CHURCH-WARDEN, (tshŭrtsh-wăr'-dn) *n. s* An officer yearly chosen to look to the church, church-yard, and such things as belong to both.

CHURCHYARD, (tshurtsh'-yard) *n. s.* The ground adjoining to the church, in which the dead are buried.

CHURL, (tshurl) *n. s.* A rustick; a surly, ill-bred man; a miser; a niggard.

CHURLISH, (tshur'-lish) *a.* Rude; brutal; selfish; avaricious.

CHURLISHLY, (tshur'-lish-le) *ad.* Rudely.

CHURLISHNESS, (tshur'-lish-nes) *n. s.* Brutality; rudeness; niggardliness.

CHURN, (tshurn) *n. s.* The vessel in which butter is coagulated by agitation.

To CHURN, (tshurn) *v. a.* To agitate by a violent motion; to make butter by agitating the milk.

CHURNING, (tshurn'-ing) *n. s.* The act of making butter.

CHURNSTAFF, (tshurn'-staf) *n. s.* The instrument employed for churning.

To CHUSE. See *To* CHOOSE.

CHYLACEOUS, (ki-la'-shus) *a.* Belonging to chyle.

CHYLE, (kile) *n. s.* A milky juice formed in the stomach by digestion, and afterwards changed into blood.

CHYLIFACTION, (ki-le-fak'-shun) *n. s.* The process of making chyle.

CHYLIFACTIVE, (ki-le-fak'-tiv) *a.* Having the power of making chyle.

CHYLIFICATORY, (ki-le-fe-ka'-to-re) *a.* Making chyle.

CHYLOUS, (ki'-lus) Consisting of chyle

CHYMICAL, (kim'-e-kal) } *a.* Made by or
CHYMICK, (kim'-mik) } relating to chymistry.

CHYMICALLY, (kim'-me-kal-le) *ad.* In a chymical manner.

CHYMIST, (kim'-mist) *n. s.* A professor of chymistry.

CHYMISTICAL, (kim-mis'-te-kal) *a.* Relating to chymistry.

CHYMISTRY, (kim'-mis-tre) *n. s.* The science which treats of the properties of bodies and the changes they undergo; the art or process by which the different substances found in mixt bodies are separated from each other by means of fire.

CIBARIOUS, (si-ba'-re-us) *a.* Relating to food.

CICATRICE, (sik'-a-tris) *n. s.* The scar remaining after a wound; a mark.

CICATRISANT, (sik-a-tri'-zant) *n. s.* An application that induces a cicatrice.

CICATRISIVE, (sik-a-tri'-siv) *a.* Having the power to induce a cicatrice.

CICATRIZATION, (sik-a-tri-za'-shun) *n. s.* The act of healing the wound; the state of being healed, or skinned over.

To CICATRIZE, (sik'-a-trize) *v. a.* To heal and induce the skin over a sore.

CICERONE, (tshe'-tshe-ro-ne) *n. s.* A word of modern introduction into our speech, for a guide especially among antiquities.

CICERONIAN, (sis-se-ro'-ne-an) *a.* Resembling Cicero, a term applied to oratory.

CICERONIANISM, (sis-se-ro'-ne-an-izm) *n. s.* An imitation of the style of Cicero.

To CICURATE, (sik'-u-rate) *v. a.* To tame.

CICURATION, (sik-u-ra'-shun) *n. s.* The act of reclaiming from wildness.

CIDER, (si'-der) *n. s.* The juice of apples fermented.

CIDERKIN, (si'-der-kin) *n. s.* Liquor made of the gross matter of apples, after the cider is pressed out.

CIELING, *n. s.* See CEILING.

CILIARY, (sil'-ya-re) *a.* Belonging to the eye-lids.

CILICIOUS, (si-lish'-us) *a.* Made of hair.

CIMELIARCH, (si-me'-le-ark) *n. s.* The chief keeper of things of value belonging to a church.

CIMETER, (sim'-e-ter) *n. s.* A sort of curved sword.

CIMMERIAN, (sim-me'-re-an) *a.* From *Cimmerii*, people of Italy, living in a valley which the sun never visited; extremely dark.

CINCTURE, (singk'-ture) *n. s.* Something worn round the head or body; an inclosure; a ring or list at the top and bottom of the shaft of a column.

CINDER, (sin'-der) *n. s.* A mass ignited and quenched, without being reduced to ashes; a hot coal that has ceased to flame.

CINDER-WENCH, (sin'-der-wensh) }
CINDER-WOMAN, (sin'-der-wum-an) } *n. s.* A woman whose trade is to rake in heaps.

CINERATION, (sin-e-ra'-shun) *n. s.* The reduction of any thing to ashes.

CINEREOUS, (sin-e'-re-us) *a.* Of ash colour.

CINERITIOUS, (sin-e-rish'-us) *a.* Having the form or state of ashes.

CINERULENT, (se-ner'-u-lent) *a.* Full of ashes.

CINGLE, (sing'-gl) *n. s.* A girth for a horse.

CINNABAR, (sin'-na-bar) *n. s.* The gum of an Indian tree called Dragons-blood; a soft red stone called also *minium*; red sulphureous ore of quicksilver found in Spain, Hungary, and India; a red sulphuret of mercury, known by the name of vermilion.

CINNAMON, (sin'-na-mun) *n. s.* The fragrant bark of a tree in the island of Ceylon.

CINQUE, (singk) *n. s.* A five.

CINQUE-FOIL, (singk'-foil) *n. s.* A kind of five-leaved clover.

CINQUE-PORTS, (singk'-ports) *n. s.* The *cinque ports* are Dover, Sandwich, Hastings, Rumney, and Hythe; to which Winchelsea and Rye have since been added.

CION, (si'-un) *n. s.* A sprout; the shoot engrafted on a stock.

CIPHER, (si'-fer) *n. s.* An arithmetical character; a figure; an arithmetical mark which, standing for nothing itself, increases the value of the other figures; an intertexture of letters engraved usually on plate; a character in general; a secret or occult manner of writing, or the key to it.

To CIPHER, (si'-fer) *v. n.* To practise arithmetick.

To CIPHER, (sī'-fẽr) *v. a.* To write in occult characters.

CIRCENSIAN, (sẽr-sẽn'-shẽ-ạn) *a.* Relating to the exhibitions in the amphitheatres of Rome.

To CIRCINATE, (sẽr'-sin-ate) *v. a.* To make a circle.

CIRCINATION, (sẽr-sin-ạ'-shun) *n. s.* An orbicular motion.

CIRCLE, (sẽr'-kl) *n. s.* A line continued till it ends where it begun, having all its parts equidistant from a common centre; the space included in a circular line; a round body; an orb; compass; inclosure; an assembly surrounding the principal person; a company; any series ending as it begins, and perpetually repeated. In logick, An inconclusive form of argument, in which the foregoing proposition is proved by the following, and the following is inferred from the foregoing; *Circles of the German empire*, Such provinces as have a right to be present at diets.

To CIRCLE, (sẽr'-kl) *v. a.* To move round anything; to inclose; to surround.

To CIRCLE *in*, (sẽr'-kl) *v. a.* To confine.

To CIRCLE, (sẽr'-kl) *v. n.* To move circularly.

CIRCLET, (sẽr'-klet) *n. s.* A little circle.

CIRCUIT, (sẽr'-kit) *n. s.* The act of moving round; the space inclosed in a circle; space; extent, measured by travelling round. In law, The visitations of the judges for holding assizes; the tract of country visited by the judges.

To CIRCUIT, (sẽr'-kit) *v. a.* To move round.

CIRCUITEER, (sẽr'-kit-tẽer) *n. s.* One that travels a circuit.

CIRCUITION, (sẽr-kū-ish'-un) *n. s.* The act of going round anything; compass; maze of argument.

CIRCUITOUS, (sẽr-kū'-ē-tus) *a.* Round about.

CIRCUITOUSLY, (sẽr-kū'-ē-tus-lē) *ad.* In a circuitous manner.

CIRCULAR, (sẽr'-kū-lạr) *a.* Round, like a circle; successive in order; ending in itself; applied to a paralogism, where the second proposition at once proves the first, and is proved by it. *Circular letter*, A letter directed to several persons on some common affair. *Circular lines*, The line of sines, tangents, and secants, on the plain scale and sector. *Circular sailing*, Is that performed on the arch of a great circle.

CIRCULARITY, (sẽr-kū-lạr'-ē-tē) *n. s.* The state or quality of being circular.

CIRCULARLY, (sẽr'-kū-lẽr-lē) *ad.* In form of a circle; with a circular motion.

CIRCULARY, (sẽr'-kū-lạ-rē) *a.* Ending in itself.

To CIRCULATE, (sẽr'-kū-late) *v. n.* To move in a circle; to be dispersed.

To CIRCULATE, (sẽr'-kū-late) *v. a.* To travel round; to put about.

CIRCULATION, (sẽr-kū-lạ'-shun) *n. s.* Motion in a circle; a series in which the same order is always observed, and things always return to the same state; a reciprocal interchange; the action of the blood in passing from the heart by the arteries and back to the heart by the veins.

CIRCULATORY, (sẽr'-kū-lạ-tur-ē) *n. s.* A chymical vessel.

CIRCULATORY, (sẽr'-kū-lạ-tur-ē) *a.* Circular.

CIRCULUS, (sẽr'-kū-lus) *n. s.* A surgical instrument.

CIRCUMAMBIENCY, (sẽr-kum-ạm'-bē-ense) *n. s.* The act of encompassing.

CIRCUMAMBIENT, (sẽr-kum-ạm'-bē-ent) *a.* Surrounding.

To CIRCUMAMBULATE, (sẽr-kum-ạm'-bu-late) *v. n.* To walk round about.

To CIRCUMCISE, (sẽr'-kum-size) *v. a.* To cut the prepuce or foreskin, according to the law given to the Jews.

CIRCUMCISER, (sẽr'-kum-sī-zẽr) *n. s.* He who circumcises.

CIRCUMCISION, (sẽr-kum-sizh'-un) *n. s.* The rite of cutting off the foreskin.

CIRCUMCURSATION, (sẽr'-kum-kur-sạ'-shun) *n. s.* The act of running up and down.

To CIRCUMDUCT, (sẽr-kum-dukt') *v. a.* To contravene; to nullify.

CIRCUMDUCTION, (sẽr-kum-duk'-shun) *n. s.* Nullification; a leading about.

CIRCUMFERENCE, (sẽr-kum'-fē-rense) *n. s.* The periphery; the external part of an orbicular body; an orb; a circle.

CIRCUMFERENTIAL, (sẽr'-kum-fē-ren'-shal) *a.* Circular.

CIRCUMFERENTOR, (sẽr-kum-fē-ren'-tur) *n. s.* An instrument used in surveying, for measuring angles by the magnetic needle.

To CIRCUMFLECT, (sẽr-kum-flekt') *v. a.* To place the circumflex on words.

CIRCUMFLEX, (sẽr'-kum-fleks) *n. s.* An accent used to regulate the pronunciation of syllables, including or participating the acute and grave.

CIRCUMFLUENCE, (sẽr-kum'-flū-ense) *n. s.* An inclosure of waters.

CIRCUMFLUENT, (sẽr-kum'-flū-ent) *a.* Flowing round anything.

CIRCUMFLUOUS, (sẽr-kum'-flū-us) *a.* Environing with waters.

CIRCUMFORANEAN, (sẽr-kum-fō-rạ'-nē-ạn) *a.* Travelling about.

CIRCUMFORANEOUS, (sẽr-kum-fō-rạ'-nē-us) *a.* Wandering from house to house.

CIRCUMFUSE, (sẽr-kum-fuze') *v. a.* To pour round.

CIRCUMFUSILE, (sẽr-kum-fu'-sil) *a.* Capable of being poured round.

CIRCUMFUSION, (sẽr-kum-fu'-shun) *n. s.* Spreading round.

CIRCUMJACENT, (sẽr-kum-jạ'-sent) *a.* Lying round anything.

CIRCUMITION, (sẽr-kum-ish'-un) *n. s.* The act of going round.

CIRCUMLIGATION, (sẽr-kum-lē-gạ'-shun) *n. s.* The act of binding round; the bond encompassing.

CIRCUMLOCUTION, (sẽr-kum-lo-kū'-shun) *n. s.* A circuit or compass of words; periphrasis; the use of indirect expressions.
CIRCUMLOCUTORY, (sẽr-kum-lŏk'-ū-tur-re) *a.* Periphrastical.
CIRCUMMURED, (sẽr-kum-mūrd') *a.* Walled round.
CIRCUMNAVIGABLE, (sẽr-kum-năv'-ẽ-gȧ-bl) *a.* That which may be sailed round.
To CIRCUMNAVIGATE, (sẽr-kum-năv'-ẽ-gate) *v. a.* To sail round.
CIRCUMNAVIGATION, (sẽr-kum-năv-ẽ-gȧ'-shun) *n. s.* Sailing round.
CIRCUMNAVIGATOR, (sẽr-kum-năv'-ẽ-gȧ-tur) *n. s.* One that sails round.
CIRCUMPLICATION, (sẽr'-kum-ple-kȧ'-shun) *n. s.* Enwrapping on every side; the state of being enwrapped.
CIRCUMPOLAR, (sẽr-kum-pō'-lar) *a.* Round the pole; applied to stars near the north pole.
CIRCUMPOSITION, (sẽr-kum-pō-zish'-un) *n. s.* Placing anything circularly.
CIRCUMROTATION, (sẽr-kum-rō-tȧ'-shun) *n. s.* Whirling round; circumvolution; the state of being whirled round.
CIRCUMROTATORY, (sẽr-kum-rō'-tȧ-tur-re) *a.* Whirling round.
To CIRCUMSCRIBE, (sẽr-kum-skribe') *v. a.* To inclose in certain boundaries; to bound; to limit; to write around.
CIRCUMSCRIBABLE, or CIRCUMSCRIPTIBLE, (sẽr-kum-skribe'-ȧ-bl, sẽr-kum-skrip'-tẽ-bl) *a.* Capable of being circumscribed; limited or contained within bound.
CIRCUMSCRIPTION, (sẽr-kum-skrip'-shun) *n. s.* Determination of particular form; limitation; a circular inscription.
CIRCUMSCRIPTIVE, (sẽr-kum-skrip'-tiv) *a.* Inclosing the superficies.
CIRCUMSPECT, (sẽr'-kum-spekt) *a.* Cautious; attentive; discreet.
To CIRCUMSPECT, (sẽr-kum-spekt) *v. a.* To examine carefully.
CIRCUMSPECTION, (sẽr-kum-spek'-shun) *n. s.* Watchfulness on every side; caution.
CIRCUMSPECTIVE, (sẽr-kum-spek'-tiv) *a.* Attentive; cautious.
CIRCUMSPECTLY, (sẽr'-kum-spekt-le) *ad.* Vigilantly; cautiously.
CIRCUMSPECTNESS, (sẽr'-kum-spekt-nes) *n. s.* The state of being circumspect.
CIRCUMSTANCE, (sẽr'-kum-stanse) *n. s.* Something appendant or relative to a fact; the adjuncts of a fact; accident; something adventitious; incident; event; condition; state of affairs.
To CIRCUMSTANCE, (sẽr'-kum-stanse) *v. a.* To place in particular situation.
CIRCUMSTANT, (sẽr'-kum-stant) *a.* Surrounding.
CIRCUMSTANTIABLE, (sẽr-kum-stan'-shẽ-ȧ-bl) *a.* Capable of being circumstantiated.
CIRCUMSTANTIAL, (sẽr-kum-stan'-shal) *a.* Accidental; not essential; incidental; happening by chance; full of small events; particular.
CIRCUMSTANTIALITY, (sẽr-kum-stan-shẽ-ăl'-ẽ-tẽ) *n. s.* The appendage of circumstances.
CIRCUMSTANTIALLY, (sẽr-kum-stan'-shal-le) *ad.* According to circumstances; minutely.
To CIRCUMSTANTIATE, (sẽr-kum-stan'-shẽ-ate) *v. a.* To place in particular circumstances; to place in a condition with regard to wealth.
CIRCUMTERRANEOUS, (sẽr'-kum-ter-rȧ'-ne-us) *a.* Round the earth.
To CIRCUMVALLATE, (sẽr-kum-văl'-late) *v. a.* To inclose round with fortifications.
CIRCUMVALLATION, (sẽr-kum-văl-lȧ'-shun) *n. s.* The art of casting up fortifications round a place; the fortifications themselves.
CIRCUMVECTION, (sẽr-kum-vek'-shun) *n. s.* The act of carrying round; the state of being carried round.
To CIRCUMVENT, (sẽr-kum-vent') *v. a.* To deceive; to cheat.
CIRCUMVENTION, (sẽr-kum-ven'-shun) *n. s.* Fraud; imposture; prevention.
CIRCUMVENTIVE, (sẽr-kum-ven'-tiv) *a.* Deluding; cheating.
To CIRCUMVEST, (sẽr-kum-vest') *v. a.* To cover round with a garment.
CIRCUMVOLATION, (sẽr'-kum-vo-lȧ'-shun) *n. s.* Flying round.
To CIRCUMVOLVE, (sẽr-kum-vŏlv') *v. a.* To roll round.
CIRCUMVOLUTION, (sẽr'-kum-vo-lū'-shun) *n. s.* Rolling round; the state of being rolled round; the thing rolled round another.
CIRCUS, (sẽr'-kus) *n. s.* An open space
CIRQUE, (sẽrk) } or area for sports, with seats round for the spectators.
CISALPINE, (sis-ăl'-pin) *a.* On this side the Alps.
CISSOID, (sis-sŏid') *n. s.* In geometry, A curve of the second order, for the purpose of finding mean proportionals.
CISSOR. See SCISSOR.
CIST, (sist) *n. s.* A case; a vessel; an excavation. In medicine, A tumour in which obstructed matter rests, as in a bag.
CISTERCIAN, (sis-tẽr'-she-an) *n. s.* A monk of the Cistercian order; a reformed benedictine.
CISTERN, (sis'-tern) *n. s.* A receptacle of water for domestick uses; a reservoir; any receptacle of water.
CISTUS, (sis'-tus) *n. s.* The rockrose.
CIT, (sit) *n. s.* A pert low citizen.
CITADEL, (sit'-ȧ-del) *n. s.* A fortress in or near a city.
CITAL, (sī'-tal) *n. s.* Reproof; impeachment; summons; citation; quotation.
CITATION, (sī-tȧ'-shun) *n. s.* The calling a person before an ecclesiastical judge; quotation; the passage or words quoted; enumeration.

CITATORY, (sī′-tą-tur-ę) *a.* Having the power or form of citation.
To CITE, (site) *v. a.* To summon to answer in a court; to call upon another authoritatively; to quote.
CITER, (si′-tęr) *n. s.* One who cites into a court; one who quotes.
CITHERN, (sith′-ęrn) *n. s.* A kind of harp.
CITICISM, (sit′-te-sizm) *n. s.* The behaviour of a citizen.
CITIZEN, (sit′-ę-zęn) *n. s.* A freeman of a city; a townsman; an inhabitant.
CITIZENSHIP, (sit′-ę-zęn-ship) *n. s.* The freedom of a city.
CITRINATION, (sit-rin-ą′-shun) *n. s.* Turning to a yellow colour.
CITRINE, (sit′-rin) *a.* Of a lemon colour; having the qualities of a citron.
CITRINE, (sit′-rin) *n. s.* A species of yellow crystal.
CITRON, (sit′-trun) *n. s.* A kind of lemon.
CITRON-TREE, (sit′-trun-trę) *n. s.* The tree which produces the citron.
CITRON-WATER, (sit′-trun-wą-tęr) *n. s.* Aqua vitæ, distilled with the rind of citrons.
CITRUL, (sit′-trul) *n. s.* The *pumpion*, so named from its yellow colour.
CITY, (sit′-te) *n. s.* A large collection of houses and inhabitants; a town corporate, that hath a bishop and a cathedral church; the inhabitants of a city.
CITY, (sit′-te) *a.* Relating to the city; resembling the manners of citizens.
CIVET, (siv′-et) *n. s.* A perfume from the civet cat.
CIVICAL, (siv′-ę-kal) *a.* Belonging to civil honours.
CIVICK, (siv′-ik) *a.* Relating to civil honours.
CIVIL, (siv′-il) *a.* Municipal; relating to the community, or to a man as a member of a community. Opposed to criminal; as, a *civil* process. Complaisant; well bred.
CIVIL *Law*, (siv′-il) *n. s.* The institutes of the Roman law, as administered in the ecclesiastical courts, military courts, courts of Admiralty, and of the Universities.
CIVIL *List*, (siv′-il) *n. s.* That which comprehends the king's revenue in his own distinct capacity, and defrays all expences immediately connected with civil government, as the royal household, officers of state, judges, &c.
CIVIL *War*, (siv′-il) *n. s.* A war between subjects of the same state.
CIVIL *Year*, (siv′-il) *n. s.* In chronology, The year consisting of 365 days, and in leap year 366 days, distinguished from the solar year, which is 365 da. 6 h. 48 m. 48 s.
CIVILIAN, (se-vil′-yan) *n. s.* One that professes the knowledge of the old Roman law, and of general equity; a student in civil law at the university.
CIVILITY, (se-vil′-ę-te) *n. s.* Freedom from barbarity; politeness; rule of decency; partaking of the nature of a civilised state.
CIVILIZATION, (siv-il-i-zą′-shun) *n. s.* A law which renders a criminal process civil; the act of civilizing; the state of being civilised.
To CIVILIZE, (siv′-il-ize) *v. a.* To reclaim from savageness.
CIVILIZER, (siv′-il-li-zęr) *n. s.* He that reclaims from a savage life.
CIVILLY, (siv′-il-le) *ad.* In a manner relating to government; not criminally; politely; complaisantly
CLACK, (klak) *n. s.* A lasting and importunate noise. *The Clack of a Mill*, A bell that rings when more corn is required to be put in, or that which strikes the hopper, and promotes the running of the corn.
To CLACK, (klak) *v. n.* To make a chinking noise; to let the tongue run.
CLACKER, (klak′-ęr) *n. s.* The clack of a mill.
CLAD, (klad) *part. pret.* Clothed.
To CLAIM, (klame) *v. a.* To demand of right; to require authoritatively.
CLAIM, (klame) *n. s.* A demand of anything, as due; a title to any privileg or possession. In law, A demand of anything that is in the possession of another.
CLAIMABLE, (klą′-mą-bl) *a.* That which may be demanded as due.
CLAIMANT, (klą′-mant) *n. s.* He that demands anything detained by another.
CLAIMER, (klą′-mer) *n. s.* He that claims.
To CLAM, (klam) *v. a.* To clog with any glutinous matter.
To CLAM, (klam) *v. n.* To be moist.
To CLAM, (klam) *v. n.* A term in ringing, to unite certain sounds in the peal.
CLAMANT, (klą′-mant) *a.* Crying; beseeching earnestly.
To CLAMBER, (klam′-bęr) *v. n.* To climb with difficulty.
CLAMMINESS, (klam′-me-nes) *n. s.* Viscosity; viscidity.
CLAMMY, (klam′-me) *a.* Viscous; glutinous.
CLAMOROUS, (klam′-mo-rus) *a.* Vociferous; noisy.
CLAMOROUSLY, (klam′-mo-rus-le) *ad.* In a noisy manner.
CLAMOUR, (klam′-mur) *n. s.* Outcry; noise.
To CLAMOUR, (klam′-mur) *v. n.* To make outcries; to vociferate.
CLAMP, (klamp) *n. s.* A piece of wood joined to another, as an addition of strength; a quantity of bricks.
To CLAMP, (klamp) *v. a.* A mode of strengthening by means of a clamp.
CLAN, (klan) *n. s.* A family; a race.
CLANCULAR, (klang′-ku-lar) *a.* Clandestine; secret.
CLANDESTINE, (klan-des′-tin) *a.* Secret; hidden.
CLANDESTINENESS, (klan-des′-tin-nes) *n. s.* An act of privacy.
CLANG, (klang) *n. s.* A sharp, shrill noise.
To CLANG, (klang) *v. n.* To clatter; to make a loud shrill noise.
To CLANG, (klang) *v. a.* To strike together with a noise.

CLANGOUR, (klăng'-gŭr) *n. s.* A loud shrill sound.

CLANGOUS, (klăng'-gŭs) *a.* Making a clang.

CLANK, (klăngk) *n. s.* A noise as of a chain, or the collision of metallic bodies.

CLANSHIP, (klăn'-ship) *n. s.* Association of persons or families.

To CLAP, (klăp) *v. a.* To strike together with a quick motion, so as to make a noise; to add one thing to another; to praise by clapping the hands; to infect with a venereal poison. *To clap up*, To imprison.

To CLAP, (klăp) *v. n.* To move nimbly with a noise; to strike the hands together in applause.

CLAP, (klăp) *n. s.* A loud noise made by sudden collision; a sudden act or motion; an explosion of thunder; an act of applause; a venereal infection; the nether part of the beak of a hawk.

CLAPPER, (klăp'-pẽr) *n. s.* One who claps with his hands; the tongue of a bell. *The Clapper of a Mill*, A piece of wood shaking the hopper.

To CLAPPERCLAW, (klăp'-pẽr-klăw) *v. a.* To scold; to lash with the tongue; to abuse.

CLARENCEUX, } (klăr'-ẽn-sŭ) *n. s.* The
CLARENCIEUX, } second king at arms, so named from the dutchy of Clarence.

CLARE-OBSCURE, (klâre-ŏb-skūre') *n. s.* Light and shade in painting.

CLARET, (klăr'-ẽt) *n. s.* A French wine from the neighbourhood of Bordeaux.

CLARICHORD, (klăr'-ẽ-kŏrd) *n. s.* A musical instrument in form of a spinet, but more ancient.

CLARIFICATION, (klăr-ẽ-fẽ-kă'-shŭn) *n. s.* Making anything clear from impurities.

To CLARIFY, (klăr'-ẽ-fi) *v. a.* To purify or clear any liquor; to brighten; to illuminate.

To CLARIFY, (klăr'-ẽ-fi) *v. n.* To clear up; to grow bright.

CLARINET, (klă-rẽ-net') *n. s.* A kind of hautboy, but of a shriller tone.

CLARION, (klăr'-rẽ-ŭn) *n. s.* A trumpet.

CLARITUDE, (klă'-rẽ-tūde) *n. s.* Clearness; splendour.

CLARITY, (klăr'-ẽ-tẽ) *n. s.* Brightness; splendour.

To CLASH, (klăsh) *v. n.* To make a noise by mutual collision; to act with opposite power, or contrary direction.

To CLASH, (klăsh) *v. a.* To strike one thing against another, so as to produce a noise.

CLASH, (klăsh) *n. s.* A noisy collision of two bodies; opposition; contradiction.

CLASP, (klăsp) *n. s.* A hook to hold anything close; an embrace.

CLASP, (klăsp) *v. a.* To shut with a clasp; to catch and hold by twining; to inclose between the hands; to embrace; to include.

CLASPER, (klăs'-pẽr) *n. s.* The tendrils or thread of creeping plants.

CLASPKNIFE, (klăsp'-nife) *n. s.* A knife which folds into the handle.

CLASS, (klăs) *n. s.* A rank or order either of things or persons; a scholastick term for students of the same form or degree.

To CLASS, (klăs) *v. a.* To range according to some stated method of distribution.

CLASSICAL, (klăs'-sẽ-kăl) } *a.* Relating
CLASSICK, (klăs'-sik) } to antique authors; a general epithet for authors and books which have acquired an established authority.

CLASSICALLY, (klăs'-sẽ-kăl-lẽ) *ad.* In a classical manner.

CLASSICK, (klăs'-sik) *n. s.* An author of the first rank, usually taken for ancient authors.

CLASSIFICATION, (klăs-sẽ-fẽ-kă'-shŭn) Ranging into classes.

To CLASSIFY, (klăs'-sẽ-fi) *v. a.* To arrange.

To CLATTER, (klăt'-tẽr) *v. n.* To make a noise by knocking two sonorous bodies frequently together; to utter a noise by being struck together; to talk fast and idly.

To CLATTER, (klăt'-tẽr) *v. a.* To strike anything so as to make it sound and rattle.

CLATTER, (klăt'-tẽr) *n. s.* A rattling noise made by the frequent collision of sonorous bodies; tumultuous and confused noise.

CLATTERING, (klăt'-tẽr-ing) *n. s.* A noise; rattle.

CLAVATED, (klăv'-ă-tẽd) *a.* Set with knobs.

CLAUDENT, (klăw'-dẽnt) *a.* Shutting, inclosing.

CLAUDICANT, (klăw'-dẽ-kănt) *a.* Limping; halting.

To CLAUDICATE, (klăw'-dẽ-kăte) *v. n.* To halt.

CLAUDICATION, (klăw-dẽ-kă'-shŭn) *n. s.* Lameness.

CLAVE, (klăve) The preterite of *cleave*.

CLAVICHORD, (klăv'-ẽ-kŏrd) *n. s.* The same with *clarichord*.

CLAVICLE, (klăv'-ẽ-kl) *n. s.* The collar bone.

CLAUSE, (klăwz) *n. s.* A sentence; an article or particular stipulation.

CLAUSTRAL, (klăws'-trăl) *a.* Relating to a cloister, or religious house.

CLAUSURE, (klăw'-zhŭr) *n. s.* Confinement.

CLAW, (klăw) *n. s.* The foot of a beast or bird armed with sharp nails; or the pincers or holders of a shell-fish.

To CLAW, (klăw) *v. a.* To tear with claws; to pull, as with the nails; to tear or scratch. A cant term, signifying to flatter.

CLAWED, (klăwd) *a.* Furnished with claws.

CLAY, (klă) *n. s.* Unctuous and tenacious earth, such as will mould into a certain form; earth in general.

To CLAY, (klă) *v. a.* To cover with clay.

CLAY-COLD, (klă'-kŏld) *a.* Lifeless; cold as the unanimated earth.

CLAY-PIT, (klă'-pit) *n. s.* A pit where clay is dug.

CLAYES, (klāze) *n. s.* In fortification, Wattles made with stakes interwoven with osiers, to cover lodgements.
CLAYEY, (klā'-ē) *a.* Consisting of clay.
CLAYMARL, (klā'-marl) *n. s.* A whitish, smooth, chalky clay.
CLAYMORE, (klā'-more) *n. s.* A large sword, generally double edged.
CLAYSTONE, (klā'-stone) *n. s.* A blue and white limestone, dug in Gloucestershire.
CLEAN, (klēne) *a.* Free from dirt or filth; free from moral impurity, or from loathsome disease; elegant; neat; dexterous; not bungling; entire.
CLEAN, (klēne) *ad.* Quite; perfectly; without miscarriage.
To CLEAN, (klēne) *v. a.* To free from filth.
CLEANLILY, (klĕn'-lē-lē) *ad.* In a cleanly manner.
CLEANLINESS, (klĕn'-lē-nĕs) *n. s.* Freedom from filth; neatness.
CLEANLY, (klĕn'-lē) *a.* Free from dirtiness; neat; pure.
CLEANLY, (klēne'-lē) *ad.* Elegantly; neatly; purely; dexterously.
CLEANNESS, (klēne'-nĕs) *n. s.* Neatness; exactness; purity; innocence.
CLEANSABLE, (klĕn'-zā-bl) *a.* Capable of being cleansed.
To CLEANSE, (klĕnz) *v. a.* To free from filth; to purify from guilt; to free from noxious humours by purgation; to scour; to rid of all offensive things.
CLEANSER, (klĕn'-zĕr) *n. s.* A detergent; That which cleanses anything.
CLEANSING, (klĕn'-zĭng) *n. s.* Purification.
CLEAR, (klēre) *a.* Bright; transpicuous; perspicacious; cheerful; free from clouds; serene; without mixture; pure; perspicuous; not obscure; indisputable; apparent; manifest; unspotted; free from imputed guilt; free from deductions; unincumbered; out of debt; unentangled; sounding distinctly; plainly; free; intelligible.
CLEAR, (klēre) *ad.* Plainly; clean; quite.
CLEAR, (klēre) *n. s.* A term used by builders for the inside of a house.
To CLEAR, (klēre) *v. a.* To make bright; to free from obscurity; to vindicate; to cleanse; to remove any incumbrance; to free from anything offensive; to clarify; to gain without deduction. *To Clear a ship*, Is to satisfy the demands at the custom-house.
To CLEAR, (klēre) *v. n.* To grow bright; to obtain transparency.
CLEARAGE, (klēre'-āje) *n. s.* Removing anything.
CLEARANCE, (klē'-rānse) *n. s.* The act of clearing; a certificate that a ship has been cleared at the custom-house.
CLEARER, (klēre'-ĕr) *n. s.* Brightener; purifier.
CLEARING, (klēre'-ĭng) *n. s.* Justification; defence.
CLEARLY, (klēre'-lē) *ad.* Brightly; plainly; evidently; with discernment; without entanglement; without deduction; without reserve.
CLEARNESS, (klēre'-nĕs) *n. s.* Transparency; splendour; lustre; distinctness; sincerity; freedom from imputation.
CLEARSIGHTED, (klēre-sī'-tĕd) *a.* Discerning; judicious; perspicuous.
CLEARSIGHTEDNESS, (klēre-sī'-tĕd-nĕs) *n. s.* Discernment.
To CLEARSTARCH, (klēre'-stārtsh) *v. a.* To stiffen with starch.
CLEARSTARCHER, (klēre'-stārtsh'-ĕr) *n. s.* The person whose business is to clear-starch.
To CLEAVE, (klēve) *v. n.* Pret. *clave*; to adhere; to hold to; to unite aptly; to unite in concord; to be concomitant to.
To CLEAVE, (klēve) *v. a.* Pret. *clove, clave, cleft*; part. pass. *cloven*, or *cleft*; to divide with violence; to split; to divide.
To CLEAVE, (klēve) *v. n.* To part asunder; to suffer division.
CLEAVER, (klē'-vĕr) *n. s.* A butcher's instrument to cut animals into joints.
CLEF, (klĕf) *n. s.* A character in musick, to denote what part of the general scale the sounds, before which it is placed, are to be sung or played.
CLEFT, (klĕft) *part. pass.* Divided; parted asunder.
CLEFT, (klĕft) *n. s.* A space made by the separation of parts.
CLEG, (klĕg) *n. s.* The horse-fly.
CLEMENCY, (klĕm'-mĕn-sē) *n. s.* Mercy; mildness; leniency.
CLEMENT, (klĕm'-mĕnt) *a.* Mild; gentle; merciful.
CLEMENTINE, (klĕm'-ĕn-tīne) *a.* Relating to St. Clement, or the constitutions of Clement the Fifth.
CLEMENTLY, (klĕm'-ĕnt-lē) *ad.* In a merciful manner.
CLENCH. See CLINCH.
To CLEPE, (klēpe) *v. a.* To call.
To CLEPE, (klēpe) *v. n.* To call.
CLEPSYDRA, (klĕp-sī'-drā) *n. s.* A kind of clock among the ancients, which told the hours by the fall of a certain quantity of water; a chymical vessel.
CLERGICAL, (klĕr'-jĕ-kāl) *a.* Relating to the clergy.
CLERGY, (klĕr'-jē) *n. s.* The body of men set apart by due ordination for the service of God.
CLERGYABLE, (klĕr'-jē-ā-bl) *a.* In law, The term applied to felonies within benefit of clergy.
CLERGYMAN, (klĕr'-jē-mān) *n. s.* A man in holy orders.
CLERICAL, (klĕr'-ĕ-kāl) } *a.* Relating to
CLERICK, (klĕr'-ĭk) } the clergy.
CLERK, (klārk) *n. s.* A clergyman; a scholar; a man employed under another as a writer; a petty writer in publick offices; an officer of various kinds; the layman who reads the responses in the church, to direct the rest.

CLERKLIKE, (klȧrk'-like) *a.* Accomplished as a learned person.
CLERKLY, (klȧrk'-le) *a.* Clever; scholar-like
CLERKLY, (klȧrk'-le) *ad.* In an ingenious or learned manner.
CLERKSHIP, (klȧrk'-ship) *n. s.* Scholarship; the office of a clerk.
CLEVER, (klĕv'-ẽr) *a.* Dexterous; skilful; ingenious.
CLEVERLY, (klĕv'-ẽr-le) *ad.* Dexterously.
CLEVERNESS, (klĕv'-ẽr-nẽs) *n. s.* Dexterity; skill; ingenuity.
CLEW, (klu) *n. s.* Thread wound upon a bottom; a guide; a direction.
To CLEW, (klu) *v. a.* To direct; *To clew the sails*, In naval phrase, is to raise them, in order to be furled.
To CLICK, (klik) *v. n.* To make a sharp, small, successive noise.
To CLICK, (klik) *v. a.* To catch or snatch hastily.
CLICK, (klik) *n. s.* The latch of a door.
CLICKER, (klik'-ẽr) *n. s.* The servant of a salesman, who stands at the door to invite customers.
CLIENT, (klī'-ẽnt) *n. s.* A dependant; one who applies to an advocate for counsel.
CLIENTAL, (klī-ẽn'tal) *a.* Dependent.
CLIENTED, (klī'-ẽnt-ẽd) *part. a.* Supplied with clients.
CLIENTELE, (klī'-ẽn-tele) *n. s.* The condition or office of a client.
CLIENTSHIP, (klī'-ẽnt-ship) *n. s.* The condition of a client.
CLIFF, (klif) *n. s.* A steep rock; a precipitous bank; the name of a character in musick, properly CLEF.
CLIFFY, (klif'-fe) *a.* Broken; craggy.
CLIFT, (klift) *n. s.* See CLIFF.
CLIFTED, (klif'-tẽd) *a.* Broken.
CLIMACTER, (klī-mȧk'-tẽr) *n. s.* A certain space of time, or progression of years; applied to certain critical periods of a man's life.
CLIMACTERICK, (klim-ȧk-tẽr'-rik)
CLIMACTERICAL, (klim-ȧk-tẽr'-re-kal) *n. s.* A certain number of years, at the end of which some great change is supposed to befal the body.
CLIMATE, (klī'-mȧte) *n. s.* A space upon the surface of the earth, measured from the equator to the polar circles, in each of which spaces the longest day is half an hour longer than in that nearer to the equator; a region, or tract of land, differing from another by the temperature of the air.
CLIMATURE, (klī'-mȧ-ture) *n. s.* Climate.
CLIMAX, (klī'-mȧks) *n. s.* Gradation; ascent. A figure in rhetorick, by which the sentence rises gradually.
To CLIMB, (klime) *v. n.* Pret. *clomb* or *climbed*; part. *clomb* or *climbed*; to ascend with labour.
To CLIMB, (klime) *v. a.* To ascend; to mount.
CLIMABLE, (klīme'-ȧ-bl) *a.* Ascendable.
CLIMBER, (klīme'-ẽr) *n. s.* One that mounts any place; a plant that creeps upon other supports; the name of a particular herb.
CLIME, (klime) *n. s.* Climate; region.
To CLINCH, (klinsh) *v. a.* To grasp in the hand; to contract or double the fingers; to rivet or bend the point of a nail in the other side; to confirm; to fix.
To CLINCH, (klinsh) *v. n.* To hold fast upon.
CLINCH, (klinsh) *n. s.* A word used in a double meaning; a pun; an ambiguity; that part of the cable which is fastened to the ring of the anchor.
CLINCHER, (klinsh'-ẽr) *n. s.* A cramp; a holdfast.
To CLING, (kling) *v. n.* Pret. *clung*; part. *clung*; to hang upon by twining round; to adhere.
CLINGY, (kling'-e) *a.* Adhesive.
CLINICAL, (klin'-e-kal)
CLINIC, (klin'-ik) *a.* Keeping the bed.
CLINICK, (klin'-ik) *n. s.* One on his deathbed.
To CLINK, (klingk) *v. a.* To strike so as to make a small sharp noise.
To CLINK, (klingk) *v. n.* To emit a small sharp noise.
CLINK, (klingk) *n. s.* A sharp successive noise.
CLINQUANT, (klingk'-ẽnt) *a.* Glittering; dressed in embroidery, or tinsel finery.
To CLIP, (klip) *v. a.* To cut with sheers; to diminish coin by pairing the edges; to curtail; to cut.
To CLIP, (klip) *v. n.* A phrase in falconry.
CLIPPER, (klip'-pẽr) *n. s.* One that debases coin by cutting; a barber.
CLIPPING, (klip'-ping) *n. s.* A part cut off.
CLOAK, (klȯke) *n. s.* The garment, with which the rest are covered; a concealment; a cover.
To CLOAK, (klȯke) *v. a.* To cover with a cloke; to hide.
CLOAKBAG, (klȯke'-bȧg) *n. s.* A portmanteau.
CLOCK, (klȯk) *n. s.* The instrument which tells the hour by a stroke upon the bell; *The clock of a stocking*, the flowers or inverted work about the ancle; an insect; a sort of beetle; the sound which the hen makes in calling her chickens.
To CLOCK, (klȯk) *v. a.* To call, as the hen calls her chickens.
To CLOCK, (klȯk) *v. n.* To make a noise like the hen.
CLOCK-MAKER, (klȯk'-mȧ-kẽr) *n. s.* He whose profession is to make clocks.
CLOCK-SETTER, (klȯk'-sẽt-tẽr) *n. s.* One who regulates the clock.
CLOCKWORK, (klȯk'-wurk) *n. s.* Movements like those of a clock.
CLOD, (klȯd) *n. s.* A lump of earth or clay; a turf; the ground; anything concreted together; anything vile, base, and earthy; a dull, gross fellow.
To CLOD, (klȯd) *v. n.* To gather into concretions.

To CLOD, (klŏd) *v. a.* To pelt with clods.
CLODDY, (klŏd'-dē) *a.* Consisting of earth or clods; mean; gross.
CLODHOPPER, (klŏd'-hŏp-pėr) *n. s.* A heavy dull clown.
CLODPATE, (klŏd'-pāte) *n. s.* A stupid fellow.
CLODPATED, (klŏd'-pā-tĕd) *a.* Stupid; dull.
CLODPOLL, (klŏd'-pōle) *n. s.* A thickscull; a dolt.
To CLOG, (klŏg) *v. a.* To load with or encumber; to hinder; to obstruct; to burthen; to embarrass.
To CLOG, (klŏg) *v. n.* To coalesce; to adhere; to be encumbered.
CLOG, (klŏg) *n. s.* A load; a weight; an incumbrance; a kind of additional shoe worn by women to keep them from wet; a wooden shoe.
CLOGGINESS, (klŏg'-gē-nĕs) *n. s.* The state of being clogged.
CLOGGING, (klŏg'-ing) *n. s.* An obstruction.
CLOGGY, (klŏg'-gē) *a.* Having the power of clogging up.
CLOISTER, (klŏis'-tėr) *n. s.* A religious retirement; a monastery; a nunnery; a peristyle; a piazza.
To CLOISTER, (klŏis'-tėr) *v. a.* To shut up in a religious house; to confine.
CLOISTERAL, (klŏis-tėr-ăl) *a.* Solitary.
CLOISTERED, (klŏis'-tėrd) *part. a.* Inhabiting cloisters; built with peristyles or piazzas.
CLOISTERER, (klŏis'-tėr-ėr) *n. s.* One belonging to the cloister.
CLOISTRESS, (klŏis'-trĕs) *n. s.* A nun.
CLOKE, *n. s.* See CLOAK.
CLOMB, (klōm) Pret. of *To climb.*
To CLOOM, (klōōm) *v. a.* To close with glutinous matter.
To CLOSE, (klōze) *v. a.* To shut; to conclude; to inclose; to join; to unite fractures.
To CLOSE, (klōze) *v. n.* To coalesce. *To close with*, To come to an agreement with; to grapple with, as in wrestling, &c.
CLOSE, (klōse) *n. s.* Anything shut; a small field inclosed.
CLOSE, (klōse) *n. s.* The manner or time of closing; a grapple, as in wrestling; pause; cessation; a conclusion or end.
CLOSE, (klōse) *a.* Shut fast; having no vent; confined; stagnant; compact; solid; joined without any space between; approaching nearly; undiscovered; hidden; secret; trusty; sly; retired; applied to the weather, dark, cloudy, not clear.
CLOSE, (klōse) *ad.* Has the same meanings with closely.
CLOSE-FISTED, (klōse'-fist-ĕd) } *a.*
CLOSE-HANDED, (klōse'-hănd-ĕd) } *a.* Penurious; covetous.
CLOSELY, (klōse'-lē) *ad.* Without inlet or outlet; without any space intervening; nearly; secretly; slily; tightly; as the garment fitted.
CLOSENESS, (klōse'-nĕs) *n. s.* The state of being shut; narrowness; want of air, or ventilation; compactness; recluseness; secrecy; privacy; covetousness; connection.
CLOSER, (klō'-zėr) *n. s.* A finisher; a concluder.
CLOSESTOOL, (klōse'-stōōl) *n. s.* A chamber implement.
CLOSET, (klŏz'-ĕt) *n. s.* A small room of privacy; a large cupboard.
To CLOSET, (klŏz'-ĕt) *v. a.* To shut up in a closet; to take into a closet for a secret interview.
CLOSH, (klŏsh) *n. s.* A distemper in the feet of cattle; the founder.
CLOSING, (klō'-zing) *n. s.* Period; conclusion.
CLOSURE, (klō'-zhūr) *n. s.* The act of shutting up; that by which anything is closed; inclosure; conclusion; end.
CLOT, (klŏt) *n. s.* Concretion; coagulation.
To CLOT, (klŏt) *v. a.* To form clots or clods; to concrete; to coagulate; to become gross.
CLOTH, (klŏth) *n. s.* plural *cloths.* Anything woven for dress; the piece of linen spread upon a table; dress; raiment; a texture of wool.
To CLOTHE, (klŏTHE) *v. a.* pret. *clothed* or *clad*; part. *clothed* or *clad.* To invest with garments; to adorn with dress; to invest; to furnish with clothes.
CLOTHES, (klōze, or more properly klŏTHES) Garments; raiment; those coverings of the body that are made of cloth; the covering of a bed.
CLOTHIER, (klŏTHE'-yėr) *n. s.* A maker or seller of cloth.
CLOTHING, (klŏTHE'-ing) *n. s.* Dress; vesture.
CLOTHSHEARER, (klŏth'-shēėr-ėr) *n. s.* One who trims the cloth, and levels the nap.
CLOTHWORKER, (klŏth'-wūr-kėr) *n. s.* A maker of cloth.
CLOTTED, (klŏt'-tĕd) *part. a.* Coagulated.
To CLOTTER, (klŏt'-tėr) *v. n.* To concrete; to coagulate.
CLOTTY, (klŏt'-tē) *a.* Full of clots.
CLOUD, (klŏud) *n. s.* The dark collection of vapours in the air; the veins, marks, or stains in stones, or other bodies; any state of obscurity or darkness.
To CLOUD, (klŏud) *v. a.* To darken with clouds; to make of sullen appearance; to obscure; to variegate with dark veins; to sully; to defame.
To CLOUD, (klŏud) *v. n.* To grow cloudy.
CLOUDCAPT, (klŏud'-kăpt) *a.* Topped with clouds.
CLOUDILY, (klŏu'-dė-lē) *ad.* With clouds; obscurely.
CLOUDINESS, (klŏu'-dė-nĕs) *n. s.* Being covered with clouds; darkness; want of brightness.
CLOUDLESS, (klŏud'-lĕs) *a.* Without clouds; clear.
CLOUDY, (klŏu'-dē) *a.* Covered with

clouds; dark; obscure; gloomy of look; marked with spots or veins; not bright.

CLOVE, (klǫve) The preterite of *cleave*.

CLOVE, (klǫve) *n. s.* A valuable spice brought from India; a weight among cheesemongers equal to eight pounds.

CLOVEN, (klo'-vn) part. pret. from *cleave*.

CLOVEN-FOOTED, (klǫ'-vn-fụt'-ed) } *a.*
CLOVEN-HOOFED, (klǫ'-vn-hoǫft') } *a.* Having the foot divided into two parts.

CLOVER, (klǫ'-vẹr) *n. s.* A species of trefoil. *To live in clover*, is to live luxuriously.

CLOVERED, (klǫ'-vẹrd) *a.* Covered with clover.

CLOUGH, (klụf) *n. s.* The cleft of a hill; a cliff.

CLOUGH, (klụf) *n. s.* An allowance of two pounds in every hundred weight for the turn of the scale, that the commodity may hold out weight when sold by retail; a cleft of a hill; a cliff.

CLOUT, (klǫụt) *n. s.* A cloth for any mean use; a patch on a shoe or coat; a rude blow.

To CLOUT, (klǫụt) *v. a.* To patch; to cover with a cloth; to join coarsely together; to beat; to strike.

CLOUTED, (klǫụt'-ẹd) *part. a.* Patched.

CLOUTERLY, (klǫụ'-tẹr-lẹ) *a.* Clumsy; awkward.

CLOWN, (klǫụn) *n. s.* A rustick; a coarse ill-bred man; a principal character in pantomimes.

CLOWNERY, (klǫụn'-ẹr-rẹ) *n. s.* Ill-breeding.

CLOWNISH, (klǫụn'-ish) *a.* Consisting of or having the nature of rusticks or clowns; coarse; rough; ill-mannered; clumsy; ungainly.

CLOWNISHNESS, (klǫụn'-ish-nẹs) *n. s.* Rusticity; incivility.

To CLOY, (klǫe) *v. a.* To satiate; to fill to loathing. A term used for stopping up the touch-holes of cannon.

CLOYMENT, (klǫe'-mẹnt) *n. s.* Satiety.

CLUB, (klụb) *n. s.* A heavy stick; the name of one of the suits of cards; an association of persons subjected to particular rules; concurrence; joint charge.

To CLUB, (klụb) *v. n.* To contribute to a common expense in settled proportions; to join to one effect.

To CLUB, (klụb) *v. a.* To pay to a common reckoning.

CLUBBED, (klụbd) *a.* Heavy like a club.

CLUBFISTED, (klụb'-fist-ẹd) *a.* Having a large fist.

CLUBFOOTED, (klụb'-fụt-ẹd) *a.* Short, or crooked in the foot.

CLUBLAW, (klụb'-law) *n. s.* The law of rude force; compulsion.

CLUBMAN, (klụb'-mạn) *n. s.* One who carries a club.

CLUBROOM, (klụb'-room) *n. s.* The room in which an association or club assembles.

To CLUCK, (klụk) *v. a.* To call chickens, as a hen.

To CLUCK, (klụk) *v. n.* To call, as a hen calls chickens.

CLUE, (klǫo) See CLEW.

CLUMP, (klụmp) *n. s.* A shapeless piece of wood or other matter; a cluster of trees.

To CLUMPER, (klụm'-pẹr) *v. a.* To form into clumps or masses.

CLUMSILY, (klụm'-zẹ-lẹ) *ad.* Awkwardly.

CLUMSINESS, (klụm'-zẹ-nẹs) *n. s.* Awkwardness.

CLUMSY, (klụm'-zẹ) *a.* Awkward; heavy; artless; unhandy.

CLUNG, (klụng) The preterite of *cling*.

CLUNIACK, (klụ'-ne-ạk) *n. s.* One of a reformed order of Benedictine monks, so called from Cluni in Burgundy.

CLUSTER, (klụs'-tẹr) *n. s.* A bunch or number of the same things gathered together.

To CLUSTER, (klụs'-tẹr) *v. n.* To grow in bunches.

To CLUSTER, (klụs'-tẹr) *v. a.* To collect anything into bodies.

CLUSTERY, (klụs'-tẹr-rẹ) *a.* Growing in clusters.

To CLUTCH, (klụtsh) *v. a.* To gripe; to grasp; to contract or double the hand.

CLUTCH, (klụtsh) *n. s.* The gripe; grasp. In the plural, The paws; the talons. Hands, in a sense of rapacity.

CLUTTER, (klụt'-tẹr) *n. s.* See CLATTER. A noise; a bustle.

To CLUTTER, (klụt'-tẹr) *v. n.* To make a noise or bustle.

CLYSTER, (klis'-tẹr) *n. s.* A liquid remedy, applied by injection up the rectum.

CLYSTER-PIPE, (klis'-tẹr-pipe) *n. s.* The tube or pipe by which a clyster is injected.

To COACERVATE, (kǫ-ạs-sẹr'-vate) *v. a.* To heap up together.

COACERVATION, (kǫ-ạs-sẹr-vạ'-shụn) *n. s.* Heaping, or being heaped together.

COACH, (kǫtsh) *n. s.* A carriage of pleasure or state, distinguished from a chariot by having seats fronting each other.

To COACH, (kǫtsh) *v. n.* To ride in a coach.

COACHBOX, (kǫtsh'-bǫks) *n. s.* The seat on which the driver of the coach sits.

COACH-HIRE, (kǫtsh'-hire) *n. s.* Money paid for the use of a coach.

COACH-HORSE, (kǫtsh'-hǫrse) *n. s.* A horse designed for drawing a coach.

COACH-HOUSE, (kǫtsh'-hǫụse) *n. s.* The house in which the coach is kept.

COACHMAN, (kǫtsh'-mạn) *n. s.* The driver of a coach.

COACHMANSHIP, (kǫtsh'-mạn-ship) *n. s.* The skill of a coachman.

To COACT, (kǫ-ạkt') *v. n.* To act together

COACTION, (kǫ-ạk'-shụn) *n. s.* Compulsion.

COACTIVE, (kǫ-ạk'-tiv) *a.* Compulsory; restrictive; acting in concurrence.

COADJUMENT, (kǫ-ạd'-jụ-mẹnt) *n. s.* Mutual assistance.

COADJUTANT, (kǫ-ạd'-jụ-tạnt) *a.* Helping.

COADJUTOR, (kō-ăd-jū'-tŭr) *n. s.* A fellow-helper. In the canon law, One who is appointed to perform the duties of another.

COADJUTRIX, (kō-ăd-jū-trĭks) *n. s.* She who is a fellow-helper.

COADJUVANCY, (kō-ăd'-jū-văn-sē) *n. s.* Help; concurrent help.

COADUNITION, (kō-ăd-ū-nĭsh'-ŭn) *n. s.* Conjunction of different substances into one mass.

COADVENTURER, (kō-ăd-vĕn'-tū-rĕr) *n. s.* A fellow-adventurer.

COAGENT, (kō-ā'-jĕnt) *n. s.* An associate.

To COAGMENT, (kō-ăg-mĕnt') *v. a.* To congregate or heap together.

COAGMENTATION, (kō-ăg-mĕn-tā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Collection; conjunction.

COAGULABLE, (kō-ăg'-ū-lă-bl) *a.* Capable of concretion.

To COAGULATE, (kō-ăg'-ū-lāte) *v. a.* To force into concretions.

To COAGULATE, (kō-ăg'-ū-lāte) *v. n.* To run into concretions.

COAGULATION, (kō-ăg-ū-lā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Concretion; congelation; the body formed by coagulation.

COAGULATIVE, (kō-ăg'-ū-lā-tĭv) *a.* Having the power of coagulation.

COAGULATOR, (kō-ăg'-ū-lā-tŭr) *n. s.* What causes coagulation.

COAL, (kōle) *n. s.* The common fossil fuel; the cinder of scorched wood; charcoal; fire, anything inflamed or ignited.

To COAL, (kōle) *v. a.* To burn wood to charcoal.

COAL-BLACK, (kōle'-blăk) *a.* Black in the highest degree.

COAL-BOX, (kōle'-bŏks) *n. s.* A box to carry coals to the fire.

COAL-HOUSE, (kōle'-hŏuse) *n. s.* A place to put coals in.

COAL-MINE, (kōle'-mīne) *n. s.* A mine in which coals are dug.

COAL-PIT, (kōle'-pĭt) *n. s.* A pit wherein coals are dug.

COAL-STONE, (kōle'-stōne) *n. s.* A sort of canal coal.

COALERY, (kō'-lĕr-ē) *n. s.* A place where coals are dug.

To COALESCE, (kō-ă-lĕs') *v. n.* To unite in masses; to grow together; to join.

COALESCENCE, (kō-ă-lĕs'-sĕnse) *n. s.* Union.

COALITION, (kō-ă-lĭsh'-ŭn) *n. s.* Union in one mass or body.

COALY, (kō'-lē) *a.* Containing coal.

COAPTATION, (kō-ăp-tā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The adjustment of parts to each other.

To COARCT, (kō-ărkt') } *v. a.* To
To COARCTATE, (kō-ărk'-tāte) } confine into a narrow compass; to restrain.

COARCTATION, (kō-ărk-tā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Confinement; contraction of any space; Restraint of liberty.

COARSE, (kōrse) *a.* Not refined; not soft or fine; rude; uncivil; gross; inelegant; rude; mean.

COARSELY, (kōrse'-lē) *ad.* Without fineness; meanly; rudely; inelegantly; grossly

COARSENESS, (kōrse'-nĕs) *n. s.* Impurity roughness; grossness; meanness.

To COASSUME, (kō-ăs-sūme') *v. a.* To take upon one's self, one thing or quality together with another.

COAST, (kōste) *n. s.* The edge of the land next the sea; the shore; the border or frontier of a country.

To COAST, (kōste) *v. n.* To sail close by the coast; along the coast.

To COAST, (kōste) *v. a.* To sail along the shore; to keep close to.

COASTER, (kōs'-tĕr) *n. s.* He that sails near the shore; a small trading vessel.

COAT, (kōte) *n. s.* The upper garment; the habit or vesture; the hair or fur of a beast; any tegument or covering; that on which the ensigns armorial are pourtrayed.

To COAT, (kōte) *v. a.* To cover; to invest.

COAT-CARD, (kōte'-kărd) *n. s.* From the *dress* or *coat*, in which the king, queen, and knave, are represented: commonly called court-card.

To COAX, (kōks) *v. a.* To wheedle; to flatter.

COAXER, (kōks'-ĕr) *n. s.* A wheedler.

COB, (kŏb) *n. s.* The sea-mew; a spider; a horse not castrated; a strong poney; a coin; a male swan.

COBALT, (kō'-bălt) *n. s.* A marcasite frequent in Saxony.

To COBBLE, (kŏb'-bl) *v. a.* To mend anything coarsely; to do or make clumsily.

COBBLE, } (kŏb'-bl) *n. s.* A fishing boat;
COBLE, } a large pebble.

COBBLER, (kŏb'-lĕr) *n. s.* A mender of old shoes; a clumsy workman.

COBNUT, (kŏb'-nŭt) *n. s.* A boy's game, played with nuts fastened to a string; a large nut.

COBWEB, (kŏb'-wĕb) *n. s.* The web or net of a spider; any snare or trap.

COBWEB, (kŏb'-wĕb) *a.* Anything fine, slight, or flimsy.

COBWEBBED, (kŏb'-wĕbd) *a.* Covered with the webs of spiders.

COCCIFEROUS, (kŏk-sĭf'-fĕr rŭs) *a.* Plants or trees that have berries.

COCCULUS INDICUS, (kŏk'-ū-lŭs-in'-dē-kŭs) *n. s.* A poisonous narcotick berry.

COCCYX, (kŏk'-sĭks) *n. s.* In anatomy, A bone joined to the extremity of the os sacrum.

COCHINEAL, (kŏtch-in-ēēl') *n. s.* An insect gathered upon the *opuntia*, and dried, from which a beatiful red colour is extracted.

COCHLEARY, (kŏk'-lē-ă-rē) *a.* In the form of a screw.

COCHLEATED, (kŏk'-lē-ă-tĕd) *a.* Of a screwed form.

COCK, (kŏk) *n. s.* The male to the hen; the male of any small birds; a spout to let out water, by turning the stop; the part of the lock of a gun that strikes with the flint; a small heap of hay; the form of a hat; the style or gnomon of a dial.

To COCK, (kŏk) *v. a.* To set erect; to set up the hat with an air of pertness; to mould the form of a hat; to fix the cock of a gun ready for a discharge; to raise hay in small heaps.

COCKADE, (kŏk-kade') *n. s.* A ribband worn in the hat.

COCKADED, (kŏk-kā'-ded) *a.* Wearing a cockade in the hat.

COCK-A-HOOP, (kŏk-ă-hoop') *a.* Triumphant; exulting.

COCKATOO, (kŏk-ă-too') *n. s.* A bird of the parrot kind.

COCKATRICE, (kŏk'-ă-trise) *n. s.* A serpent supposed to rise from a cock's egg.

COCKBOAT, (kŏk'-bōte) *n. s.* A small boat belonging to a ship.

COCKCROWING, (kŏk'-krō-ing) *n. s.* The time at which cocks crow; the morning.

COCKER, (kŏk'-kĕr) *n. s.* A cockfighter.

COCKEREL, (kŏk'-kĕr-ĕl) *n. s.* A young cock.

COCKET, (kŏk'-kĕt) *n. s.* An instrument sealed and delivered by the officers of the customhouse to merchants, as a warrant that their merchandize is entered.

COCKFIGHT, (kŏk'-fīte) } *n. s.* A
COCKFIGHTING, (kŏk'-fīte-ing) } battle or match of cocks.

COCKING, (kŏk'-ing) *n. s.* Cockfighting.

COCKLE, (kŏk'-kl) *n. s.* A small testaceous fish.

To COCKLE, (kŏk'-kl) *v. a.* To contract into wrinkles like the shell of a cockle.

COCKLE, (kŏk'-kl) *v. n.* To grow wrinkled, as wet paper, &c.

COCKLER, (kŏk'-lĕr) *n. s.* One who takes or sells cockles.

COCKLOFT, (kŏk'-lŏft) *n. s.* The room over the garret.

COCKMATCH, (kŏk'-mătsh) *n. s.* Cockfight for a prize.

COCKNEY, (kŏk'-nē) *n. s.* A contemptuous term for a native of London, an effeminate, ignorant, low, mean, despicable citizen.

COCKPIT, (kŏk'-pit) *n. s.* The area where cocks fight; a place on the lower deck of a ship of war, where are sub-divisions for the purser, surgeon, and his mates.

COCK'SCOMB, (kŏks'-kōme) *n. s.* A plant.

COCKSPUR, (kŏk'-spur) *n. s.* Virginian hawthorn.

COCKSURE, (kŏk'-shoor) *a.* Confidently certain.

COCKSWAIN, (kŏk'-swāne, or kŏk'-sn) *n. s.* The officer who has the command of the cock-boat.

COCOA, (kō'-kō) *n. s.* A species of palm-tree; the drink formed from the nut of the cocoa.

COCTILE, (kŏk'-til) *a.* Made by baking.

COCTION, (kŏk'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of boiling or digesting.

COD, (kŏd) }
CODFISH, (kŏd'-fish) } *n. s.* A sea-fish.

COD, (kŏd) *n. s.* Any case or husk in which seeds are lodged.

CODGER, (kŏd'-jĕr) *n. s.* A low word for a miser; one who rakes together all he can.

CODE, (kōde) *n. s.* A book; a book of laws.

CODICIL, (kŏd'-ĕ-sil) *n. s.* An appendage to a will.

CODILLE, (kō-dil') *n. s.* A term at ombre, when the game is won.

To CODDLE, (kŏd'-dl) *v. a.* To parboil.

To CODDLE, (kŭd'-dl) *v. a.* To hug; to make much of.

CODLING, (kŏd'-ling) *n. s.* A species of apple.

COEFFICACY, (kō-ĕf'-fĕ-kă-sē) *n. s.* The power of several things acting together.

COEFFICIENCY, (kō-ĕf-fish'-ĕn-sē) *n. s.* Co-operation.

COEFFICIENT, (kō-ĕf-fish'-ĕnt) *n. s.* That which unites its action with the action of another. A term in algebra and in fluxions.

COEFFICIENTLY, (kō-ĕf-fish'-ĕnt-lē) *ad.* In a co-operating manner.

COELDER, (kō-ĕl'-dĕr) *n. s.* An elder of the same rank.

CŒLIACK *artery*, (sē'-lē-ăk) *n. s.* A branch of the aorta in the cavity of the abdomen.

CŒLIACK *Passion*, (sē'-lē-ăk) A species of diarrhœa, or flux.

CŒMETERY. See CEMETERY.

COEMPTION, (kō-ĕm'-shŭn) *n. s.* Buying up the whole quantity of anything.

COEQUAL, (kō-ē'-kwăl) *a.* Equal; of the same rank or dignity.

COEQUALITY, (kō-ē-kwŏl'-ĕ-tē) *n. s.* The state of being equal.

To COERCE, (kō-ĕrse') *v. a.* To restrain.

COERCIBLE, (kō-ĕr'-sē-bl) *a.* Capable of being restrained.

COERCION, (kō-ĕr'-shŭn) *n. s.* Penal restraint; check.

COERCIVE, (kō-ĕr'-siv) *a.* Having the power of laying restraint, or the authority of restraining.

COESSENTIAL, (kō-ĕs-sĕn'-shăl) *a.* Participating of the same essence.

COESSENTIALITY, (kō-ĕs-sĕn-shē-ăl'-ĕ-tē) *n. s.* Participation of the same essence.

COESSENTIALLY, (kō-ĕs-sĕn'-shē-ăl-lē) *ad.* In a co-essential manner.

COESTABLISHMENT, (kō-ĕs-tăb'-lish-mĕnt) *n. s.* Joint establishment.

COETANEAN, (kō-ĕ-tā'-nē-ăn) *n. s.* One of the same age with another.

COETANEOUS, (kō-ĕ-tā'-nē-ŭs) *a.* Of the same age with another.

COETERNAL, (kō-ĕ-tĕr'-năl) *a.* Equally eternal with another.

COETERNALITY, (kō-ĕ-tĕr'-năl-lē) *ad.* Of equal eternity with another.

COETERNITY, (kō-ĕ-tĕr'-nĕ-tē) *n. s.* Having existence from eternity equal with an other eternal being.

COEVAL, (kō-ē'-văl) *a.* Living in the same age or time; of the same age with another.

COEVAL, (kō-ē'-văl) *n. s.* A contemporary.

COEVOUS, (kō-ē'-vŭs) *a.* One of the same age.

To COEXIST, (kō-ĕg-zist') *v. n.* To exist at the same time.

COEXISTENCE, (kō-ĕg-zĭs'-tĕnse) *n. s.* Existence at the same time with another.

COEXISTENT, (kō-ĕg-zĭs'-tĕnt) *a.* Existing at the same time with another.

To COEXTEND, (kō-ĕks-tĕnd') *v. a.* To extend to the same space or duration with another.

COEXTENSION, (kō-ĕk-stĕn'-shŭn) *n. s.* Extending to the same space or duration with another.

COEXTENSIVE, (kō-ĕk-stĕn'-sĭv) *a.* Having the same extent.

COFFEE, (kŏf'-fē) *n. s.* A species of Arabick jessamine, from the berries of which the drink called *coffee* is prepared.

COFFEE-HOUSE, (kŏf'-fē-hŏŭse) *n. s.* A house where coffee or other refreshment is sold.

COFFEE-POT, (kŏf'-fē-pŏt) *n. s.* The covered pot in which coffee is boiled.

COFFER, (kŏf'-fĕr) *n. s.* A chest generally for keeping money, used in the plural for treasure; a square depressure in each interval between the modillions of the Corinthian cornice. In fortification, A hollow lodgement across a dry moat.

To COFFER, (kŏf-fĕr) *v. a.* To treasure up.

COFFERER, (kŏf'-fĕr-ĕr) *n. s.* He who places treasure in a chest or coffer. A principal officer of the king's household, next under the comptroller.

COFFIN, (kŏf'-fĭn) *n. s.* The box or chest in which dead bodies are interred; a paper case, in form of a cone, used by grocers; *Coffin of a horse*, is the whole hoof of the foot above the coronet, including the *coffin* bone. *Coffin-bone*, A small spongy bone, inclosed in the midst of the hoof.

To COFFIN, (kŏf'-fĭn) *v. a.* To inclose in a coffin.

To COG, (kŏg) *v. a.* To flatter; to wheedle; *to cog a die*, to secure it so as to direct its fall.

To COG, (kŏg) *v. n.* To lie; to wheedle.

COG, (kŏg) *n. s.* The tooth of a wheel; a little boat.

To COG, (kŏg) *v. a.* To fix cogs in a wheel.

COGENCY, (kō'-jĕn-sē) *n. s.* Force; strength.

COGENT, (kō'-jĕnt) *a.* Forcible; powerful.

COGENTLY, (kō'-jĕnt-lē) *ad.* Forcibly.

COGGER, (kŏg'-ĕr) *n. s.* A flatterer.

COGGERY, (kŏg'-ĕr-ē) *n. s.* Trick; falsehood.

COGGLESTONE, (kŏg'-gl-stōne) *n. s.* A small pebble.

COGITABLE, (kŏd'-jē-tā-bl) *a.* Capable of being thought on.

To COGITATE, (kŏd'-jē-tāte) *v. n.* To think.

COGITATION, (kŏd-jē-tā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Thought; meditation; contemplation.

COGITATIVE, (kŏd'-jē-tā-tĭv) *a.* Having the power of thought; given to thought.

COGNATE, (kŏg'-nāte) *a.* Kindred.

COGNATION, (kŏg-nā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Descent from the same original; relation.

COGNISEE, (kŏn'-nē-zēe') *n. s.* He to whom a fine in lands or tenements is acknowledged.

COGNISOUR, (kŏn'-nē-zŏr') *n. s.* Is he that passeth or acknowledgeth a fine in lands or tenements to another.

COGNITION, (kŏg-nĭsh'-ŭn) *n. s.* Knowledge.

COGNITIVE, (kŏg'-nē-tĭv) *a.* Having the power of knowing.

COGNIZABLE, (kŏn'-nē-zā-bl) *a.* Falling under judicial notice; liable to be tried.

COGNIZANCE, (kŏn'-nē-zĕnse) *n. s.* Judicial notice; trial; a badge.

COGNOMINAL, (kŏg-nŏm'-ē-nal) *a.* Having the same name; belonging to the surname.

To COGNOMINATE, (kŏg-nŏm'-ē-nāte) *v. a.* To give a name.

COGNOMINATION, (kŏg-nŏm-ē-nā'-shŭn) *n. s.* A surname; a name added from any accident or quality.

COGNOSCENCE, (kŏg-nŏs'-sĕnse) *n. s.* Knowledge.

COGNOSCENTE, (kŏg-nō-sĕn'-tē) *n. s.* One who is well versed in anything; a connoisseur.

COGNOSCIBILITY, (kŏg-nŏs-sē-bĭl'-ē-tē) *n. s.* The quality of being cognoscible.

COGNOSCIBLE, (kŏg-nŏs'-sē-bl) *a.* That may be known; that falls under judicial notice.

COGNOSCITIVE, (kŏg-nŏs'-sē-tĭv) *a.* Having the power of knowing.

COGNOVIT, (kŏg-nō'-vĭt) *n. s.* In law, An acknowledgement by the defendant of the plaintiffs cause, thereby suffering judgement to be entered against him without trial.

To COHABIT, (kō-hăb'-ĭt) *v. n.* To dwell with another; to live together as husband and wife.

COHABITANT, (kō-hăb'-ē-tănt) *n. s.* An inhabitant of the same place.

COHABITATION, (kō-hăb-ē-tā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Inhabiting the same place with another; the act of cohabiting.

COHEIR, (kō-ăre') *n. s.* One of several among whom an inheritance is divided.

COHEIRESS, (kō-ā'-rĕs) *n. s.* One of two or more heiresses.

To COHERE, (kō-hēre') *v. n.* To stick together; to suit; to fit; to agree.

COHERENCE, (kō-hē'-rĕnse) } *n. s.* That
COHERENCY, (kō-hē'-rĕn-sē) } state of bodies in which their parts are joined together so that they resist separation; connection; the regular texture of a discourse; consistency in reasoning.

COHERENT, (kō-hē'-rĕnt) *a.* Sticking together; connected; united; consistent.

COHESION, (kō-hē'-zhŭn) *n. s.* The act of sticking together; the state of union; connection.

COHESIVE, (kō-hē'-sĭv) *a.* Having the power of sticking.

COHESIVELY, (kō-hē'-sĭv-lē) *ad.* In a connected manner.

COHESIVENESS, (kō-hē'-sĭv-nĕs) *n. s.* The quality of being cohesive.

To COHIBIT, (kō-hĭb'-ĭt) *v. a.* To restrain.

To COHOBATE, (kŏ'-hō-bāte) *v. a.* To pour

COLLUSIVE, (kŏl-lū'-sĭv) *a.* Fraudulently concerted.
COLLUSIVELY, (kŏl-lū'-sĭv-lē) *ad.* In a manner fraudulently concerted.
COLLUSIVENESS, (kŏl-lū'-sĭv-nĕs) *n. s.* Fradulent concert.
COLLUSORY, (kŏl-lū'-sŭr-ē) *a.* Carrying on a fraud by secret concert.
COLLY, (kŏl'-lē) *n. s.* The smut of coal.
To **COLLY**, (kŏl'-lē) *v. a.* To grime with coal.
COLLYRIUM, (kŏl-lĭr'-rē-ŭm) *n. s.* An ointment for the eyes.
COLOCYNTH, (kŏl-lō-sĭnth) *n. s.* Colloquintida; bitter apple; a purgative drug.
COLON, (kō'-lŏn) *n. s.* A point [:] used to mark a pause greater than that of a comma, and less than that of a period. In anatomy, The greatest and widest of all the intestines.
COLONEL, (kŭr'-nĕl) *n. s.* The chief commander of a regiment.
COLONELSHIP, (kŭr'-nĕl-shĭp) *n. s.* The office or character of colonel.
COLONIAL, (kŏl-lō'-nē-ăl) *a.* Relating to a colony.
COLONIST, (kŏl'-lō-nĭst) *n. s.* One departed from the mother country to inhabit some distant place.
To **COLONIZE**, (kŏl'-ō-nīze) *v. a.* To plant with inhabitants.
COLONIZATION, (kŏl-ō-nī-zā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Planting with inhabitants, or forming colonies.
COLONNADE, (kŏl-lō-nāde') *n. s.* Any range of insulated columns.
COLONY, (kŏl'-ō-nē) *n. s.* A body of people drawn from the mother-country to inhabit some distant place; the country planted.
COLOPHON, (kŏl'-lō-fŏn) *n. s.* The conclusion of a book, containing the place, or the year, or both, of its publication.
COLOPHONY, (kō-lŏf'-ō-nē) *n. s.* Rosin, so called from *Colophon*, a city whence it came.
COLOQUINTIDA, (kŏl-lō-kwĭn'-tē-dă) *n. s.* The fruit of the bitter apple.
COLORATE, (kŏl'-ō-rāte) *a.* Coloured; died.
COLORATION, (kŏl-ō-rā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Colouring; the state of being coloured.
COLORIFICK, (kŏl-lō-rĭf'-ĭk) *a.* Having the power of producing dies, tints.
COLOSSUS, (kō-lŏs'-sŭs) *n. s.* A statue of enormous magnitude.
COLOSSAL, (kō-lŏs'-săl) *a.* Giantlike; like a colossus.
COLOSSEAN, (kŏl'-lŏs-sē'-ăn) *a.* Giantlike.
COLOSSIANS, (kŏl-lŏsh-ē-ănz) *n. s.* Christians of Colosse, a city of Phrygia in Asia Minor.
COLOUR, (kŭl'-lŭr) *n. s.* The hue or appearance of bodies to the eye only; the tint of the painter; concealment; palliation; pretence; false show. In the plural, a standard; an ensign of war.
To **COLOUR**, (kŭl'-lŭr) *v. a.* To mark with some hue; to palliate; to excuse; to make plausible.
To **COLOUR**, (kŭl'-lŭr) *v. n.* To blush.
COLOURABLE, (kŭl'-lŭr-ă-blĕ) *a.* Specious; plausible.
COLOURABLY, (kŭl'-lŭr-ă-blē) *ad.* Speciously.
COLOURING, (kŭl'-lŭr-ĭng) *n. s.* The part of the painter's art that teaches to lay on his colours with propriety and beauty.
COLOURIST, (kŭl'-lŭr-ĭst) *n. s.* A painter who excels in giving the proper colours.
COLOURLESS, (kŭl'-lŭr-lĕs) *a.* Without colour; transparent.
COLSTAFF, (kŏl'-stăf) *n. s.* A large staff, on which a burthen is carried between two on their shoulders.
COLT, (kōlt) *n. s.* A young horse.
COLTS-FOOT, (kōlts'-fŭt) *n. s.* A plant.
COLTER, (kŏl'-tĕr) *n. s.* The sharp iron of a plough.
COLTISH, (kōlt'-ĭsh) *a.* Wanton.
COLUBRINE, (kŏl'-lū-brīne) *a.* Relating to a serpent; cunning; crafty.
COLUMBARY, (kŏ-lŭm'-bă-rē) *n. s.* A dovecot; a pigeon-house.
COLUMBINE, (kŏl'-ŭm-bīne) *n. s.* A plant; the name of a female character in a pantomime.
COLUMN, (kŏl'-lŭm) *n. s.* A cylindrical pillar; the long file of troops of an army in its march; one half of a page divided perpendicularly.
COLUMNAR, (kŏ-lŭm'-năr) } *a.*
COLUMNARIAN, (kŏl-ŭm-nā'-rē-ăn) }
Formed in columns.
COLURES, (kō-lūrez') *n. s.* In astronomy, Two great circles supposed to intersect each other at right angles in the poles of the world.
COMA, (kō'-mă) *n. s.* In medicine, A morbid disposition to sleep; lethargy.
COMATE, (kŏ-māte') *n. s.* Companion.
COMATOSE, (kŏm-ă-tōse') *a.* Lethargick.
COMB, (kōme) *n. s.* An instrument to separate and adjust the hair; the top or crest of a cock, from its indentures; the cavities in which the bees lodge their honey; a dry measure, four bushels.
To **COMB**, (kōme) *v. a.* To divide and adjust the hair; to lay anything smooth, by drawing it through narrow interstices; as, *to comb wool.*
COMB-BRUSH, (kōme'-brŭsh) *n. s.* A brush to clean combs.
COMB-MAKER, (kōme'-mā-kĕr) *n. s.* One who makes combs.
To **COMBAT**, (kŏm'-băt) *v. n.* To fight; to act in opposition.
To **COMBAT**, (kŏm'-băt) *v. a.* To oppose; to fight.
COMBAT, (kŏm'-băt) *n. s.* Contest; battle.
COMBATANT, (kŏm'-bă-tănt) *n. s.* He that fights with another; a champion.
COMBATANT, (kŏm'-bă-tănt) *a.* Disposed to quarrel.
COMBATER, (kŏm'-băt-ĕr) *n. s.* He who fights.

COMBER, (kō'-mər) *n. s.* He whose trade is to comb wool.

COMBER, (kŭm'-bər) *n. s.* Burdensomeness; trouble.

COMBINABLE, (kŏm-bī'-nā-bl) *a.* Capable of being united with.

COMBINATE, (kŏm'-bē-nāte) *a.* Betrothed; promised.

COMBINATION, (kŏm-bē-nā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Union; association; union of bodies, or qualities; copulation of ideas in the mind. In mathematicks, The variation or alteration of any number of quantities, letters, sounds, or the like, in all different manners.

To COMBINE, (kŏm-bīne) *v. a.* To join together; to link in union; to settle by compact.

To COMBINE, (kŏm-bīne) *v. n.* To coalesce; to agree; to unite in friendship or design.

COMBUST, (kŏm-bŭst') *a.* Burnt up. A term applied to a planet not above eight degrees and a half distant from the sun.

COMBUSTIBILITY, (kŏm-bŭs-tē-bĭl'-ē-tē) *n. s.* The quality of catching fire.

COMBUSTIBLE, (kŏm-bŭs'-tē-bl) *a.* Susceptible of combustion.

COMBUSTIBLE, (kŏm-bŭs'-tē-bl) *n. s.* A combustible material.

COMBUSTIBLENESS, (kŏm-bŭs'-tē-bl-nēs) *n. s.* Aptness to take fire.

COMBUSTION, (kŏm-bŭs'-tē-ŭn) *n. s.* Conflagration; burning.

To COME, (kŭm) *v. n.* Pret. *came*, particip. *come*; to draw near; to advance towards; to move in any manner towards another; to advance from one stage or condition to another; to become present, and no longer future; to become present, no longer absent; to happen; to fall out; to befal as an event, or consequence. *To come about*; to come to pass. *To come again*; to return. *To come after*; to follow. *To come at*; to reach; to obtain. *To come by*; to obtain; to gain. *To come in*; to enter; to comply; to yield; to arrive at a port. *To come in for*; to be early enough to obtain. *To come in to*; to join with; to comply with. *To come near*; to approach; to resemble in excellence. *To come of*; to proceed; as a descendant from ancestors, or as effects from their causes. *To come off*; to escape; to end an affair. *To come off from*; to leave; to forbear. *To come on*; to advance; to make progress; to advance to combat. *To come over*; to revolt, or join another side. *To come out*; to be made publick; to be discovered. *To come out with*; to give a vent to. *To come round*; to change; as, the wind *came round*. *To come short*; to fail; to be deficient. *To come to*; to consent or yield; to amount to. *To come to himself*; to recover his senses. *To come to pass*; to be effected; to happen. *To come up to*; to amount to; to rise; to advance. *To come up with*; to overtake. *To come upon*; to invade. *To come*; in futurity.

COME, (kŭm) A particle of exhortation; be quick; make no delay.

COMEDIAN, (kŏm-mē'-dē-ăn) *n. s.* A player of comick parts; a player in general; a writer of comedies.

COMEDY, (kŏm'-mē-dē) *n. s.* A dramatick representation of the lighter faults of mankind.

COMELILY, (kŭm'-lē-lē) *ad.* In a graceful or decent manner; handsomely; with propriety.

COMELINESS, (kŭm'-lē-nēs) *n. s.* Grace; beauty; dignity.

COMELY, (kŭm'-lē) *a.* Graceful; decent; decent, according to propriety.

COMER, (kŭm'-ər) *n. s.* One that comes.

COMESTIBLE, (kŏm-ĕs'-tē-bl) *a.* Eatable.

COMET, (kŏm'-ĕt) *n. s.* A heavenly body in the planetary region appearing suddenly, and again disappearing; and, during the time of its appearance, moving through its proper orbit, like a planet; popularly called blazing stars, and are distinguished from other stars by a long train or tail of lights, always opposite to the sun.

COMET, (kō-mĕt') *n. s.* A game at cards.

COMETARY, (kŏm'-mē-tā-rē) } *a.* Relat-
COMETICK, (kō-mĕt'-ĭk) } ing to a comet.

COMETOGRAPHY, (kŏm-ĕt-ŏg'-grā-fē) *n. s.* A description or treatise of comets.

COMFIT, (kŭm'-fĭt) *n. s.* A dry sweetmeat.

COMFITURE, (kŭm'-fē-tūre) *n. s.* Sweetmeat.

To COMFORT, (kŭm'-fŭrt) *v. a.* To strengthen; to enliven; to invigorate; to console.

COMFORT, (kŭm'-fŭrt) *n. s.* Support; countenance; consolation; that which gives consolation.

COMFORTABLE, (kŭm'-fŭr-tā-bl) *a.* Receiving or susceptible of comfort; cheerful; dispensing comfort; conducing to personal ease.

COMFORTABLENESS, (kŭm'-fŭr-tā-bl-nēs) *n. s.* A state of comfort.

COMFORTABLY, (kŭm'-fŭr-tā-blē) *ad.* In a comfortable manner; with cheerfulness.

COMFORTER, (kŭm'-fŭr-tər) *n. s.* One that administers consolation; the title of the Third Person of the Holy Trinity.

COMFORTLESS, (kŭm'-fŭrt-lēs) *a.* Wanting comfort.

COMICAL, (kŏm'-mē-kăl) *a.* Raising mirth; merry; relating to comedy.

COMICALLY, (kŏm'-mē-kăl-lē) *a.* In such a manner as raises mirth; in a manner befitting comedy.

COMICALNESS, (kŏm'-mē-kăl-nēs) *n. s.* The quality of being comical.

COMICK, (kŏm'-ĭk) *a.* Relating to comedy; raising mirth.

COMING, (kŭm'-ĭng) *n. s.* The act of coming; approach; state of being come; arrival.

COMING-IN, (kŭm-ĭng-ĭn') *n. s.* Revenue; income; submission; act of yielding.

COMING, (kŭm'-ming) *part. a.* Fond; forward; future; to come.

COMITIAL, (kŏ-mish'-ăl) *a.* Relating to the *comitia*, assemblies of the Romans; relating to an order of presbyterian assemblies.

COMITY, (kŏm'-ĕ-tē) *n. s.* Courtesy; civility.

COMMA, (kŏm'-mă) *n. s.* The point which notes the distinction of clauses, and order of construction in the sentence, marked thus [,]; a term used in theoretical musick, to shew the exact proportions between concords.

To COMMAND, (kŏm-mănd') *v. a.* To govern; to order; to direct to be done; to overlook; to lead as a general.

To COMMAND, (kŏm-mănd') *v. n.* To have the supreme authority.

COMMAND, (kŏm-mănd') *n. s.* The right of commanding; power; cogent authority; the act of commanding; the order given; the power of overlooking.

COMMANDANT, (kŏm-măn-dănt') *n. s.* A chief commanding a place or a body of troops.

COMMANDATORY, (kŏm-măn'-dă-tŭr-ē) *a.* Having the full force of command.

COMMANDER, (kŏm-măn'-dĕr) *n. s.* He that has the supreme authority.

COMMANDERY, (kŏm-măn'-dĕr-rē) *n. s.* A body of the knights belonging to the same nation; the residence of a body of knights.

COMMANDING, (kŏm-mănd'-ing) *a.* Ordering; overlooking; powerful; dignified in demeanour.

COMMANDMENT, (kŏm-mănd'-mĕnt) *n. s.* Mandate; command; authority; especially applied to the precepts of the decalogue given by God to Moses.

COMMATERIAL, (kŏm-mă-tē'-rē-ăl) *a.* Consisting of the same matter.

COMMATERIALITY, (kŏm-mă-tē-rē-ăl'-ĕ-tē) *n. s.* Participation of the same matter.

COMMEASURABLE, (kŏm-mĕzh'-ŭ-ră-bl) *a.* Reducible to the same measure.

COMMEMORABLE, (kŏm-mĕm'-mŏ-ră-bl) *a.* Worthy to be kept in remembrance.

To COMMEMORATE, (kŏm-mĕm'-mŏ-rāte) *v. a.* To preserve the memory by some publick act.

COMMEMORATION, (kŏm-mĕm-mŏ-rā'-shŭn) *n. s.* An act of publick celebration.

COMMEMORATIVE, (kŏm-mĕm'-mŏ-ră-tĭv) *a.* Tending to preserve memory of anything.

COMMEMORATORY, (kŏm-mĕm'-mŏ-ră-tŭr-ē) *a.* Preserving the memory of.

To COMMENCE, (kŏm-mĕnse') *v. n.* To begin.

To COMMENCE, (kŏm-mĕnse') *v. a.* To begin; as, to *commence* a suit.

COMMENCEMENT, (kŏm-mĕnse'-mĕnt) *n. s.* Beginning; date; the first Tuesday in July at Cambridge, when masters of arts, and doctors, complete their degrees.

To COMMEND, (kŏm-mĕnd') *v. a.* To represent as worthy; to praise; to represent as worthy of notice; to mention with approbation; to recommend to remembrance.

COMMENDABLE, (kŏm-mĕn'-dă-bl) *a.* Laudable; worthy of praise.

COMMENDABLENESS, (kŏm-mĕn'-dă-bl-nĕs) *n. s.* State of being commendable.

COMMENDABLY, (kŏm-mĕn'-dă-blē) *ad.* Laudably.

COMMENDAM, (kŏm-mĕn'-dăm) *n. s.* A benefice, which, being void, is commended to the charge and care of some sufficient clerk to be supplied until it be conveniently provided of a pastor.

COMMENDATARY, (kŏm-mĕn'-dă-tă-rē) *n. s.* One who holds a living in commendam.

COMMENDATION, (kŏm-mĕn-dă'-shŭn) *n. s.* Recommendation; praise; ground of praise; message of love.

COMMENDATOR, (kŏm-mĕn-dă'-tŭr) *n. s.* Secular persons upon whom ecclesiastical benefices are bestowed; so called because the benefices were commended and entrusted to their oversight, not as proprietors, but as tutors.

COMMENDATORY, (kŏm-mĕn'-dă-tŭr-rē) *a.* Favourably representative; delivering up with pious hope; holding in commendam.

COMMENSAL, (kŏm-mĕn'-săl) *a.* Eating at the same table with another.

COMMENSALITY, (kŏm-mĕn-săl'-ĕ-tē) *n. s.* Fellowship of table.

COMMENSATION, (kŏm-mĕn-să'-shŭn) *n. s.* Eating at the same table.

COMMENSURABILITY, (kŏm-mĕn-sŭ-ră-bĭl'-ĕ-tē) *n. s.* Capacity of being compared with another, as to the measure; or of being measured by another.

COMMENSURABLE, (kŏm-mĕn'-sŭ-ră-bl) *a.* Reducible to some common measure; as a yard and a foot are measured by an inch.

COMMENSURABLENESS, (kŏm-mĕn'-sŭ-ră-bl-nĕs) *n. s.* Commensurability; proportion.

To COMMENSURATE, (kŏm-mĕn'-sŭ-rāte) *v. a.* To reduce to some common measure.

COMMENSURATE, (kŏm-mĕn'-sŭ-rāte) *a.* Reduced to some common measure; equal; co-extensive.

COMMENSURATELY, (kŏm-mĕn'-sŭ-rāte-lē) *ad.* With the capacity of measuring, or being measured by.

COMMENSURATION, (kŏm-mĕn-sŭ-ră'-shŭn) *n. s.* Reduction to some common measure; proportion.

To COMMENT, (kŏm'-mĕnt) *v. n.* To annotate; to write notes upon an author; to expound; to explain; to make remarks.

To COMMENT, (kŏm'-mĕnt) *v. a.* To explain.

COMMENT, (kŏm'-mĕnt) *n. s.* Annotations; notes; explanation; exposition; remarks; observation.

COMMENTARY, (kŏm'-mĕn-tă-rē) *n. s.* An exposition; book of annotations or remarks; narrative in familiar manner.

COMMENTATOR, (kǫm-men-tā'-tur) *n. s.* Expositor; annotator.

COMMENTER, (kǫm'-ment-er) *n. s.* One that writes comments.

COMMERCE, (kǫm'-merse) *n. s.* Intercourse; exchange of one thing for another; trade; traffick; common or familiar intercourse; a game at cards.

To COMMERCE, (kǫm-merse') *v. n.* To traffick; to hold intercourse with.

COMMERCIAL, (kǫm-mer'-shal) *a.* Relating to commerce or traffick.

COMMERCIALLY, (kǫm-mer'-shal-le) *ad.* In a commercial view.

To COMMIGRATE, (kǫm'-me-grate) *v. n.* To remove in a body from one country to another.

COMMIGRATION, (kǫm-me-grā'-shun) *n. s.* A removal of a body of people from one country to another.

COMMINATION, (kǫm-me-nā'-shun) *n. s.* threat; a denunciation of punishment; the recital of God's threatenings on stated days.

COMMINATORY, (kǫm-min'-nā-tur-e) *a.* Denunciatory; threatening.

To COMMINGLE, (kǫm-ming'-gl) *v. a.* To mix into one mass; to blend.

To COMMINGLE, (kǫm-ming'-gl) *v. n.* To unite one with another.

To COMMINUATE, (kǫm-min'-u-ate) *v. a.* To grind.

COMMINUIBLE, (kǫm-min'-u-e-bl) *a.* Frangible; reducible to powder.

To COMMINUTE, (kǫm'-me-nute) *v. a.* To grind; to pulverise.

COMMINUTION, (kǫm-me-nu'-shun) *n. s.* Grinding; pulverisation; attenuation.

COMMISERABLE, (kǫm-miz'-er-a-bl) *a.* Worthy of compassion; pitiable.

To COMMISERATE, (kǫm-miz'-er-ate) *v. a.* To pity.

COMMISERATION, (kǫm-miz-er-a'-shun) *n. s.* Pity; compassion.

COMMISERATIVE, (kǫm-miz'-er-a-tiv) *a.* Compassionate.

COMMISERATIVELY, (kǫm-miz'-er-a-tiv-le) *ad.* Out of compassion.

COMMISERATOR, (kǫm-miz'-er-a-tur) *n. s.* He who has compassion.

COMMISSARIAT, (kǫm-mis-sa'-re-at) *n. s.* Those attending an army, who are commissioned to regulate the procuration and conveyance of ammunition or provision.

COMMISSARISHIP, (kǫm'-mis-sa-re-ship) *n. s.* The office of a commissary.

COMMISSARY, (kǫm'-mis-sa-re) *n. s.* An officer made occasionally for a certain purpose; a delegate; a deputy; an ecclesiastical officer who exercises spiritual jurisdiction in remote parts of the diocese; an officer attending the army, who inspects musters, and regulates provision or ammunition.

COMMISSION, (kǫm-mish'-un) *n. s.* The act of entrusting anything; a trust; a warrant; a warrant by which a military officer is constituted; charge; mandate; office; employment; act of committing a crime; perpetration; a number of people joined in a trust or office; the order by which a factor trades for another person.

To COMMISSION, (kǫm-mish'-un) *v. a.* To empower; to appoint; to send with mandate or authority.

COMMISSIONAL, (kǫm-mish'-un-al) }
COMMISSIONARY, (kǫm-mish'-un-a-re) } *a.* Appointing by a warrant.

To COMMISSIONATE, (kǫm-mish'-un-ate) *v. a.* To commission.

COMMISSIONER, (kǫm-mish'-un-er) *n. s.* One included in a warrant of authority.

COMMISSURE, (kǫm-mis'-ure) *n. s.* Joint; a place where one part is joined to another.

To COMMIT, (kǫm-mit') *v. a.* To intrust; to put in any place to be kept safe; to send to prison; to perpetrate; to be guilty of a crime; to expose; to venture; to hazard.

COMMITMENT, (kǫm-mit'-ment) *n. s.* Imprisonment; an order for sending to prison. A parliamentary expression, when a bill is referred to a committee.

COMMITTEE, (kǫm-mit'-te) *n. s.* Those to whom the consideration or ordering of any matter is referred; the person to whom the care of an idiot or lunatick is committed. In the last sense the accent is on the last syllable.

COMMITTEESHIP, (kǫm-mit'-te-ship) *n. s.* The office and profit of committees.

COMMITTER, (kǫm-mit'-ter) *n. s.* Perpetrator; he that commits.

COMMITTIBLE, (kǫm-mit'-te-bl) *a.* Liable to be committed.

To COMMIX, (kǫm-miks') *v. a.* To mingle; to blend.

To COMMIX, (kǫm-miks') *v. n.* To unite.

COMMIXION, (kǫm-mik'-shun) *n. s.* Mixture.

COMMIXTION, (kǫm-mikst-yun) *n. s.* Mixture; incorporation.

COMMIXTURE, (kǫm-miks'-ture) *n. s.* The act of mingling; the state of being mingled; composition; compound.

COMMODIOUS, (kǫm-mo'-de-us) *a.* Convenient; suitable; useful; suited to wants or necessities.

COMMODIOUSLY, (kǫm-mo'-de-us-le) *ad.* Conveniently; suitably.

COMMODIOUSNESS, (kǫm-mo'-de-us-nes) *n. s.* Convenience; advantage.

COMMODITY, (kǫm-mod'-e-te) *n. s.* Interest; advantage; profit; convenience; wares; merchandise.

COMMODORE, (kǫm-mo-dore') *n. s.* The captain who commands a squadron of ships; a temporary admiral; a select ship in a fleet of merchantmen, which leads the van in the time of war.

COMMODULATION, (kǫm-mod-u-la'-shun) *n. s.* Measure; agreement.

COMMON, (kǫm'-mun) *a.* Belonging equally to more than one; having no possessor or owner; vulgar; mean; of no rank; of little value; not scarce; publick; general; serving the use of all; frequent; usual; ordinary. In grammar, Such verbs as signify

both action and passion are called *common*; and such nouns as are both masculine and feminine.

COMMON, (kŏm'-mŭn) *n. s.* An open ground equally used by many persons.

In COMMON, (kŏm'-mŭn) Equally to be participated by a certain number; equally with another; indiscriminately. In law, A distinction of tenancy.

To COMMON, (kŏm'-mŭn) *v. n.* To have a joint right with others in some common ground.

COMMON-COUNCIL, (kŏm'-mŭn-kŏŭn'-sĭl) *n. s.* A court in the city of London, composed of a certain number of citizens.

COMMON LAW, (kŏm'-mŭn-lȧw') *n. s.* Contains those customs which have, by long prescription, obtained the force of laws. It is distinguished from the statute law, which owes its authority to acts of parliament.

COMMON PLEAS, (kŏm'-mŭn-plēz') *n. s.* The king's court, now held in Westminster-hall, but anciently moveable. All civil cases are, or were formerly, tried in this court, according to the strict laws of the realm.

COMMONABLE, (kŏm'-mŭn-ȧ-bl) *a.* Held in common; allowable to be turned on the common.

COMMONAGE, (kŏm'-mŭn-aje) *n. s.* The right of feeding on a common.

COMMONALTY, (kŏm'-mŭn-ȧl-tē) *n. s.* The common people; the people of the lower rank; the bulk of mankind.

COMMONER, (kŏm'-ŭn-ẽr) *n. s.* One of the common people; a man not noble; a member of the house of commons; one who has a joint right in common ground; a student of the second rank at the university of Oxford; a partaker.

COMMONITION, (kŏm-mŏ-nĭsh'-ŭn) *n. s.* Advice; warning.

COMMONITIVE, (kŏm-mŏn'-ĕ-tĭv) *a.* Advising; warning.

COMMONLY, (kŏm'-mŭn-lē) *ad.* Frequently; usually; jointly.

COMMONNESS, (kŏm'-mŭn-nĕs) *n. s.* Equal participation among many; frequency.

COMMONPLACE, (kŏm-mŭn'-plāse') *n. s.* A memorandum; an ordinary or common topick.

COMMONPLACE-BOOK, (kŏm-mŭn-plāse'-bo͝ok) *n. s.* A book in which things to be remembered are ranged under general heads.

COMMONS, (kŏm'-mŭnz) *n. s.* In the general sense, the whole people of England, in distinction from the nobility; but in the more usual acceptation, the body of knights, burgesses, &c. who represent the commons in parliament. Diet which is eaten in common.

COMMON-WEAL, (kŏm-mŭn-wēl') *n. s.* The publick good, or thing most consulted by general laws.

COMMONWEALTH, (kŏm'-mŭn-wĕlth) *n. s.* That form of government in which the administration of publick affairs is open or common to all or many persons, without special regard to rank or property, as distinguished from monarchy or aristocracy; the community at large; the publick good.

COMMORANCE, (kŏm'-mŏ-rȧnse) } *n. s.*
COMMORANCY, (kŏm'-mŏ-rȧn-sē) }
Dwelling; habitation.

COMMORANT, (kŏm'-mŏ-rȧnt) *a.* Resident; dwelling.

COMMORATION, (kŏm-mŏ-rȧ'-shŭn) *n. s.* A staying or tarrying.

COMMOTION, (kŏm-mō'-shŭn) *n. s.* Tumult; disturbance; perturbation; disorder of mind; restlessness.

COMMOTIONER, (kŏm-mō'-shŭn-ẽr) *n. s.* One that causes commotions.

To COMMOVE, (kŏm-mo͞ove') *v. a.* To disturb; to agitate.

To COMMUNE, (kŏm-mūne') *v. n.* To converse; to talk together.

COMMUNICABILITY, (kŏm-mū'-nĕ-kȧ-bĭl'-ĕ-tē) *n. s.* The quality of being communicable.

COMMUNICABLE, (kŏm-mū'-nĕ-kȧ-bl) *a.* That which may become the possession of more than one; that which may be recounted or imparted.

COMMUNICABLENESS, (kŏm-mū'-nĕ-kȧ-bl-nĕss) *n. s.* The quality of being communicable.

COMMUNICANT, (kŏm-mū'-nĕ-kȧnt) *n. s.* One who participates of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

To COMMUNICATE, (kŏm-mū'-nĕ-kāte) *v. a.* To impart to others what is in our own power to bestow; to reveal; to participate.

To COMMUNICATE, (kŏm-mū'-nĕ-kāte) *v. n.* To partake of the blessed sacrament; to have something in common with another.

COMMUNICATION, (kŏm-mū-nĕ-kȧ'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of imparting; common boundary or inlet; interchange of knowledge; conference; conversation; participation of the blessed sacrament.

COMMUNICATIVE, (kŏm-mū'-nĕ-kȧ-tĭv) *a.* Inclined to make advantages common; liberal of knowledge; not selfish.

COMMUNICATIVENESS, (kŏm-mū'-nĕ-kȧ-tĭv-nĕs) *n. s.* Being communicative; or imparting benefits.

COMMUNICATORY, (kŏm-mū'-nĕ-kȧ-tŭr-ĕ) *a.* Imparting knowledge.

COMMUNION, (kŏm-mūne'-yŭn) *n. s.* Intercourse; fellowship; common possession; interchange of transactions; the celebration of the Lord's Supper; a common or publick act; union in the common worship of any church.

COMMUNITY, (kŏm-mū'-nĕ-tē) *n. s.* The common wealth; the body politick; common possession.

COMMUTABILITY, (kŏm-mū-tȧ-bĭl'-ĕ-tē) *n. s.* Being capable of exchange.

COMMUTABLE, (kŏm-mū'-tȧ-bl) *a.* Capable of being exchanged.

COMMUTATION, (kŏm-mū-tȧ'-shŭn) *n. s.* Change; alteration; exchange; ransom; exchanging a corporal for a pecuniary punishment.

COMMUTATIVE, (kǫm-mu'-tą-tiv) *a.* Relating to exchange.
COMMUTATIVELY, (kǫm-mu'-tą-tiv-le) *ad.* In the way of exchange.
To COMMUTE, (kǫm-mute') *v. a.* To exchange; to buy off, or ransom one obligation by another.
To COMMUTE, (kǫm-mute') *v. n.* To bargain for exemption.
COMMUTUAL, (kǫm-mu'-tu-ąl) *a.* Mutual; reciprocal.
COMPACT, (kǫm'-pąkt) *n. s.* A contract; an accord; an agreement.
To COMPACT, (kǫm-pąkt') *v. a.* To join together with firmness; to league; to join together.
COMPACT, (kǫm-pąkt') *a.* Firm; solid; composed; consisting; joined; held together; brief, and well connected.
COMPACTEDLY, (kǫm-pąk'-tęd-le) *ad.* Closely.
COMPACTEDNESS, (kǫm-pąk'-tęd-nes) *n. s.* Firmness; density.
COMPACTIBLE, (kǫm-pąk'-te-bl) *a.* That may be joined.
COMPACTLY, (kǫm-pąkt'-le) *ad.* Closely; densely; with neat joining.
COMPACTNESS, (kǫm-pąkt'-nes) *n. s.* Firmness; closeness.
COMPACTURE, (kǫm-pąk'-ture) *n. s.* Structure; compagination.
COMPAGES, (kǫm-pa'-jes) *n. s.* A system of many parts united.
To COMPAGINATE, (kǫm-pąd'-je-nate) *v. a.* To set together that which is broken.
COMPAGINATION, (kǫm-pąd-je-na'-shun) *n. s.* Union; structure.
COMPANIABLE, (kǫm'-pą-ne-ą-bl) *a.* Social.
COMPANION, (kǫm-pąn'-yun) *n. s.* One with whom a man frequently converses; a partner; an associate. In heraldry, A term applied to knights of some orders, in distinction from commander, &c.
COMPANIONABLE, (kǫm-pąn'-yun-ą-bl) *a.* Social; agreeable.
COMPANIONABLENESS, (kǫm-pąn'-yun-ą-bl-nes) *n. s.* Sociableness.
COMPANIONABLY, (kǫm-pąn'-yun-ą-ble) *ad.* In a companionable manner.
COMPANIONSHIP, (kǫm-pąn'-yun-ship) *n. s.* Company; train; fellowship; association.
COMPANY, (kum'-pą-ne) *n. s.* Persons assembled together; an assembly of pleasure; conversation; fellowship; a number of persons united for the execution of anything; a band; a society or corporate body, such as chartered companies of tradesmen; persons united in a joint trade or partnership; a body corporate; a subordinate corporation; a subdivision of a regiment of foot. *To bear Company, To keep Company,* To associate with.
COMPARABLE, (kǫm'-pą-rą-bl) *a.* Worthy to be compared.
COMPARABLY, (kǫm'-pą-rą-ble) *ad.* In a manner worthy to be compared.
COMPARATES, (kǫm'-pą-rates) *n. s.* In logick, The two things compared to one another.
COMPARATION, (kǫm-pą-ra'-shun) *n. s.* Provision.
COMPARATIVE, (kǫm-pąr'-ą-tiv) *a.* Estimated by comparison; having the power of comparing different things. In grammar, The second degree of comparison, as *better*, the middle degree between good and best.
COMPARATIVELY, (kǫm-pąr'-ą-tiv-le) *ad.* In a state of comparison.
To COMPARE, (kǫm-pare') *v. a.* To make one thing the measure of another.
COMPARE, (kǫm-pare') *n. s.* The state of being compared; comparison; simile; similitude.
COMPARER, (kǫm-pa'-rer) *n. s.* He who makes a comparison.
COMPARISON, (kǫm-pąr'-e-zǫn) *n. s.* The act of comparing; the state of being compared; a comparative estimate; a simile in writing or speaking; the formation of an adjective through its various degrees of signification; as, *strong, stronger, strongest.*
To COMPART, (kǫm-part') *v. a.* To divide; to mark out a general design into various parts and subdivisions.
COMPART, (kǫm-part') *n. s.* Member.
COMPARTIMENT, (kǫm-part'-e-ment) *n. s.* A division of picture or design.
COMPARTITION, (kǫm-par-tish'-un) *n. s.* The act of dividing; the parts marked out or separated.
COMPARTMENT, (kǫm-part'-ment) *n. s.* Division; separate part of a design.
To COMPASS, (kum'-pas) *v. a.* To encircle; to environ; to walk round anything; to beleaguer; to besiege; to grasp; to inclose in the arms; to obtain; to procure; to attain; to take measures preparatory to anything; as, to *compass* the death of the king.
COMPASS, (kum'-pas) *n. s.* A circle; extent; reach; grasp; space; room; enclosure; circumference; moderate space; due limits; the power of the voice in musick; the instrument with which circles are drawn, generally *compasses.* Mariners compass, the instrument composed of a magnetic needle and card, whereby ships are steered.
COMPASSION, (kǫm-pąsh'-un) *n. s.* Pity; commiseration.
COMPASSIONABLE, (kǫm-pąsh'-un-ą-bl) *a.* Deserving of compassion.
COMPASSIONARY, (kǫm-pąsh'-un-ą-re) *a.* Compassionate.
COMPASSIONATE, (kǫm-pąsh'-un-ate) *a.* Inclined to pity; merciful; exciting compassion.
To COMPASSIONATE, (kǫm-pąsh'-un-ate) *v. a.* To pity; to commiserate.
COMPASSIONATELY, (kǫm-pąsh'-un-ate-le) *ad.* Mercifully; tenderly.
COMPASSIONATENESS, (kǫm-pąsh'-un-ate-nes) *n. s.* State or quality of being compassionate.

COMPATERNITY, (kǫm-pą-tėr'-ne-te) *n. s.* The relation of godfather.

COMPATIBILITY, (kǫm-pąt-e-bil'-e-te) *n. s.* Consistency; agreement with anything.

COMPATIBLE, (kǫm-pąt'-e-bl) *a.* Suitable to; fit for; consistent; agreeable.

COMPATIBLENESS, (kǫm-pąt'-e-bl-nes) *n. s.* Consistency.

COMPATIBLY, (kǫm-pąt'-e-ble) *ad.* Fitly; suitably.

COMPATIENT, (kǫm-pą'-shent) *a.* Suffering together.

COMPATRIOT, (kǫm-pą'-tre-ut) *n. s.* One of the same country.

COMPATRIOT, (kǫm-pą'-tre-ut) *a.* Of the same country.

COMPEER, (kǫm-peer') *n. s.* An equal; a companion.

To COMPEER, (kǫm-peer') *v. a.* To be equal with; to mate.

To COMPEL, (kǫm-pel') *v. a.* To force to some act; to oblige; to constrain.

COMPELLABLE, (kǫm-pel'-lą-bl) *a.* Capable of being forced.

COMPELLATION, (kǫm'-pel-lą'-shun) *n. s.* The style of address; the word of salutation; as, sir, madam, &c.

COMPELLER, (kǫm-pel'-ler) *n. s.* He that forces another.

COMPENDIARIOUS, (kǫm-pen-de-ą'-re-us) *a.* Short; contracted.

To COMPENDIATE, (kǫm-pen'-de-ate) *v. a* to sum together; to comprehend.

COMPENDIOUS, (kǫm-pen-de-us) *a.* Short; summary; abridged.

COMPENDIOUSLY, (kǫm-pen'-de-us-le) *ad.* Shortly; in epitome.

COMPENDIOUSNESS, (kǫm-pen'-de-us-nes) *n. s.* Shortness; brevity.

COMPENDIUM, (kǫm-pen'-de-um) *n. s.* Abridgement; summary.

COMPENSABLE, (kǫm-pen'-są-bl) *a.* Susceptible of recompence.

To COMPENSATE, (kǫm-pen'-sate) *v. a.* To recompense; to make amends for.

COMPENSATION, (kǫm-pen-są'-shun) *n. s.* Recompense; amends.

COMPENSATIVE, (kǫm-pen'-są-tiv) *a.* Of a compensating nature.

COMPENSATORY, (kǫm-pen'-są-tur-e) *a.* Making amends.

To COMPENSE, (kǫm-pense') *v. a.* To compensate; to be equivalent to; to recompense.

COMPETENCE, (kǫm'-pe-tense) } *n. s.*
COMPETENCY, (kǫm'-pe-ten-se) } Sufficiency without superfluity; a fortune equal to the conveniences of life; the power or capacity of a judge, or court, to take cognisance of an affair.

COMPETENT, (kǫm'-pe-tent) *a.* Suitable; fit; adapted to any purpose; reasonable; moderate; qualified; fit.

COMPETENTLY, (kǫm'-pe-tent-le) *ad.* Adequately; properly; reasonably; moderately.

COMPETIBLE, (kǫm-pet'-e-bl) *a.* Suitable to; consistent with.

COMPETIBLENESS, (kǫm-pet'-e-bl-nes) *n. s.* Suitableness; fitness.

COMPETITION, (kǫm-pe-tish'-un) *n. s.* Rivalry; contest; double claim.

COMPETITOR, (kǫm-pet'-e-tur) *n. s.* A rival; an opponent.

COMPILATION, (kǫm-pe-lą'-shun) *n. s.* A collection from various authors; an assemblage.

COMPILATOR, (kǫm-pe-lą'-tur) *n. s.* A collector.

To COMPILE, (kǫm-pile') *v. a.* To draw up from various authors; to write; to compose; to make up; to put together; to build.

COMPILEMENT, (kǫm-pile'-ment) *n. s.* Coacervation; the matter heaped up; piling together.

COMPILER, (kǫm-pi'-ler) *n. s.* One who frames a composition from various authors.

COMPLACENCE, (kǫm-pla'-sense) } *n. s.*
COMPLACENCY, (kǫm-pla'-sen-se) } Pleasure; satisfaction; civility; complaisance; mildness.

COMPLACENT, (kǫm-pla'-sent) *a.* Civil; affable.

COMPLACENTLY, (kǫm-pla'-sent-le) *ad.* In a soft or easy manner.

To COMPLAIN, (kǫm-plane') *v. n.* To mention with sorrow or resentment; to murmur; to lament; to bewail; to inform against.

COMPLAINABLE, (kǫm-pla'-ną-bl) *a.* To be complained of.

COMPLAINANT, (kǫm-pla'-nant) *n. s.* One who urges a suit.

COMPLAINER, (kǫm-pla'-ner) *n. s.* One who complains; a murmurer.

COMPLAINING, (kǫm-pla'-ning) *n. s.* Expression of sorrow or injury.

COMPLAINT, (kǫm-plant') *n. s.* Representation of pains or injuries; the cause of complaint; a malady; a disease; remonstrance against; information against.

COMPLAINFUL, (kǫm-plane'-ful) *a.* Full of complaint.

COMPLAISANCE, (kǫm-pla'-zanse) *n. s.* Civility; courteousness; desire of pleasing.

COMPLAISANT, (kǫm-pla-zant') *a.* Civil; courteous; desirous to please.

COMPLAISANTLY, (kǫm-pla-zant'-le) *ad.* Civilly.

COMPLAISANTNESS, (kǫm-pla-zant'-nes) *n. s.* The state of being complaisant; civility.

To COMPLANATE, (kǫm-pla'-nate) } *v. a.*
To COMPLANE, (kǫm-plane') } To level; to reduce to a flat surface.

COMPLEAT. See COMPLETE.

COMPLEMENT, (kǫm'-ple-ment) *n. s.* Perfection; completion; complete set; the full quantity or number. In geometry, The term applied to the two smaller parallelograms; formed by drawing two right lines through a larger: *Complement of an arc;* what an arc wants of 90°, or the quadrant of a circle: *Complement of an angle;* what an acute angle wants to make it a right angle.

Complement of the curtain, In fortification, That part in the interiour side of it which makes the demigorge: *Arithmetical complement of a logarithm*; is what the logarithm wants of 10,000,000.

COMPLEMENTAL, (kŏm-plĕ-mĕn'-tăl) *a.* Adscititious.

COMPLETE, (kŏm-plēte') *a.* Perfect; full; finished; ended.

To COMPLETE, (kŏm-plēte') *v. a.* To perfect; to finish.

COMPLETELY, (kŏm-plēte'-lē) *ad.* Fully; perfectly.

COMPLETEMENT, (kŏm-plēte'-mĕnt) *n. s.* The act of completing.

COMPLETENESS, (kŏm-plēte'-nĕs) *n. s.* Perfection.

COMPLETION, (kŏm-plē'-shŭn) *n. s.* Accomplishment; act of fulfilling; utmost height; perfect state.

COMPLETIVE, (kŏm-plē'-tĭv) *a.* Making complete.

COMPLETORY, (kŏm-plē'-tŭr-ē) *a.* Fulfilling.

COMPLEX, (kŏm'-plĕks) } *a.* Intricate;
COMPLEXED, (kŏm-plĕkst') } complicated; of many parts; not simple.

COMPLEX, (kŏm'-plĕks) *n. s.* Complication; collection.

COMPLEXEDNESS, (kŏm-plĕk'-sĕd-nĕs) *n. s.* Complication; involution of many parts in one integral.

COMPLEXION, (kŏm-plĕk'-shŭn) *n. s.* The involution of one thing in another; the colour of the external parts of any body; the temperature of the body.

COMPLEXIONAL, (kŏm-plĕk'-shŭn-ăl) *a.* Depending on the complexion or temperament.

COMPLEXIONALLY, (kŏm-plĕk'-shŭn-ăl-lē) *a.* By complexion.

COMPLEXIONARY, (kŏm-plĕk'-shŭn-ă-rē) *a.* Relating to the care of the complexion.

COMPLEXITY, (kŏm-plĕks'-ĕ-tē) *n. s.* The state of being complex.

COMPLEXLY, (kŏm'-plĕks-lē) *ad.* In a complex manner; involved.

COMPLEXNESS, (kŏm'-plĕks-nĕs) *n. s.* The state of being complex.

COMPLEXURE, (kŏm-plĕk'-shŭr) *n. s.* The involution or complication of one thing with others.

COMPLIABLE, (kŏm-plī'-ă-bl) *a.* Capable of bending or yielding.

COMPLIANCE, (kŏm-plī'-ănse) *n. s.* The act of yielding to any desire; submission; a disposition to yield to others; complaisance.

COMPLIANT, (kŏm-plī'-ănt) *a.* Yielding; bending; civil; complaisant.

To COMPLICATE, (kŏm'-plĕ-kāte) *v. a.* To entangle one with another; to join; to involve.

COMPLICATE, (kŏm'-plĕ-kāte) *a.* Compounded of a multiplicity of parts.

COMPLICATELY, (kŏm'-plĕ-kāte-lē) *ad.* In a complicated manner.

COMPLICATENESS, (kŏm'-plĕ-kāte-nĕs) *n. s.* Intricacy; perplexity.

COMPLICATION, (kŏm-plĕ-kā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The involving of one thing into another, the state of being involved; the integral consisting of many things involved, perplexed, and united.

COMPLIER, (kŏm-plī'-ĕr) *n. s.* A man of an easy temper.

COMPLIMENT, (kŏm'-plĕ-mĕnt) *n. s.* An act, or expression of civility, usually understood to mean less than it declares.

To COMPLIMENT, (kŏm-plĕ-mĕnt') *v. a.* To sooth with expressions of respect; to flatter; to praise.

To COMPLIMENT, (kŏm-plĕ-mĕnt') *v. n.* To use adulatory language.

COMPLIMENTAL, (kŏm-plĕ-mĕn'-tăl) *a.* Implying or using compliments.

COMPLIMENTALLY, (kŏm'-plĕ-mĕn'-tăl-lē) *ad.* In the nature of a compliment.

COMPLIMENTER, (kŏm'-plĕ-mĕn-tĕr) *n. s.* One given to compliments; a flatterer.

To COMPLORE, (kŏm-plōre') *v. n.* To lament together.

COMPLOT, (kŏm-plŏt') *n. s.* A confederacy in some secret plot.

To COMPLOT, (kŏm-plŏt') *v. n.* To form a plot; to conspire.

COMPLOTMENT, (kŏm-plŏt'-mĕnt) *n. s.* Conspiracy.

COMPLOTTER, (kŏm-plŏt'-tĕr) *n. s.* A conspirator.

To COMPLY, (kŏm-plī') *v. n.* To yield to; to accord with.

To COMPONDERATE, (kŏm-pŏn'-dĕr-āte) *v. a.* To weigh together.

COMPONENT, (kŏm-pō'-nĕnt) *a.* That which constitutes the compound body.

To COMPORT, (kŏm-pōrt') *v. n.* To agree; to suit; to bear.

To COMPORT, (kŏm-pōrt') *v. a.* To bear; to endure; to behave.

COMPORT, (kŏm'-pōrt) *n. s.* Behaviour; conduct.

COMPORTABLE, (kŏm-pōr'-tă-bl) *a.* Consistent; not contradictory.

COMPORTANCE, (kŏm-pōr'-tănse) *n. s.* Behaviour; bearing gesture of ceremony.

COMPORTATION, (kŏm-pōr-tā'-shŭn) *n. s.* An assemblage.

COMPORTMENT, (kŏm-pōrt'-mĕnt) *n. s.* Behaviour; mien; demeanour.

To COMPOSE, (kŏm-pōze') *v. a.* To form a mass by joining different things together; to place anything in its proper form; to put together a discourse or sentence; to write as an author; to form a tune from the different musical notes; to constitute by being parts of a whole; to calm; to quiet; to adjust; to settle; as, to *compose* a difference; with printers, to arrange the letters in the composing stick.

COMPOSED, (kŏm-pōzd') *part. a.* Calm; serious.

COMPOSEDLY, (kŏm-pō'-zĕd-lē) *ad.* Calmly; sedately.

COMPOSEDNESS, (kŏm-pō'-zĕd-nĕs) *n. s.* Sedateness; tranquillity.

COMPOSER, (kŏm-pō'-zĕr) *n. s.* An author;

a writer; he that forms a tune; one who composes or adjusts a thing.

COMPOSITE, (kǫm-pǫz'-it) *a.* An order in architecture, the last of the five orders of columns; so named because its capital is composed out of those of the other orders.

COMPOSITION, (kǫm-pǫ-zish'-un) *n. s.* The act of forming an integral of various dissimilar parts; the act of bringing simple ideas into complication, opposed to analysis; a mass formed of different ingredients; union; conjunction; combination; the arrangement of various figures in a picture; a written work; adjustment; regulation; compact; agreement. In law, A part of a debt accepted in discharge of the whole. In grammar, The joining of two words together, or the prefixing a particle to another word, to augment, diminish, or change its signification. In mathematicks, The synthetical mode of demonstration, which is the reverse of the analytical method, or of resolution. In musick, A piece composed according to the rules of art.

COMPOSITIVE, (kǫm-pǫz'-ę-tiv) *a.* Compounded; or having the power of compounding.

COMPOSITOR, (kǫm-pǫz'-ę-tur) *n. s.* He that ranges and adjusts the types in printing.

COMPOST, (kǫm'-post) *n. s.* A mixture of various substances for enriching the ground; manure; any mixture or composition.

COMPOSURE, (kǫm-pǫ'-zhure) *n. s.* The act of composing or inditing; arrangement; combination; frame; make; adjustment; composition; framed discourse; sedateness.

COMPOTATION, (kǫm-pǫ-tā'-shun) *n. s.* Drinking or tippling together.

COMPOTATOR, (kǫm-pǫ-tā'-tur) *n. s.* One who drinks with another.

To COMPOUND, (kǫm-pǫund') *v. a.* To mingle ingredients in one mass; to form by uniting various parts; to combine; to form one word from two or more words; to adjust a difference by some recession from the rigour of claims; to discharge a debt by paying only part.

To COMPOUND, (kǫm-pǫund') *v. n.* To come to terms of agreement by abating something of the first demand; to bargain in the lump; to come to terms by granting something on each side.

COMPOUND, (kǫm'-pǫund) *a.* Formed out of many ingredients; not simple. In grammar, composed of two or more words.

COMPOUND, (kǫm'-pǫund) *n. s.* The mass formed of many ingredients.

COMPOUNDABLE, (kǫm-pǫun'-dą-bl) *a.* Capable of being compounded.

COMPOUNDER, (kǫm-pǫun'-der) *n. s.* One who brings parties to terms of agreement; one who mixes bodies; an academical term for one who, having any estate or income for life of a certain value, pays extraordinary fees for the degree which he takes; and, according to the value, is either a grand or a petty *compounder*.

To COMPREHEND, (kǫm-pre-hend') *v. a.* To comprise; to include; to contain in the mind; to understand; to conceive.

COMPREHENSIBLE, (kǫm-pre-hen'-sę-bl) *a.* Intelligible; possible to be comprehended.

COMPREHENSIBLENESS, (kǫm-pre-hen'-sę-bl-nes) *n. s.* Capability of being understood.

COMPREHENSIBLY, (kǫm-pre-hen'-sę-blę) *ad.* With great power of understanding intelligibly.

COMPREHENSION, (kǫm-pre-hen'-shun) *n. s.* The act or quality of comprising or containing; inclusion; summary; epitome; knowledge; capacity.

COMPREHENSIVE, (kǫm-pre-hen'-siv) *a.* Having the power to comprehend or understand many things at once; compendious; extensive.

COMPREHENSIVELY, (kǫm-pre-hen'-siv-lę) *ad.* In a comprehensive manner.

COMPREHENSIVENESS, (kǫm-pre-hen'-siv-nes) *n. s.* The quality of including much; the power of understanding all things.

COMPREHENSOR, (kǫm-pre-hen'-sur) *n. s.* One who has attained knowledge.

To COMPRESS, (kǫm-pres') *v. a.* To force into a narrow compass; to embrace.

COMPRESSIBILITY, (kǫm-pres-sę-bil'-lę-tę) *n. s.* The capability of being compressed.

COMPRESSIBLE, (kǫm-pres'-sę-bl) *a.* Capable of being forced into a narrower compass.

COMPRESSIBLENESS, (kǫm-pres'-sę-bl-nes) *n. s.* The state of being compressible.

COMPRESSION, (kǫm-presh'-un) *n. s.* Bringing the parts of any body more near to each other by violence.

COMPRESSIVE, (kǫm-pres'-siv) *a.* Having the power to compress.

COMPRESSURE, (kǫm-presh'-sure) *n. s.* The force of one body pressing against another.

COMPRISAL, (kǫm-prī'-zal) *n. s.* The comprehending of things.

To COMPRISE, (kǫm-prize') *v. a.* To contain; to include.

COMPROBATION, (kǫm-prǫ-bā'-shun) *n. s.* Concurrence of proof or attestation.

COMPROMISE, (kǫm'-prǫ-mise) *n. s.* A mutual promise of parties at difference, to refer their controversies to arbitrators; a compact, in which concessions are made on each side.

To COMPROMISE, (kǫm'-pro-mize) *v. a.* To compound; to adjust a dispute by mutual concessions; to accord; to agree.

To COMPROMISE, (kǫm'-prǫ-mize) *v. n.* To agree; to accord.

COMPROMISER, (kǫm'-prǫ-mī-zer) *n. s.* He who makes concession.

COMPROMISSORIAL, (kǫm-prǫ-mis-sǫ'-rę-al) *a.* Relating to a compromise.

COMPROVINCIAL, (kǫm-prǫ-vin'-shǫl) *n. s.* Belonging to the same province.

To COMPTROL, (kǫn-trǫle') *v. a.* See CONTROL.

COMPTROLLER, (kǫn-trǫ'-lęr) *n. s.* Director; superviser.

COMPTROLLERSHIP, (kǫn-trǫ'-lęr-ship) *n. s.* The office of a comptroller; superintendence.

COMPULSATIVE, (kǫm-pųl'-są-tiv) *a.* Compelling; forcing.

COMPULSATIVELY, (kǫm-pųl'-są-tiv-lę) *ad.* With force; by constraint.

COMPULSATORY, (kǫm-pųl'-są-tųr-ę) *a.* Having the power of compelling.

COMPULSION, (kǫm-pųl'-shųn) *n. s.* The act of compelling; force; violence suffered.

COMPULSIVE, (kǫm-pųl'-siv) *a.* Having the quality of compelling.

COMPULSIVELY, (kǫm-pųl'-siv-lę) *ad.* By force; by violence.

COMPULSIVENESS, (kǫm-pųl'-siv-nęs) *n. s.* Force; compulsion.

COMPULSORILY, (kǫm-pųl'-sǫ-rę-lę) *ad.* In a compulsory or forcible manner.

COMPULSORY, (kǫm-pųl'-sųr-ę) *a.* Having the power or quality of compelling.

COMPUNCTION, (kǫm-pųngk'-shųn) *n. s.* The act of pricking, or state of being pricked; stimulation; repentance; contrition.

COMPUNCTIOUS, (kǫm-pųngk'-shųs) *a.* Repentant; sorrowful.

COMPUNCTIVE, (kǫm-pųngk'-tiv) *a.* Causing remorse.

COMPURGATION, (kǫm-pųr-gą'-shųn) *n. s.* The practice of justifying any man's veracity by the testimony of another.

COMPURGATOR, (kǫm-pųr-gą'-tųr) *n. s.* One who bears his testimony to the credibility of another.

COMPUTABLE, (kǫm-pų'-tą-bl) *a.* Capable of being numbered.

To COMPUTATE, (kǫm'-pų-tąte) *v. a.* To account; to reckon.

COMPUTATION, (kǫm-pų-tą'-shųn) *n. s.* The act of reckoning; the sum settled by calculation.

To COMPUTE, (kǫm-pųte') *v. a.* To reckon; to calculate.

COMPUTER, (kǫm-pų'-tęr) *n. s.* Reckoner; calculator.

COMPUTIST, (kǫm-pų'-tist) *n. s.* Calculator; one skilled in computation.

COMRADE, (kǫm'-rade) *n. s.* One who dwells in the same house or chamber; a companion.

CON, (kǫn) *ad.* An abbreviation of *contra*. On the opposite side; against another; as, to dispute *pro* and *con*.

To CON, (kǫn) *v. a.* To know; to study; to commit to memory.

To CONCAMERATE, (kǫn-kǫm'-ę-rąte) *v. a.* To arch over; to lay concave over.

CONCAMERATION, (kǫn-kǫm-ę-rą'-shųn) *n. s.* Arch; vault.

To CONCATENATE, (kǫn-kąt'-ę-nąte) *v. a.* To link together.

CONCATENATION, (kǫn-kąt-ę-ną'-shųn) *n. s.* A series of links; an uninterrupted succession.

CONCAVATION, (kǫn-ką-vą'-shųn) *n. s.* The act of making concave.

CONCAVE, (kǫn'-kąve) *a.* Hollow without angles: opposed to *convex*. Hollow.

CONCAVE, (kǫn'-kąve) *n. s.* An hollow; a cavity.

CONCAVENESS, (kǫn'-kąve-nęs) *n. s.* Hollowness.

CONCAVITY, (kǫn-kąv'-ę-tę) *n. s.* Internal surface of a hollow spherical or spheroidical body.

CONCAVO-CONCAVE, (kǫn-ką'-vǫ-kon'-kąve) *a.* Concave or hollow on both sides.

CONCAVO-CONVEX, (kon-ką'-vǫ-kǫn'-veks) *a.* Concave one way, and convex the other.

CONCAVOUS, (kǫn-ką'-vųs) *a.* Concave; hollow without angles.

CONCAVOUSLY, (kǫn-ką'-vųs-lę) *ad.* With hollowness.

To CONCEAL, (kǫn-sęle') *v. a.* To hide; to keep secret.

CONCEALABLE, (kǫn-sę'-lą-bl) *a.* Capable of being concealed.

CONCEALEDNESS, (kǫn-sę'-lęd-nęs) *n. s.* Privacy; obscurity.

CONCEALER, (kǫn-sę'-lęr) *n. s.* He that conceals anything.

CONCEALING, (kǫn-sę'-ling) *n. s.* A hiding, or keeping close.

CONCEALMENT, (kǫn-sęle'-ment) *n. s.* The act of hiding; privacy; hiding place; retreat.

To CONCEDE, (kǫn-sęde') *v. a.* To yield; to admit; to grant.

To CONCEDE, (kǫn-sęde') *v. n.* To admit; to grant.

CONCEIT, (kǫn-sęte') *n. s.* Conception; thought; understanding; apprehension; fancy; imagination; fantastical notion; opinion in a neutral sense; pleasant fancy; gaiety of imagination; sentiment; striking thought; opinionative pride. *Out of conceit with*, No longer fond of.

To CONCEIT, (kǫn-sęte') *v. a.* To conceive; to imagine; to believe.

CONCEITED, (kǫn-sę'-tęd) *part. a.* Endowed with fancy; proud; ridiculously opinionative.

CONCEITEDLY, (kǫn-sę'-tęd-lę) *ad.* Fancifully; whimsically.

CONCEITEDNESS, (kǫn-sę'-tęd-nęs) *n. s.* Pride; opinionativeness; fond of one's self.

CONCEIVABLE, (kǫn-sę'-vą-bl) *a.* Capable of being imagined or thought, or of being understood or believed.

CONCEIVABLENESS, (kǫn-sę'-vą-bl-nęs) *n. s.* The quality of being conceivable.

CONCEIVABLY, (kǫn-sę'-vą-blę) *ad.* In a conceivable or intelligible manner.

To CONCEIVE, (kǫn-seve') *v. a.* To admit into the womb; to form in the mind; to imagine; to comprehend; to understand.

To CONCEIVE, (kǫn-seve') *v. n.* To think; to have an idea of; to become pregnant.

CONCEIVER, (kŏn-sē'-vĕr) *n. s.* One that understands or apprehends.
CONCEIVING, (kŏn-sē'-vĭng) *n. s.* Apprehension; understanding.
To CONCENTRATE, (kŏn-sĕn'-trāte) *v. a.* To drive into the centre or into a narrow compass.
CONCENTRATION, (kŏn-sĕn-trā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Collection into a narrow space round the centre.
To CONCENTRE, (kŏn-sĕn'-tĕr) *v. n.* To tend to one common centre.
To CONCENTRE, (kŏn-sĕn'-tĕr) *v. a.* To direct or contract towards one centre.
CONCENTRICAL, (kŏn-sĕn'-trĕ-kăl) } *a.*
CONCENTRICK, (kŏn-sĕn'-trĭk) }
Having one common centre.
CONCENTUAL, (kŏn-sĕnt'-ŭ-ăl) *a.* Harmonious.
CONCEPTACLE, (kŏn-sĕp'-tă-kl) *n. s.* That in which anything is contained; a vessel.
CONCEPTIBLE, (kŏn-sĕp'-tĕ-bl) *a.* Possible to be conceived; intelligible.
CONCEPTION, (kŏn-sĕp'-shŭn) *n. s.* Conceiving, or growing quick with pregnancy; the state of being conceived; notion; image in the mind; sentiments; purpose; apprehension; knowledge; thought.
CONCEPTIOUS, (kŏn-sĕp'-shŭs) *a.* Fruitful; pregnant.
CONCEPTIVE, (kŏn-sĕp'-tĭv) *a.* Conceiving, or producing conception.
To CONCERN, (kŏn-sĕrn) *v. a.* To relate to; to belong to; to affect with some passion; to touch nearly; to interest; to disturb; to make uneasy; *To concern himself;* to intermeddle; to be busy.
CONCERN, (kŏn-sĕrn') *n. s.* Business; affair; interest; engagement; importance; moment; grief, affection of the mind.
CONCERNING, (kŏn-sĕr'-nĭng) *prep.* Relating to.
CONCERNMENT, (kŏn-sĕrn'-mĕnt) *n. s.* Affair; business; interest; relation; influence; intercourse; business; importance; moment; interposition; regard; passion; emotion of mind.
To CONCERT, (kŏn-sĕrt') *v. a.* To settle anything by mutual communication; to contrive; to adjust.
To CONCERT, (kŏn'-sĕrt) *v. n.* To consult with.
CONCERT, (kŏn'-sĕrt) *n. s.* Communication of designs; an assembly of musicians performing before an audience.
CONCERTATION, (kŏn-sĕr-tā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Strife; contention.
CONCERTATIVE, (kŏn-sĕr'-tā-tĭv) *a.* Contentious; quarrelsome.
CONCERTO, (kŏn-tshĕr'-tō) *n. s.* A piece of musick composed for a concert.
CONCESSION, (kŏn-sĕs'-shŭn) *n. s.* Granting or yielding; a grant; the thing yielded.
CONCESSIONARY, (kŏn-sĕs'-shŭn-ăr-ē) *a.* Given by indulgence or allowance.
CONCESSIVE, (kŏn-sĕs'-sĭv) *a.* Implying concession.
CONCESSIVELY, (kŏn-sĕs'-sĭv-lē) *ad.* By way of concession.
CONCH, (kŏngk) *n. s.* A shell.
CONCHITE, (kŏng'-kīte) *n. s.* A sort of petrified shell.
CONCHOID, (kŏng'-kŏid) *n. s.* The name of a curve.
CONCILIABLE, (kŏn-sĭl'-lē-ă-bl) *a.* Capable of being conciliated or won over.
CONCILIAR, (kŏn-sĭl'-lē-ăr) *a.* Relating to a council.
To CONCILIATE, (kŏn-sĭl'-yāte) *v. a.* To gain; to win; to reconcile.
CONCILIATION, (kŏn-sĭl-ē-ā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Gaining or reconciling.
CONCILIATOR, (kŏn-sĭl-ē-ā'-tŭr) *n. s.* One that makes peace.
CONCILIATORY, (kŏn-sĭl'-ē-ā-tŭr-ē) *a.* Tending to reconciliation.
CONCINNITY, (kŏn-sĭn'-nē-tē) *n. s.* Decency; fitness.
CONCINNOUS, (kŏn-sĭn'-nŭs) *a.* Becoming; pleasant; agreeable.
CONCIONATOR, (kŏn'-shē-ō-nā'-tŭr) *n. s.* A preacher.
CONCIONATORY, (kŏn'-shē-ō-nā'-tŭr-ē) *a.* Used at preachings or publick assemblies.
CONCISE, (kŏn-sīse') *a.* Brief; short.
CONCISELY, (kŏn-sīse'-lē) *ad.* Briefly; shortly.
CONCISENESS, (kŏn-sīse'-nĕss) *n. s.* Brevity.
CONCISION, (kŏn-sĭsh'-ŭn) *n. s.* Cutting off; excision.
CONCITATION, (kŏn-sĭ-tā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Stirring up, or putting in motion.
To CONCITE, (kŏn-sīte') *v. a.* To excite; to provoke.
CONCLAMATION, (kŏng-klă-mā'-shŭn) *n. s.* An outcry or shout of many together.
CONCLAVE, (kŏn'-klāve) *n. s.* A private apartment; an inner palour; the room in which the cardinals meet; the assembly of the cardinals; a close assembly.
To CONCLUDE, (kŏn-klūde') *v. a.* To shut; to include; to comprehend; to infer or collect by ratiocination; to decide; to determine; to end; to finish; to oblige, as by the final determination.
To CONCLUDE, (kŏn-klūde') *v. n.* To end; to perform the last act of ratiocination; to collect the consequence: to settle opinion; finally; to determine.
CONCLUDENCY, (kŏn-klū'-dĕn-sē) *n. s.* Consequence; logical deduction of reason.
CONCLUDENT, (kŏn-klū'-dĕnt) *a.* Decisive.
CONCLUDER, (kŏn-klū'-dĕr) *n. s.* One who determines or decides.
CONCLUSIBLE, (kŏn-klū'-zē-bl) *a.* Determinable.
CONCLUSION, (kŏn-klū'-zhŭn) *n. s.* Determination; final decision; the collection from propositions premised; the close; the last result of deduction; the event of experiments; the end; confinement.
CONCLUSIONAL, (kŏn-klū'-zhŭn-ăl) *a.* Tending to a conclusion.

CONCLUSIVE, (kŏn-klū'-sĭv) *a.* Decisive; regularly consequential.
CONCLUSIVELY, (kŏn-klū'-sĭv-lē) *ad.* Decisively.
CONCLUSIVENESS, (kŏn-klū'-sĭv-nĕs) *n. s.* State of being conclusive; power of determining the opinion; regular consequence.
CONCOAGULATION, (kŏn-kō-ăg-gū-lā'-shŭn) *n. s.* A coagulation of different bodies in one mass.
To CONCOCT, (kŏn-kŏkt') *v. a.* To digest; to purify or sublime by heat; to ripen.
CONCOCTION, (kŏn-kŏk'-shŭn) *n. s.* Digestion; maturation by heat.
CONCOCTIVE, (kŏn-kŏk'-tĭv) *a.* Of a concocting nature.
CONCOMITANCE, (kŏn-kŏm'-ē-tănse) }
CONCOMITANCY, (kŏn-kŏm'-ē-tăn-sē) } *n. s.* Subsistence together with another thing.
CONCOMITANT, (kŏn-kŏm'-ē-tănt) *a.* Conjoined with; concurrent with.
CONCOMITANT, (kŏn-kŏm'-ē-tănt) *n. s.* Companion; person or thing collaterally connected.
CONCOMITANTLY, (kŏn-kŏm'-ē-tănt-lē) *ad.* In company with others.
To CONCOMITATE, (kŏn-kŏm'-ē-tāte) *v. a.* To accompany.
CONCORD, (kŏn'-kŏrd) *n. s.* Agreement; peace; union; a compact; harmony; grammatical relation of one word to another.
To CONCORD, (kŏn-kŏrd') *v. n.* To agree.
CONCORDANCE, (kŏn-kŏr'-dănse) *n. s.* Agreement; a book which shews in how many texts of scripture any word occurs; a concord in grammar.
CONCORDANCY, (kŏn-kŏr'-dăn-sē) *n. s.* Agreement.
CONCORDANT, (kŏn-kŏr'-dănt) *a.* Agreeable; agreeing.
CONCORDANT, (kŏn-kŏr'-dănt) *n. s.* That which is correspondent, or agreeing with.
CONCORDANTLY, (kŏn-kŏr'-dănt-lē) *ad.* In conjunction.
CONCORDATE, (kŏn-kŏr'-dāte) *n. s.* A compact; a convention.
CONCORPORAL, (kŏn-kŏr'-pō-răl) *a.* Of the same body.
To CONCORPORATE, (kŏn-kŏr'-pō-rāte) *v. a.* To unite in one body or mass.
To CONCORPORATE, (kŏn-kŏr'-pō-rāte) *v. n.* To unite into one body.
CONCORPORATION, (kŏn-kŏr-pō-rā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Union in one mass.
CONCOURSE, (kŏn'-kŏrse) *n. s.* Confluence to one place; persons assembled; the point of junction or intersection of two bodies; concurrence; agreement.
CONCREMATION, (kŏn-krē-mā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Burning many things together.
CONCREMENT, (kŏn'-krē-mĕnt) *n. s.* The mass formed by concretion.
CONCRESCENCE, (kŏn-krĕs'-sense) *n. s.* Growing by the union of separate particles.
To CONCRETE, (kŏn-krēte') *v. n.* To coalesce into one mass.
To CONCRETE, (kŏn-krēte') *v. a.* To form by concretion.
CONCRETE, (kŏn-krēte') *a.* Formed by concretion. In logick, Not abstract; applied to a subject.
CONCRETE, (kŏn'-krēte) *n. s.* A mass formed by concretion.
CONCRETELY, (kŏn-krēte'-lē) *ad.* In a manner including the subject with the predicate; not abstractedly.
CONCRETENESS, (kŏn-krēte'-nĕs) *n. s.* Coagulation.
CONCRETION, (kŏn-krē'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of concreting; the mass formed by a coalition of separate particles.
CONCRETIVE, (kŏn-krē'-tĭv) *a.* Coagulative.
CONCRETURE, (kŏn-krē'-tŭre) *n. s.* A mass formed by coagulation.
CONCUBINAGE, (kŏn-kū'-bē-nāje) *n. s.* The act of living with a woman not married.
CONCUBINATE, (kŏn-kū'-bē-nāte) *n. s.* Whoredom; fornication.
CONCUBINE, (kŏng'-kū-bīne) *n. s.* A woman kept in fornication; a strumpet.
To CONCULCATE, (kŏn-kŭl'-kāte) *v. a.* To tread under foot.
CONCULCATION, (kŏn-kŭl-kā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Trampling with the feet.
CONCUPISCENCE, (kŏn-kū'-pē-sĕnse) *n. s.* Irregular desire; lust.
CONCUPISCENT, (kŏn-kū'-pē-sĕnt) *n. s.* Libidinous; lecherous.
CONCUPISCENTIAL, (kŏn-kū-pē-sĕn'-shăl) Relating to concupiscence.
CONCUPISCIBLE, (kŏn-kū'-pē-sē-bl) *a.* Impressing desire; eager.
To CONCUR, (kŏn-kŭr') *v. n.* To meet in one point; to agree; to be united with; to contribute with joint power.
CONCURRENCE, (kŏn-kŭr'-rĕnse) }
CONCURRENCY, (kŏn-kŭr'-ĕn-sē) } *n. s.* Union; association; agreement; combination of many agents; assistance; help; joint right; equal claim.
CONCURRENT, (kŏn-kŭr'-rĕnt) *a.* Acting in conjunction; conjoined; associate; concomitant in agency.
CONCURRENT, (kŏn-kŭr'-rĕnt) *n. s.* A contributory cause; equal claim; joint right.
CONCURRENTLY, (kŏn-kŭr'-rĕnt-lē) *a.* In an agreeing manner.
CONCUSSATION, (kŏn-kŭs-sā'-shŭn) *n. s.* A violent agitation.
CONCUSSED, (kŏn-kŭst') *part. a.* Shaken.
CONCUSSION, (kŏn-kŭsh'-ŭn) *n. s.* Shaking; agitation; the state of being shaken.
CONCUSSIVE, (kŏn-kŭs'-sĭv) *a.* Having the power of shaking.
To CONDEMN, (kŏn-dĕm') *v. a.* To find guilty; to doom to punishment; to censure; to blame.
CONDEMNABLE, (kŏn-dĕm'-nă-bl) *a.* Blameable; culpable.
CONDEMNATION, (kŏn-dĕm-nā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The sentence by which any one is doomed to punishment.

CONDEMNATORY, (kŏn-dĕm'-nȧ-tur-ē) *a.* Passing a sentence of condemnation, or of censure.
CONDEMNER, (kŏn-dĕm'-nĕr) *n. s.* A blamer; a censurer.
CONDENSABLE, (kŏn-dĕn'-sȧ-bl) *a.* Capable of condensation.
To CONDENSATE, (kŏn-dĕn'-sȧte) *v. a.* To condense; to make thicker.
To CONDENSATE, (kŏn-dĕn'-sȧte) *v. n.* To grow thicker.
CONDENSATE, (kŏn-dĕn'-sȧte) *a.* Made thick; condensed.
CONDENSATION, (kŏn-dĕn-sȧ'-shŭn) *n. s.* Thickening any body.
CONDENSATIVE, (kŏn-dĕn'-sȧ-tiv) *a.* Having the power of condensation.
To CONDENSE, (kŏn-dĕnse') *v. a.* To make any body more thick, close, and weighty.
To CONDENSE, (kŏn-dĕnse') *v. n.* To grow close and weighty.
CONDENSE, (kŏn-dĕnse') *a.* Thick; dense.
CONDENSER, (kŏn-dĕn'-sĕr) *n. s.* A strong metalline vessel wherein to compass the air.
CONDENSITY, (kŏn-dĕn'-sĕ-tē) *n. s.* Condensation; denseness.
CONDERS, (kŏn'-derz) *v. a.* Such as stand upon high places near the sea coast, at the time of the herring-fishing, to make signs to the fishers which way the shoal passes.
To CONDESCEND, (kŏn-dĕ-sĕnd') *v. n.* To depart voluntarily from the privileges of superiority; to sink willingly to equal terms with inferiours; to consent to do more than mere justice can require; to stoop; to bend; to yield.
CONDESCENDENCE, (kŏn-dĕ-sĕn'-dense) *n. s.* Voluntary submission to equality with inferiours.
CONDESCENDING, (kŏn-dĕ-sĕnd'-ing) *n. s.* Voluntary humiliation.
CONDESCENDINGLY, (kŏn-dĕ-sĕnd'-ing-lē) *ad.* By way of kind concession.
CONDESCENSION, (kŏn-dĕ-sĕn'-shŭn) *n. s.* Voluntary humiliation; descent from superiority.
CONDESCENSIVE, (kŏn-dĕ-sĕn'-siv) *a.* Courteous; not haughty.
CONDIGN, (kŏn-dine') *a.* Worthy of a person; suitable; deserved; merited.
CONDIGNNESS, (kŏn-dine'-nes) *n. s.* Suitableness to deserts.
CONDIGNITY, (kŏn-dig-nĕ-tē) *n. s.* Merit; desert.
CONDIGNLY, (kŏn-dine'-lē) *ad.* Deservedly; according to merit.
CONDIMENT, (kŏn'-dĕ-mĕnt) *n. s.* Seasoning; sauce.
CONDISCIPLE, (kŏn-dis-sĭ'-pl) *n. s.* A schoolfellow, or fellow disciple.
To CONDITE, (kŏn-dite') *v. a.* To pickle; to preserve.
CONDITE, (kŏn-dite) *a.* Preserved; conserved.
CONDITEMENT, (kŏn-dite'-mĕnt) *n. s.* A composition of couserves, in the form of an electuary.
CONDITION, (kŏn-dish'-ŭn) *n. s.* Quality; that by which anything is denominated good or bad; attribute; accident; property; natural quality of the mind; temper; moral quality; virtue or vice; state; external circumstances; rank; stipulation; terms of compact; the writing of agreement; compact; bond.
To CONDITION, (kŏn-dish'-ŭn) *v. n.* To contract; to make terms; to stipulate.
CONDITIONAL, (kŏn-dish'-ŭn-ȧl) *a.* By way of stipulation; not absolute. In grammar and logick, expressing some condition or supposition.
CONDITIONAL, (kŏn-dish'-ŭn-ȧl) *n. s.* A limitation.
CONDITIONALITY, (kŏn-dish'-ĕ-ŏ-nȧl-ĕ-tē) *n. s.* Limitation by certain terms.
CONDITIONALLY, (kŏn-dish'-ŭn-ȧl-ē) *ad.* With certain limitations.
CONDITIONARY, (kŏn-dish'-ŭn-ȧ-rē) *a.* Stipulated.
To CONDITIONATE, (kŏn-dish'-ŭn-ȧte) *v. a.* To qualify; to regulate.
CONDITIONATE, (kŏn-dish'-ŭn-ȧte) *a.* Established on certain terms.
CONDITIONED, (kŏn-dish'-ŭnd) *a.* Having qualities or properties good or bad; stipulated.
To CONDOLE, (kŏn-dole') *v. n.* To lament with those that are in misfortune.
To CONDOLE, (kŏn-dole') *v. a.* To bewail with another.
CONDOLEMENT, (kŏn-dole'-mĕnt) *n. s.* Grief; sorrow; lamentation with others.
CONDOLENCE, (kŏn-dŏ'-lense) *n. s.* Expression of grief for the sorrows of another.
CONDOLER, (kŏn-dŏ'-lĕr) *n. s.* One that condoles.
CONDOLING, (kŏn-dŏ'-ling) *n. s.* Expression of condolence.
CONDONATION, (kŏn-dŏ-nȧ'-shŭn) *n. s.* Pardoning; forgiving.
To CONDUCE, (kŏn-duse') *v. n.* To promote an end; to contribute.
To CONDUCE, (kŏn-duse') *v. a.* To conduct; to accompany in the way.
CONDUCEMENT, (kŏn-duse'-mĕnt) *n. s.* Tendency.
CONDUCENT, (kŏn-dū'-sent) *a.* Contributing; tending.
CONDUCIBLE, (kŏn-dū'-sĕ-bl) *a.* Having the power of conducing.
CONDUCIBLENESS, (kŏn-dū'-sĕ-bl-nes) *n. s.* The quality of contributing to any end.
CONDUCIBLY, (kŏn-dū'-sĕ-blē) *ad.* In a manner promoting an end.
CONDUCIVE, (kŏn-dū'-siv) *a.* That which may forward or promote.
CONDUCIVENESS, (kŏn-dū'-siv-nes) *n. s.* The quality of conducing.
CONDUCT, (kŏn'-dŭkt) *n. s.* Management; economy; the act of leading troops; convoy; escort; the act of convoying or guarding; exact behaviour; regular life.
To CONDUCT, (kŏn-dŭkt') *v. a.* To lead;

to direct; to usher, and attend in civility; to manage, as to *conduct* an affair; to head an army.

CONDUCTION, (kŏn-dŭk'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of training up.

CONDUCTITIOUS, (kŏn-dŭk-tĭsh'-ŭs) *a.* Hired; employed for wages.

CONDUCTOR, (kŏn-dŭk'-tŭr) *n. s.* A leader; a chief; a general; a manager; a director. In surgery, An instrument to direct the knife in cutting for the stone. In electricity, Those substances which are capable of receiving and transmitting the electrick virtue.

CONDUCTRESS, (kŏn-dŭk'-trĕs) *n. s.* A woman that directs; directress.

CONDUIT, (kŭn'-dĭt) *n. s.* A canal of pipes for the conveyance of waters; an aqueduct; the pipe or cock at which water is drawn.

To CONDUPLICATE, (kŏn-dū'-plĕ-kāte) *v. a.* To double.

CONDUPLICATION, (kŏn-dū-plĕ-kā'-shŭn) *n. s.* A doubling; a duplicate.

CONE, (kōne) *n. s.* A solid body, of which the base is a circle, and which ends in a point; the fruit of the fir-tree; a strawberry so called.

CONEY. See CONY.

To CONFABULATE, (kŏn-făb'-ū-lāte) *v. n.* To talk easily or carelessly together; to chat.

CONFABULATION, (kŏn-făb-ū-lā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Cheerful and careless talk.

CONFABULATORY, (kŏn-făb'-ū-lā-tŭr-ē) *a.* Belonging to talk or prattle, or in the way of dialogue.

CONFATED, (kŏn-fā'-tĕd) *a.* Decreed or determined at the same time.

To CONFECT, (kŏn-fĕkt') *v. a.* To make up into sweetmeats; to compose; to form.

CONFECT, (kŏn'-fĕkt) *n. s.* A sweetmeat.

CONFECTION, (kŏn-fĕk'-shŭn) *n. s.* A preparation of fruit with sugar; a sweetmeat; an assemblage of different ingredients.

CONFECTIONARY, (kŏn-fĕk'-shŭn-ā-rē) *n. s.* One whose trade is to make sweetmeats; a preparation of sweetmeats.

CONFECTIONER, (kŏn-fĕk'-shŭn-ĕr) *n. s.* One whose trade is to make confections or sweetmeats.

CONFECTORY, (kŏn-fĕk'-tŏ-rē) *a.* Relating to the art of making confects.

CONFEDERACY, (kŏn-fĕd'-ĕr-ā-sē) *n. s.* A league; a contract by which several persons engage to support each other; federal compact.

To CONFEDERATE, (kŏn-fĕd'-ĕr-āte) *v. a.* To join in a league.

To CONFEDERATE, (kŏn-fĕd'-ĕr-āte) *v. n.* To league; to unite in a league.

CONFEDERATE, (kŏn-fĕd'-ĕr-āte) *a.* United in league.

CONFEDERATE, (kŏn-fĕd'-ĕr-āte) *n. s.* One who engages to support another; an ally.

CONFEDERATION, (kŏn-fĕd-ĕr-ā'-shŭn) *n. s.* League; alliance.

To CONFER, (kŏn-fĕr') *v. n.* To discourse with another upon a stated subject; to converse solemnly.

To CONFER, (kŏn-fĕr') *v. a.* To compare; to give; to bestow; to contribute; to conduce.

CONFERENCE, (kŏn'-fĕr-ĕnse) *n. s.* Formal discourse; oral discussion of any question; an appointed meeting for personal debate; comparison.

CONFERRER, (kŏn-fĕr'-ĕr) *n. s.* He that converses; he that bestows.

To CONFESS, (kŏn-fĕs') *v. a.* To acknowledge a crime; to own a failure; to disclose the state of the conscience to the priest; to hear the confession of a penitent as a priest; to own; to avow; to grant, without dispute.

To CONFESS, (kŏn-fĕs') *v. n.* To make confession; to disclose; to reveal.

CONFESSARY, (kŏn-fĕs'-sā-rē) *n. s.* One who makes a confession.

CONFESSEDLY, (kŏn-fĕs'-sĕd-lē) *ad.* Avowedly; indisputably.

CONFESSION, (kŏn-fĕsh'-ŭn) *n. s.* The acknowledgement of a crime; the act of disburthening the conscience to a priest; profession; avowal; a formulary in which the articles of faith are comprised.

CONFESSIONAL, (kŏn-fĕsh'-ŭn-ăl) *n. s.* The seat or box in which the confessor sits to hear the declarations of his penitents.

CONFESSIONARY, (kŏn-fĕsh'-ŭn-ā-rē) *n. s.* The same with confessional.

CONFESSIONARY, (kŏn-fĕsh'-ŭn-ā-rē) *a.* Belonging to auricular confession.

CONFESSIONIST, (kŏn-fĕsh'-ŭn-ĭst) *n. s.* He who makes profession of faith.

CONFESSOR, (kŏn'-fĕs-sŭr) *n. s.* One who who makes profession of his faith in the face of danger; he that hears confessions, and prescribes rules of penitence; he who confesses his crimes.

CONFEST, (kŏn-fĕst') *a.* (for confessed) Open; known; acknowledged.

CONFICIENT, (kŏn-fĭsh'-ĕnt) *a.* That causes or procures.

CONFIDANT, (kŏn-fē-dănt') *n. s.* A person trusted with private affairs.

To CONFIDE, (kŏn-fīde') *v. n.* To trust in.

To CONFIDE, (kŏn-fīde') *v. a.* To trust.

CONFIDENCE, (kŏn'-fē-dĕnse) *n. s.* Firm belief; reliance; security, opposed to *timidity*; vitious boldness, opposed to *modesty*; consciousness of innocence; honest boldness.

CONFIDENT, (kŏn'-fē-dĕnt) *a.* Assured beyond doubt; positive; dogmatical; secure of success; without suspicion; trusting without limits; bold, to a vice; impudent.

CONFIDENT, (kŏn'-fē-dĕnt) *n. s.* One trusted with secrets.

CONFIDENTIAL, (kŏn-fē-dĕn'-shăl) *a.* Spoken or written in confidence; worthy of trust.

CONFIDENTLY, (kŏn'-fē-dĕnt-lē) *a.* Without doubt or fear; with firm trust; without appearance of doubt; positively.

CONFIDENTNESS, (kŏn'-fe-dent-nes) *n. s.* Favourable opinion of one's own powers; assurance.

CONFIDER, (kŏn-fi'-der) *n. s.* One who trusts.

To CONFIGURATE, (kŏn-fig'-u-rate) *v. n.* To shew like the aspects of the planets towards each other.

CONFIGURATION, (kŏn-fig-u-ra'-shŭn) *n. s.* The form of the various parts of anything, as they are adapted to each other. In astrology, The face of the horoscope, according to the aspects of the planets towards each other at any time.

To CONFIGURE, (kŏn-fig'-ure) *v. a.* To dispose into any form.

CONFINABLE, (kŏn-fine'-ă-ble) *a.* Capable of being limited.

CONFINE, (kŏn'-fine) *n. s.* Common boundary; border; edge.

To CONFINE, (kŏn'-fine) *v. n.* To border upon.

To CONFINE, (kŏn-fine') *v. a.* To bound; to limit; to shut up; to imprison; to restrain; to tie up to.

CONFINELESS, (kŏn-fine'-les) *a.* Boundless; without end.

CONFINEMENT, (kŏn-fine'-ment) *n. s.* Imprisonment; restraint of liberty.

CONFINER, (kŏn-fi'-ner) *n. s.* A borderer; near neighbour; one who touches upon two different regions; that which restrains liberty.

CONFINITY, (kŏn-fin'-e-te) *n. s.* Nearness; neighbourhood.

To CONFIRM, (kŏn-ferm') *v. a.* To put past doubt by new evidence; to settle; to establish; to fix; to radicate; to strengthen by new solemnities or ties; to strengthen in resolution; to admit to the full privileges of a Christian.

CONFIRMABLE, (kŏn-fer'-mă-bl) *a.* Capable of incontestible evidence.

CONFIRMATION, (kŏn-fer-mă'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of establishing; settlement; evidence; additional proof; proof; convincing testimony; an ecclesiastical rite.

CONFIRMATIVE, (kŏn-fer'-mă-tiv) *a.* Having power to confirm.

CONFIRMATOR, (kŏn-fer-mă'-tur) *n. s.* An attestor, that puts a matter past doubt.

CONFIRMATORY, (kŏn-ferm'-ă-tur-e) *a.* Giving additional testimony; relating to the rite of confirmation.

CONFIRMEDNESS, (kŏn-ferm'-ed-nes) *n. s.* State of being confirmed.

CONFIRMER, (kŏn-ferm'-er) *n. s.* One that confirms, or produces evidence or strength.

CONFIRMINGLY, (kŏn-ferm'-ing-le) *ad.* In a corroborative manner.

CONFISCABLE, (kŏn-fis'-kă-bl) *a.* Liable to forfeiture.

To CONFISCATE, (kŏn-fis'-kate) *v. a.* To transfer private property to the prince or publick, by way of penalty for an offence.

CONFISCATE, (kŏn-fis'-kate) *a.* Transferred to the publick as forfeit.

CONFISCATION, (kŏn-fis-kă'-shŭn) *n. s.* Transferring the forfeited goods of criminals to publick use.

CONFISCATOR, (kŏn-fis-kă'-tur) *n. s.* One who is concerned in confiscated property.

CONFISCATORY, (kŏn-fis'-kă-tur-e) *a.* Consigning to forfeiture.

CONFITENT, (kŏn'-fe-tent) *n. s.* One who confesses his faults.

CONFITURE, (kŏn'-fe-ture) *n. s.* A sweetmeat; a comfit.

To CONFIX, (kŏn-fiks') *v. a.* To fix down; to fasten.

CONFIXURE, (kŏn-fik'-shure) *n. s.* The act of fastening.

CONFLAGRANT, (kŏn-flă'-grant) *a.* Burning together; involved in a general fire.

CONFLAGRATION, (kŏn-flă-gra'-shŭn) *n. s.* A general fire.

CONFLATION, (kŏn-flă'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of blowing many instruments together; casting or melting of metal.

CONFLEXURE, (kŏn-flek'-shure) *n. s.* A bending or turning.

To CONFLICT, (kŏn-flikt') *v. n.* To strive; to contest; to fight.

CONFLICT, (kŏn'-flikt) *n. s.* A violent collision of two substances; a combat; contest; strife; struggle.

CONFLUENCE, (kŏn'-flu-ense) *n. s.* The junction or union of several streams; the act of crowding to a place; a concourse; collection; concurrence.

CONFLUENT, (kŏn'-flu-ent) *a.* Running one into another; meeting.

CONFLUX, (kŏn'-fluks) *n. s.* The union of several currents; a crowd; a multitude.

To CONFORM, (kŏn-form') *v. a.* To reduce to the like appearance, shape, or manner.

To CONFORM, (kŏn-form') *v. n.* To comply with; to yield.

CONFORMABLE, (kŏn-for'-mă-ble) *a.* Having the same form; agreeable; suitable; consistent; compliant; obsequious.

CONFORMABLY, (kŏn-for'-mă-ble) *ad.* With conformity; agreeably; suitably.

CONFORMATE, (kŏn-for'-mate) *a.* Having the same form.

CONFORMATION, (kŏn-for-mă'-shŭn) *n. s.* The form of things as relating to each other; producing suitableness, or conformity.

CONFORMER, (kŏn-form'-er) *n. s.* One that conforms to an established doctrine.

CONFORMIST, (kŏn-for'-mist) *n. s.* One that complies with the worship of the established church; one who submits or yields.

CONFORMITY, (kŏn-for'-me-te) *n. s.* Similitude; resemblance; consistency.

To CONFOUND, (kŏn-fŏund') *v. a.* To mingle things so that their several forms cannot be discerned; to perplex; to compare without due distinction; to throw into consternation; to astonish; to stupify; to destroy; to overthrow.

CONFOUNDED, (kŏn-fŏun'-ded) *part. a.* Hateful; detestable; enormous; a cant word.

CONFOUNDEDLY, (kŏn-fŏun'-ded-lē) *ad.* A cant word for enormously; hatefully; shamefully.

CONFOUNDEDNESS, (kŏn-fŏun'-ded-nes) *n. s.* State of being confounded.

CONFOUNDER, (kŏn-fŏun'-der) *n. s.* He who disturbs, perplexes, terrifies, or destroys; he who mentions things without due distinction.

CONFRATERNITY, (kŏn-frą-ter'-nę-tę) *n. s.* A brotherhood; a body of men united for some purpose.

CONFRICATION, (kŏn-frę-kā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of rubbing against anything.

To CONFRONT, (kŏn-frŏnt') *v. a.* To stand against another in full view; to face; to stand in opposition; to oppose one evidence to another in court; to compare one thing with another.

CONFRONTATION, (kŏn-frŏn-tā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Bringing two evidences face to face.

To CONFUSE, (kŏn-fuze') *v. a.* To disorder; to disperse irregularly; to mix indiscriminately; to perplex.

CONFUSE, (kŏn-fuse') *a.* Mixed; confounded.

CONFUSEDLY, (kŏn-fū'-zed-lē) *ad.* In a mixed mass; indistinctly; not clearly; not plainly; tumultuously; hastily.

CONFUSEDNESS, (kŏn-fū'-zed-nes) *n. s.* Want of distinctness.

CONFUSELY, (kŏn-fuse'-lē) *ad.* Obscurely.

CONFUSION, (kŏn-fū'-zhŭn) *n. s.* Irregular mixture; tumult; disorder; indistinct combination; overthrow; destruction; astonishment; distraction of mind.

CONFUTABLE, (kŏn-fū'-tą-bl) *a.* Possible to be disproved.

CONFUTANT, (kŏn-fū'-tant) *n. s.* One who undertakes to confute another.

CONFUTATION, (kŏn-fū-tā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of confuting; disproof.

To CONFUTE, (kŏn-fute') *v. a.* To convict of errour, or falsehood; to disprove.

CONFUTEMENT, (kŏn-fute'-ment) *n. s.* Disproof.

CONFUTER, (kŏn-fū'-ter) *n. s.* One who convicts another of mistake.

CONGE, (kŏnje) } *n. s.* Act of reve-
CONGEE, (kŏng-zhā') } rence; bow; courtesy; leave; farewell.

CONGE D'ELIRE, (kŏng'-zhā-dā-leer') The king's permission royal to a dean and chapter, to choose a bishop.

CONGE, (kŏnje) *n. s.* In architecture, A moulding in form of a quarter round, or a cavetto.

To CONGEAL, (kŏn-jeel') *v a.* To turn, by frost, from a fluid to a solid state; to bind or fix, as by cold.

To CONGEAL, (kŏn-jeel') *v. n.* To concrete; to gather into a mass by cold.

CONGEALMENT, (kŏn-jeel'-ment) *n. s.* The mass formed by congelation.

CONGEALABLE, (kŏn-jeel'-ą-bl) *a.* Susceptible of congelation.

CONGELATION, (kŏn-je-lā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of turning fluids to solids, by cold; the state of being congealed.

CONGENER, (kŏn-jē'-ner) *n. s.* Of the same kind or nature.

CONGENERACY, (kŏn-jen'-er-ą-sę) *n. s.* Similarity of origin.

CONGENEROUS, (kŏn-jen'-er-us) *a.* Of the same kind.

CONGENEROUSNESS, (kŏn-jen'-er-us-nes) *n. s.* The quality of being from the same original.

CONGENIAL, (kŏn-jē'-nę-ąl) *a.* Partaking of the same genius; kindred; cognate..

CONGENIALITY, (kŏn-jē-nę-ąl'-ę-tę) *n. s.* Participation of the same genius or nature.

CONGENIALNESS, (kŏn-jē'-nę-ąl-nes) *n. s.* Cognation; the state of being congenial.

CONGENIOUS, (kŏn-jē'-nę-us) *a.* Of the same kind.

CONGER, (kŏng'-ger) *n. s.* The sea-eel.

CONGERIES, (kŏn-jē'-rę-ez) *n. s.* A mass of small bodies heaped up together.

To CONGEST, (kŏn-jest') *v. a.* To heap up; to gather together.

CONGESTIBLE, (kŏn-jest'-ę-bl) *a.* Capable of being heaped up.

CONGESTION, (kŏn-jest'-yun) *n. s.* A collection of matter, as in abscesses and tumours; a gathering together; formation of a mass.

CONGIARY, (kŏn'-jē-ą-rę) *n. s.* A gift distributed to the Roman people or soldiery, originally in corn, afterwards in money.

To CONGLACIATE, (kŏn-glā'-shę-ate) *v. n.* To turn to ice.

CONGLACIATION, (kŏn-glą-shę-ą'-shun) *n. s.* The state of being changed into ice.

To CONGLOBATE, (kŏn-glō'-bate) *v. a.* To gather into a hard firm ball.

CONGLOBATE, (kŏn-glō'-bate) *a.* Moulded into a firm ball.

CONGLOBATELY, (kŏn-glō'-bate-lē) *ad.* In a spherical form.

CONGLOBATION, (kŏn-glo-bą'-shun) *n. s.* Collection into a round mass.

To CONGLOBE, (kŏn-globe') *v. a.* To gather into a round mass.

To CONGLOBE, (kŏn-globe') *v. n.* To coalesce into a round mass.

To CONGLOBULATE, (kŏn-glŏb'-u-late) *v. n.* To gather together into a little round mass.

To CONGLOMERATE, (kŏn-glŏm'-er-ate) *v. a.* To gather into a ball; to inweave into a round mass.

CONGLOMERATE, (kŏn-glŏm'-er-ate) *a.* Gathered into a round ball; collected; twisted together.

CONGLOMERATION, (kŏn-glŏm-er-ą'-shun) *n. s.* Collection into a ball; intertexture.

To CONGLUTINATE, (kŏn-glu'-tę-nate) *v. a.* To cement; to reunite.

To CONGLUTINATE, (kŏn-glu'-tę-nate) *v. n.* To coalesce.

CONGLUTINATE, (kŏn-glu'-tę-nate) *a.* Joined together.

CONGLUTINATION, (kŏn-glu-tę-nā'-shun)

n. s. The act of uniting wounded bodies; reunion; healing; simply, junction; union.

CONGLUTINATIVE, (kŏn-glū'-tē-nā-tĭv) *a.* Having the power of uniting.

CONGLUTINATOR, (kŏn-glū'-tē-nā-tŭr) *n. s.* That which has the power of uniting wounds.

CONGRATULANT, (kŏn-grăt'-ū-lănt) *a.* Rejoicing in participation.

To CONGRATULATE, (kŏn-grăt'-ū-late) *v. a.* To compliment upon any happy event.

To CONGRATULATE, (kŏn-grăt'-ū-late) *v. n.* To rejoice in participation.

CONGRATULATION, (kŏn-grăt-ū-lā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Professing joy for the happiness or success of another; the form in which joy for the happiness of another is expressed.

CONGRATULATOR, (kŏn-grăt'-ū-lā-tŭr) *n. s.* He who offers congratulation.

CONGRATULATORY, (kŏn-grăt'-ū-lā-tŭr-ē) *a.* Expressing joy for the good fortune of another.

To CONGREGATE, (kŏng'-grē-gāte) *v. a.* To collect together; to assemble.

To CONGREGATE, (kŏng'-grē-gāte) *v. n.* To assemble; to meet.

CONGREGATE, (kŏng'-grē-gāte) *a.* Collected; compact.

CONGREGATION, (kŏng-grē-gā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of collecting; a collection; an assembly met for the purposes of divine worship; an assembly in general.

CONGREGATIONAL, (kŏng-grē-gā'-shŭn-ăl) *a.* Pertaining to a congregation or assembly; publick.

CONGRESS, (kŏng'-grĕs) *n. s.* A meeting; a shock; a conflict; a meeting of ceremony; an assembly of envoys, commissioners, deputies, &c. from different courts, meeting to agree on terms of political accommodation; a general assembly of deputies from the different states in the republick of America.

CONGRESSION, (kŏn-grĕsh'-ŭn) *n. s.* Company; an assembly, or meeting together.

CONGRESSIVE, (kŏn-grĕs'-sĭv) *a.* Meeting; encountering; coming together.

To CONGRUE, (kŏng-grū') *v. n.* To agree; to suit.

CONGRUENCE, (kŏng'-grū-ĕnse) *n. s.* Agrement; consistency.

CONGRUENCY, (kŏng-grū'-ĕn-sē) *n. s.* Agreement.

CONGRUENT, (kŏng'-grū-ĕnt) *n. s.* Agreeing; correspondent.

CONGRUITY, (kŏng-grū'-ĕ-tē) *n. s.* Suitableness; agreeableness; consistency; fitness; pertinence; consequence of argument; reason; apt relation between things.

CONGRUOUS, (kŏng'-grū-ŭs) *a.* Agreeable to; consistent with; suitable to; rational; fit.

CONGRUOUSLY, (kŏng'-grū-ŭs-lē) *ad.* Suitably; consistently.

CONICAL, (kŏn'-ĕ-kăl) } *a.* Having the
CONICK, (kŏn'-ĭk) } form of a cone.

CONICALLY, (kŏn'-ĕ-kăl-ē) *ad.* In form of a cone.

CONICK SECTION, (kŏn'-ĭk-sĕk'-shŭn) *n. s.* A curve line arising from the section of a cone by a plane.

CONICK SECTIONS, (kŏn'-ĭk-sĕk'-shŭnz) }
CONICKS, (kŏn'-ĭks) }
n. s. That part of geometry which considers the cone, and the curves arising from its sections.

To CONJECT, (kŏn-jĕkt') *v. a.* To cast together; to throw.

CONJECTOR, (kŏn-jĕk'-tŭr) *n. s.* A guesser; a conjecturer.

CONJECTURABLE, (kŏn-jĕk'-tū-rā-bl) *a.* Possible to be guessed.

CONJECTURAL, (kŏn-jĕk'-tū-răl) *a.* Depending on conjecture.

CONJECTURALITY, (kŏn-jĕk-tū-răl'-ē-tē) *n. s.* That which depends upon guess.

CONJECTURALLY, (kŏn-jĕk'-tū-răl-ē) *ad.* By guess.

CONJECTURE, (kŏn-jĕk'-ture) *n. s.* Guess; imperfect knowledge; opinion without proof.

To CONJECTURE, (kŏn-jĕk'-ture) *v. a.* To judge by guess.

CONJECTURER, (kŏn-jĕk-tūr-ĕr) *n. s.* A guesser; one who forms opinion without proof.

CONIFEROUS, (kŏ-nĭf'-ĕ-rŭs) *a.* A term applied to such trees as bear a fruit of a figure approaching to a cone, as the fir, pine, &c.

To CONJOIN, (kŏn-jŏin') *v. a.* To unite; to associate; to connect.

To CONJOIN, (kŏn-jŏin') *v. n.* To league; to unite.

CONJOINT, (kŏn-jŏint') *a.* United.

CONJOINTLY, (kŏn-jŏint'-lē) *ad.* In union; together.

CONISOR. See COGNISOR.

CONJUGAL, (kŏn'-jū-găl) *a.* Matrimonial.

CONJUGALLY, (kŏn'-jū-găl-ē) *ad.* Matrimonially.

To CONJUGATE, (kŏn'-jū-gāte) *v. a.* To join; to join in marriage. In grammar, To decline verbs through their various terminations.

CONJUGATE, (kŏn'-jū-gāte) *a.* In geometry, An epithet to denote the junction of two lines, as a *conjugate axis*, that which crosses another axis. *Conjugate diameter*, A right line, bisecting the transverse diameter. *Conjugates*, in rhetorcik, are such things as qualities, &c. which are derived from an original; as, merciful from mercy. *Conjugates*, in logick, is when from one word we argue to another; as, si risus gaudium est, ergo ridere est gaudere.

CONJUGATION, (kŏn-jū-gā'-shŭn) *n. s.* A couple; a pair; the act of uniting things together; the form of inflecting verbs; union; assemblage.

CONJUNCT, (kŏn-jŭngkt') *a.* Conjoined; concurrent; united.

CONJUNCTION, (kŏn-jŭngk'-shŭn) *n. s.* Union; the congress of two planets in the same degree of the zodiack; a part of

speech used to connect the clauses of a period together, and to signify their relation to one another.

CONJUNCTIVE, (kŏn-jŭngk'-tĭv) *a.* Closely united. In grammar, The mood of a verb, used subsequently to a conjunction. Connecting together, as a conjunction.

CONJUNCTIVELY, (kŏn-jŭngk'-tĭv-lē) *ad.* In union.

CONJUNCTIVENESS, (kŏn-jŭngk'-tĭv-nĕs) *n. s.* The quality of joining.

CONJUNCTLY, (kŏn-jŭngkt'-lē) *ad.* Jointly.

CONJUNCTURE, (kŏn-jŭngk'-tŭre) *n. s.* A joining together; mode of union: combination of many circumstances, or causes; occasion; critical time.

CONJURATION, (kŏn-jū-rā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Summoning another in some sacred name; a magical form of words; an incantation; a plot; a conspiracy; earnest entreaty.

To CONJURE, (kŏn-jūre') *v. a.* To summon in a sacred name; to enjoin with the highest solemnity; to bind many by an oath to some common design; to influence by magick; to charm.

To CONJURE, (kŭn'-jŭr) *v. n.* To practise charms or enchantments.

CONJURER, (kŭn'-jŭr-ĕr) *n. s.* An enchanter; an impostor who pretends to secret arts. By way of irony, A man of shrewd conjecture.

CONJUREMENT, (kŏn-jūre'-mĕnt) *n. s.* Serious injunction.

CONNASCENCE, (kŏn-năs'-sĕnse) *n. s.* Common birth; being produced together with another being.

CONNATE, (kŏn-nāte') *a.* Born with another; of the same birth.

CONNATURAL, (kŏn-năt'-ū-răl) *a.* United with the being; connected by nature; participant of the same nature.

CONNATURALITY, (kŏn-năt-ū-răl'-ē-tē) *n. s.* Participation of the same nature.

To CONNATURALIZE, (kŏn-năt'-ū-răl-īze) *v. a.* To connect by nature; to make natural.

CONNATURALLY, (kŏn-năt'-ū-răl-ē) *ad.* In co-existence with nature; originally.

CONNATURALNESS, (kŏn-năt'-ū-răl-nĕs) *n. s.* Participation of the same nature.

To CONNECT, (kŏn-nĕkt') *v. a.* To join; to link; to unite; to join in a just series of thought, as the author *connects* his reasons well.

To CONNECT, (kŏn-nĕkt') *v. n.* To cohere.

CONNECTIVE, (kŏn-nĕk'-tĭv) *a.* Having the power of connecting.

CONNECTIVE, (kŏn-nĕk'-tĭv) *n. s.* A conjunction.

CONNECTIVELY, (kŏn-nĕk'-tĭv-lē) *ad.* In conjunction.

To CONNEX, (kŏn-nĕks') *v. a.* To join or link together.

CONNEXION, (kŏn-nĕk'-shŭn) *n. s.* Union; junction; just relation to something precedent or subsequent.

CONNEXIVE, (kŏn-nĕks'-ĭv) *a.* Conjunctive

CONNIVANCE, (kŏn-nī'-vănse) *n. s.* The act of winking; voluntary blindness; pretended ignorance; forbearance.

To CONNIVE, (kŏn-nīve') *v. n.* To wink; to pretend blindness or ignorance; to forbear; to pass uncensured.

CONNIVENCY, (kŏn-nī'-vĕn-sē) *n. s.* Pretended ignorance; forbearance.

CONNIVENT, (kŏn-nī'-vĕnt) *a.* Dormant; not attentive.

CONNIVER, (kŏn-nī'-vĕr) *n. s.* One who pretends blindness; who passes wickedness uncensured.

CONNOISSEUR, (kŏ-nă-sŭre') *n. s.* A judge; a critick.

CONNOISSEURSHIP, (kŏ-nă-sŭre'-shĭp) *n. s.* The skill of a connoisseur.

CONNOTATION, (kŏn-nō-tā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Inference; implication of something besides.

To CONNOTE, (kŏn-nōte') *v. a.* To imply; to betoken.

CONNUBIAL, (kŏn-nū'-bē-ăl) *a.* Matrimonial.

CONNUMERATION, (kŏn-nū-mē-rā'-shŭn) *n. s.* A reckoning together.

CONOID, (kō'-nŏid) *n. s.* Approaching to the form of a cone.

CONOIDICAL, (kŏ-nŏi'-dē-kăl) *a.* Approaching to a conick form.

To CONQUER, (kŏngk'-ĕr, or kŏng'-kwĕr) *v. a.* To gain by conquest; to overcome; to subdue.

To CONQUER, (kŏngk'-ĕr, or kŏng'-kwĕr) *v. n.* To overcome.

CONQUERABLE, (kŏngk'-ĕr-ă-bl) *a.* Possible to be overcome.

CONQUEROR, (kŏngk'-ĕr-ŭr) *n. s.* A man that has obtained a victory; one that subdues his enemies.

CONQUEST, (kŏng'-kwĕst) *n. s.* The act of conquering; acquisition by victory; victory; success in arms. In feodal law, Purchase.

CONSANGUINEOUS, (kŏn-săng-gwĭn'-nē-ŭs) *a.* Near of kin; of the same blood.

CONSANGUINITY, (kŏn-săng-gwĭn'-ē-tē) *n. s.* Relation by blood.

CONSARCINATION, (kŏn-sär-sē-nā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of patching together.

CONSCIENCE, (kŏn'-shē-ĕnse) *n. s.* The faculty by which we judge of the goodness or wickedness of ourselves; justice; the estimate of conscience; consciousness; knowledge of our own thoughts or actions; real sentiment; scruple; principle of action; reason; reasonableness. *Court of Conscience*, A court for the recovery of small debts.

CONSCIENT, (kŏn'-shē-ĕnt) *a.* Conscious.

CONSCIENTIOUS, (kŏn-shē-ĕn'-shē-ŭs) *a.* Scrupulous; regulated by conscience; conscious.

CONSCIENTIOUSLY, (kŏn-shē-ĕn'-shē-ŭs-lē) *ad.* According to the direction of conscience.

CONSCIENTIOUSNESS (kŏn-shē-ĕn'-shē-ŭs-nĕs) *n. s.* Tenderness of conscience.

CONSCIONABLE, (kŏn'-shē-ŭn-ă-bl) *a.* Reasonable; according to conscience.

CONSOPIATION, (kŏn-sō-pē-ā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Laying to sleep.

CONSORT, (kŏn'-sŏrt) *n. s.* Companion; partner; generally a partner of the bed; a wife or husband; an assembly; a number of instruments playing together; concurrence; union.

To CONSORT, (kŏn-sŏrt') *v. n.* To associate with.

To CONSORT, (kŏn-sŏrt') *v. a.* To join; to mix; to marry; to accompany.

CONSORTABLE, (kŏn-sŏr'-tă-bl) *a.* To be compared with; suitable.

CONSORTION, (kŏn-sŏr'-shŭn) *n. s.* Fellowship; society.

CONSORTSHIP, (kŏn'-sŏrt-ship) *n. s.* Fellowship; partnership.

CONSPECTABLE, (kŏn-spĕk'-tă-bl) *a.* Easy to be seen.

CONSPECTION, (kŏn-spĕk'-shŭn) *n. s.* A seeing; a beholding.

CONSPECTUITY, (kŏn-spĕk-tū'-ē-tē) *n. s.* Sight; view.

CONSPERSION, (kŏn-spĕr'-shŭn) *n. s.* A sprinkling about.

CONSPICUITY, (kŏn-spē-kū'-ē-tē) *n. s.* Obviousness to the sight; brightness.

CONSPICUOUS (kŏn-spĭk'-ū-ŭs) *a.* Obvious to the sight; eminent; famous; distinguished.

CONSPICUOUSLY, (kŏn-spĭk'-ū-ŭs-lē) *ad.* Obviously to the view; eminently; remarkably.

CONSPICUOUSNESS, (kŏn-spĭk'-ū-ŭs-nĕs) *n. s.* Exposure to the view; eminence; celebrity.

CONSPIRACY, (kŏn-spĭr'-ă-sē) *n. s.* A private agreement among several persons to commit some crime; an agreement of men to do anything; always taken in the evil part; a general tendency of many causes to one event.

CONSPIRANT, (kŏn-spī'-rănt) *a.* Conspiring; plotting.

CONSPIRATION, (kŏn-spĭr-rā'-shŭn) *n. s.* An agreement of many to one end.

CONSPIRATOR, (kŏn-spĭr'-ă-tŭr) *n. s.* A man engaged in a plot.

To CONSPIRE, (kŏn-spīre') *v. n.* To concert a crime; to plot; to hatch secret treason; to agree together; as, all things *conspire* to make him happy. *Conspiring Powers.* In mechanicks, All such as act in direction not opposite to one another.

CONSPIRER, (kŏn-spī'-rĕr) *n. s.* A conspirator.

CONSPISSATION. (kŏn-spĭs-sā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Thickness; the act of thickening.

CONSTABLE, (kŭn'-stă-bl) *n. s.* A peace officer, formerly one of the officers of the state.

CONSTABLESHIP, (kŭn'-stă-bl-ship) *n. s.* The office of a constable.

CONSTABLEWICK, (kŭn'-stă-bl-wĭk) *n. s.* The district over which the authority of a constable extends.

CONSTANCY, (kŏn'-stăn-sē) *n. s.* Immutability; perpetuity; consistency; resolution; firmness; lasting affection.

CONSTANT, (kŏn'-stănt) *a.* Firm; fixed; unvaried; unchanged; resolute; determined; free from change of affection; certain; firmly adherent.

CONSTANTLY, (kŏn'-stănt-lē) *ad.* Unvariably; perpetually; patiently; firmly.

To CONSTELLATE, (kŏn-stĕl'-lāte) *v. a.* To join several stars or shining bodies; to decorate with stars.

CONSTELLATION, (kŏn-stĕl-lā'-shŭn) *n. s.* A cluster of fixed stars; an assemblage of splendours, or excellencies.

CONSTERNATION, (kŏn-stĕr-nā'-shŭn) *n. s.* astonishment; amazement; surprise.

To CONSTIPATE, (kŏn'-stĭ-pāte) *v. a.* To thicken; to condense; to stop by filling up the passages; to make costive.

CONSTIPATION, (kŏn-stĭ-pā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Condensation; stoppage; the state of costiveness.

CONSTITUENT, (kŏn-stĭt'-ū-ĕnt) *n. s.* Elementary; essential, constituting, or forming.

CONSTITUENT, (kŏn-stĭt'-ū-ĕnt) *n. s.* The person or thing which constitutes; that which is necessary to the subsistence of anything; he that deputes another.

To CONSTITUTE, (kŏn'-stē-tūte) *v. a.* To give formal existence; to produce; to erect; to establish; to depute; to appoint another to an office.

CONSTITUTER, (kŏn'-stē-tū-tĕr) *n. s.* He that constitutes or appoints.

CONSTITUTION, (kŏn-stē-tū'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of constituting; enacting; deputing; state of being; corporeal frame; temper of body, as to health or disease; temper of mind; established form of government; system of laws and customs; a particular law; an established usage.

CONSTITUTIONAL, (kŏn-stē-tū'-shŭn-ăl) *a.* Bred in the constitution; radical; consistent with the civil constitution.

CONSTITUTIONALIST, (kŏn-stē-tū'-shŭn-ăl-ĭst) *n. s.* An adherent to a constitution.

CONSTITUTIONALLY, (kŏn-stē-tū'-shŭn-ăl-lē) *ad.* Legally.

CONSTITUTIONIST, (kŏn-stē-tū'-shŭn-ĭst) *n. s.* One zealous for the established constitution of the country.

CONSTITUTIVE, (kŏn'-stē-tū-tĭv) *a.* Elemental; essential; having the power to enact or establish.

To CONSTRAIN, (kŏn-strāne') *v. a.* To compel; to hinder by force; to necessitate; to confine; to press; to constringe; to tie; to bind; to imprison.

CONSTRAINABLE, (kŏn-strā'-nă-bl) *a.* Liable to constraint.

CONSTRAINER, (kŏn-strā'-nĕr) *n. s.* He that constrains.

CONSTRAINT, (kŏn-strānt') *n. s.* Compulsion; confinement.

CONSTRAINTIVE, (kŏn-strānt'-ĭv) *a.* Having the power of compelling.

To CONSTRICT, (kŏn-strĭkt') *v. a.* To bind; to cramp; to contract.

CONSTRICTION, (kŏn-strĭk'-shŭn) *n. s.* Contraction; compression.

CONSTRICTOR, (kŏn-strĭk'-tŭr) *n. s.* That which compresses or contracts.

To **CONSTRINGE**, (kŏn-strinje') *v. a.* To compress; to contract.

CONSTRINGENT, (kŏn-strin'-jĕnt) *a.* Binding or compressing.

To **CONSTRUCT**, (kŏn-strŭkt') *v. a.* To build; to conform; to compile; to constitute.

CONSTRUCTER, (kŏn-strŭk'-tĕr) *n. s.* He who forms or makes.

CONSTRUCTION, (kŏn-strŭk'-shŭn) *n. s.* Building; fabrication; the form of building; the putting together of words so as to convey a complete sense; the sense; the meaning. In mathematicks, The manner of describing a figure or problem; *Construction of Equations*, is the method of reducing a known equation into lines and figures, in order to a geometrical demonstration.

CONSTRUCTIONAL, (kŏn-strŭk'-shŭn-ăl) *a.* Respecting the meaning or interpretation.

CONSTRUCTIVE, (kŏn-strŭk'-tĭv) *a.* Tending to construct.

CONSTRUCTIVELY, (kŏn-strŭk'-tĭv-lĕ) *ad.* By construction.

CONSTRUCTURE, (kŏn-strŭk'-tŭre) *n. s.* Pile; edifice; fabrick.

To **CONSTRUE**, (kŏn'-strŭ) *v. a.* To range words in their natural order; to interpret; to explain.

To **CONSTUPRATE**, (kŏn'-stŭ-prăte) *v. a.* To violate; to debauch.

CONSTUPRATION, (kŏn-stŭ-prā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Violation; defilement.

To **CONSUBSIST**, (kŏn-sŭb-sĭst') *v. n.* To exist together.

CONSUBSTANTIAL, (kŏn-sŭb-stăn'-shăl) *a.* Having the same essence or subsistence; being of the same kind or nature.

CONSUBSTANTIALIST, (kŏn-sŭb-stăn'-shăl-ĭst) *n. s.* He who believes in consubstantiation.

CONSUBSTANTIALITY, (kŏn-sŭb-stăn-shē-ăl'-ē-tē) *n. s.* Existence of more than one, in the same substance; participation of the same nature.

To **CONSUBSTANTIATE**, (kŏn-sŭb-stăn'-shē-āte) *v. a.* To unite in one common substance or nature.

CONSUBSTANTIATE, (kŏn-sŭb-stăn'-shē-āte) *a.* United.

CONSUBSTANTIATION, (kŏn-sŭb-stăn-shē-ā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The union of the body of our Saviour with the sacramental element, according to the Lutherans.

CONSUL, (kŏn'-sŭl) *n. s.* The chief magistrate in the Roman republick; an officer commissioned in foreign parts to judge between the merchants of his nation, and protect their commerce.

CONSULAR, (kŏn'-sŭ-lăr) *a.* Relating to the consul.

CONSULATE, (kŏn'-sŭ-lăt) *n. s.* The state or office of consul.

CONSULSHIP, (kŏn'-sŭl-shĭp) *n. s.* The office of consul.

To **CONSULT**, (kŏn-sŭlt') *v. n.* To take counsel together.

To **CONSULT**, (kŏn-sŭlt') *v. a.* To ask advice of; to regard; to act with respect to; to plan; to contrive.

CONSULT, (kŏn'-sŭlt) *n. s.* The act of consulting; the effect of consulting; a council.

CONSULTATION, (kŏn-sŭl-tā'-shŭn) *n. s.* A consulting; secret deliberation; a council.

CONSULTER, (kŏn-sŭl'-tĕr) *n. s.* One that consults or asks counsel.

CONSUMABLE, (kŏn-sū'-mă-bl) *a.* Susceptible of destruction.

To **CONSUME**, (kŏn-sūme') *v. a.* To waste; to spend; to destroy.

To **CONSUME**, (kŏn-sūme') *v. n.* To waste away.

CONSUMER, (kŏn-sū'-mĕr) *n. s.* One that wastes or destroys.

To **CONSUMMATE**, (kŏn-sŭm'-māte) *v. a.* To complete; to perfect.

CONSUMMATE, (kŏn-sŭm'-māte) *a.* Complete; finished.

CONSUMMATELY, (kŏn-sŭm'-māte-lĕ) *ad.* Perfectly; completely.

CONSUMMATION, (kŏn-sŭm-mā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Completion; perfection; the end of the present system of things; death; end of life.

CONSUMPTION, (kŏn-sŭm'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of consuming; waste; the state of wasting or perishing; a waste of muscular flesh; a disease.

CONSUMPTIVE, (kŏn-sŭm'-tĭv) *a.* Destructive; wasting; diseased with a consumption.

CONSUMPTIVELY, (kŏn-sŭm'-tĭv-lĕ) *ad.* In a way tending to consumption.

CONSUMPTIVENESS, (kŏn-sŭm'-tĭv-nĕs) *n. s.* A tendency to a consumption.

To **CONTABULATE**, (kŏn-tăb'-ū-lāte) *v. a.* To floor with boards.

CONTABULATION, (kŏn-tăb-ū-lā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Boarding a floor.

CONTACT, (kŏn'-tăkt) *n. s.* Touch; close union.

CONTACTION, (kŏn-tăk'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of touching.

CONTAGION, (kŏn-tā'-jĕ-ŭn) *n. s.* The emission from body to body, by which diseases are communicated; infection; propagation of mischief or disease; pestilence.

CONTAGIOUS, (kŏn-tā'-jĕ-ŭs) *a.* Infectious.

CONTAGIOUSNESS, (kŏn-tā'-jĕ-ŭs-nĕs) *n. s.* The quality of being contagious.

To **CONTAIN**, (kŏn-tane') *v. a.* To hold as a vessel; to comprehend; to comprise, as a writing; to restrain; to withhold.

To **CONTAIN**, (kŏn-tane') *v. n.* To live in continence.

CONTAINABLE, (kŏn-tā'-nă-bl) *a.* Possible to be contained.

To **CONTAMINATE**, (kŏn-tăm'-ĕ-nate) *v. a.* To defile; to pollute; to corrupt by base mixture.

CONTAMINATE, (kŏn-tăm'-ĕ-nate) *a.* Corrupt; polluted.

CONTAMINATION, (kŏn-tăm-ĕ-nā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Pollution; defilement.
CONTECTION, (kŏn-tĕk'-shŭn) *n. s.* A covering.
To CONTEMN, (kŏn-tĕm') *v. a.* To despise; to slight.
CONTEMNER, (kŏn-tĕm'-nĕr) *n. s.* One that contemns; a scorner.
To CONTEMPER, (kŏn-tĕm'-pĕr) *v. a.* To moderate; to reduce to a lower degree.
CONTEMPERAMENT, (kŏn-tĕm'-pĕr-ă-ment) *n. s.* The degree of any quality.
To CONTEMPERATE, (kŏn-tĕm'-pĕr-āte) *v. a.* To moderate; to temper.
CONTEMPERATION, (kŏn-tĕm-pĕr-ā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of moderating; proportionate mixture; proportion.
To CONTEMPLATE, (kŏn-tĕm'-plāte) *v. a.* To consider with continued attention; to study.
To CONTEMPLATE, (kŏn-tĕm'-plāte) *v. n.* To muse.
CONTEMPLATION, (kŏn-tĕm-plā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Meditation; studious thought on any subject; holy meditation; the faculty of study, opposed to the power of action.
CONTEMPLATIVE, (kŏn-tĕm'-plă-tĭv) *a.* Addicted to thought or study; employed in study; having the power of meditation.
CONTEMPLATIVELY, (kŏn-tĕm'-plă-tĭv-lĕ) *ad.* Thoughtfully; attentively.
CONTEMPLATOR, (kŏn-tĕm'-plă-tŭr) *n. s.* One employed in study.
CONTEMPORARINESS, (kŏn-tĕm'-pŏ-rā-rĕ-nĕs) *n. s.* Existence at the same point of time.
CONTEMPORARY, (kŏn-tĕm'-pŏ-rā-rĕ) *a.* Living in the same age; born at the same time; existing at the same point of time.
CONTEMPORARY, (kŏn-tĕm'-pŏ-rā-rĕ) *n. s.* One who lives at the same time with another.
To CONTEMPORISE, (kŏn-tĕm-pŏ-rīze) *v. a.* To place in the same age.
CONTEMPT, (kŏn-tĕmt') *n. s.* Despising others; slight regard; scorn; the state of being despised; vileness. In law, Disobedience to the rules, orders, and process of a court.
CONTEMPTIBLE, (kŏn-tĕm'-tĕ-bl) *a.* Worthy of contempt; despised; scorned.
CONTEMPTIBLENESS, (kŏn-tĕm'-tĕ-bl-nĕs) *n. s.* Meanness; vileness; baseness.
CONTEMPTIBLY, (kŏn-tĕm'-tĕ-blĕ) *ad.* Meanly; deserving contempt.
CONTEMPTUOUS, (kŏn-tĕm'-tū-ŭs) *a.* Scornful; apt to despise; insolent.
CONTEMPTUOUSLY, (kŏn-tĕm'-tū-ŭs-lĕ) *ad.* In a scornful or despiteful manner.
CONTEMPTUOUSNESS, (kŏn-tĕm'-tū-ŭs-nĕs) *n. s.* Disposition to contempt.
To CONTEND, (kŏn-tĕnd') *v. n.* To strive; to struggle; to vie; to act in emulation.
To CONTEND, (kŏn-tĕnd') *v. a.* To dispute anything; to contest.
CONTENDENT, (kŏn-tĕn'-dĕnt) *n. s.* Antagonist; opponent.
CONTENDER, (kŏn-tĕn'-dĕr) *n. s.* Combatant; champion.
CONTENT, (kŏn-tĕnt') *a.* Satisfied so as not to repine or oppose.
To CONTENT, (kŏn-tĕnt') *v. a.* To satisfy so as to stop complaint; to appease without complete gratification; to please; to gratify.
CONTENT, (kŏn-tĕnt') *n. s.* Moderate happiness; satisfaction in a thing unexamined; that which is contained or included; capacity; that which is comprised in writing, as the *contents* of a book; a parliamentary expression for those who are in favour of the subject proposed.
CONTENTED, (kŏn-tĕn'-tĕd) *part. a.* Satisfied; not repining, or demanding more.
CONTENTEDLY (kŏn-tĕnt'-ĕd-lĕ) *ad.* In a quiet, easy, or satisfied manner.
CONTENTEDNESS, (kŏn-tĕnt'-ĕd-nĕs) *n. s.* State of satisfaction in any lot.
CONTENTFUL, (kŏn-tĕnt'-fŭl) *a.* Perfectly content.
CONTENTION, (kŏn-tĕn'-shŭn) *n. s.* Strife; debate; contest; emulation.
CONTENTIOUS, (kŏn-tĕn'-shŭs) *a.* Quarrelsome; given to debate.
CONTENTIOUSLY, (kŏn-tĕn'-shŭs-lĕ) *ad.* Perversely; quarrelsome.
CONTENTIOUSNESS, (kŏn-tĕn'-shŭs-nĕs) *n. s.* Proneness to contest; perverseness; quarrelsomeness.
CONTENTLY, (kŏn-tĕnt'-lĕ) *ad.* In a contented way.
CONTENTMENT, (kŏn-tĕnt'-mĕnt) *n. s.* Acquiescence without plenary satisfaction; gratification.
CONTERMINABLE, (kŏn-tĕr'-mĕ-nă-bl) *a.* Capable of the same bounds.
CONTERMINATE, (kŏn-tĕr'-mĕ-nāte) *a.* That which hath the same bounds.
CONTERMINOUS, (kŏn-tĕr'-mĕ-nŭs) *a.* Bordering upon.
CONTERRANEAN, (kŏn-tĕr-rā'-nĕ-ăn) } CONTERRANEOUS, (kŏn-tĕr-rā'-nĕ-ŭs) } *a.* Of the same earth or country.
To CONTEST, (kŏn-tĕst') *v. a.* To dispute; to litigate.
To CONTEST, (kŏn-tĕst') *v. n.* To strive; to contend; to vie; to emulate.
CONTEST, (kŏn'-tĕst) *n. s.* Dispute; difference.
CONTESTABLE, (kŏn-tĕs'-tă-bl) *a.* Disputable; controvertible.
CONTESTABLENESS, (kŏn-tĕs'-tă-bl-nĕs) Possibility of being contested.
CONTESTATION, (kŏn-tĕs-tā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of contesting; debate.
To CONTEX, (kŏn-tĕks') *v. a.* To weave together; to unite by interposition of parts.
CONTEXT, (kŏn-tĕkst') *n. s.* The general series of a discourse; the parts of the discourse that precede and follow the sentence quoted.
CONTEXT, (kŏn-tĕkst') *a.* Knit together; firm.
CONTEXTURE, (kŏn-tĕks'-tūre) *n. s.* The disposition of parts one amongst others; the system.
CONTIGNATION, (kŏn-tĭg-nā'-shŭn) *n. s.*

In architecture, A frame of beams joined together; the laying of rafters, or flooring.

CONTIGUITY, (kŏn-tē-gū'-ē-tē) *n. s.* Actual contact; nearness of situation.

CONTIGUOUS, (kŏn-tĭg'-ū-ŭs) *a.* Meeting so as to touch; bordering upon

CONTIGUOUSLY, (kŏn-tĭg'-ū-ŭs-lē) *ad.* Without any intervening spaces.

CONTIGUOUSNESS, (kŏn-tĭg'-ū-ŭs-nĕs) *n. s.* Close connection.

CONTINENCE, (kŏn'-tē-nĕnse) } *n. s.* Re-
CONTINENCY, (kŏn'-tē-nĕn-se) } straint; command of one's self; forbearance of lawful pleasure; chastity in general.

CONTINENT, (kŏn'-tē-nĕnt) *a.* Chaste; abstemious in lawful pleasures; restrained; moderate.

CONTINENT, (kŏn'-tē-nĕnt) *n. s.* Land not disjointed by the sea from other lands; that which contains anything.

CONTINENTAL, (kŏn-tē-nĕnt'-ăl) *a.* Relating to the continent; particularly the continent of Europe.

CONTINENTLY, (kŏn'-tē-nĕnt-lē) *ad.* Chastely.

To CONTINGE, (kŏn-tĭnje') *v. n.* To touch; to happen.

CONTINGENCE, (kŏn-tĭn'-jĕnse) } *n. s.*
CONTINGENCY, (kŏn-tĭn'-jĕn-se) } The quality of being fortuitous; accidental possibility; the act of reaching to, or touching.

CONTINGENT, (kŏn-tĭn'-jĕnt) *a.* Falling out by chance; dependent upon an uncertainty.

CONTINGENT, (kŏn-tĭn'-jĕnt) *n. s.* A thing in the hands of chance; a proportion that falls to any person upon a division.

CONTINGENTLY, (kŏn-tĭn'-jĕnt-lē) *ad.* Accidentally without any settled rule,

CONTINUAL, (kŏn-tĭn'-ū-ăl) *a.* Incessant. In law, A *continual* claim is made from time to time, within every year and day.

CONTINUALLY, (kŏn-tĭn'-ū-ăl-lē) *ad.* Without pause; without interruption; without ceasing.

CONTINUALNESS, (kŏn-tĭn'-ū-ăl-nĕs) *n. s.* Permanence.

CONTINUANCE, (kŏn-tĭn'-ū-ănse) *n. s.* Succession uninterrupted; permanence in state; abode in a place; duration; lastingness; perseverance; progression of time; continuity. In law, Prorogation, as, *continuance till the next assises*, i. e. putting off the trial.

To CONTINUATE, (kŏn-tĭn'-ū-āte) *v. a.* To join closely together.

CONTINUATE, (kŏn-tĭn'-ū-āte) *a.* Immediately united; uninterrupted.

CONTINUATELY, (kŏn-tĭn'-ū-āte-lē) *ad.* With continuity.

CONTINUATION, (kŏn-tĭn-ū-ā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Protraction, or succession uninterrupted.

CONTINUATIVE, (kŏn-tĭn'-ū-ā-tĭv) *n. s.* Having the quality of containing; permanent.

CONTINUATOR, (kŏn-tĭn-ū-ā'-tŭr) *n. s.* He that continues the series or succession.

To CONTINUE, (kŏn-tĭn'-ū) *v. n.* To remain in the same state, or place; to last; to be durable; to persevere.

To CONTINUE, (kŏn-tĭn'-ū) *v. a.* To protract; to repeat without interruption; to unite without a chasm or intervening substance.

CONTINUEDLY, (kŏn-tĭn'-ū-ĕd-lē) *ad.* Without interruption.

CONTINUER, (kŏn-tĭn'-ū-ĕr) *n. s.* One who continues.

CONTINUITY, (kŏn-tē-nū'-ē-tē) *n. s.* Connection uninterrupted; cohesion; that texture or cohesion of the parts of an animal body, the destruction of which is a solution of *continuity*.

CONTINUOUS, (kŏn-tĭn'-ū-ŭs) *a.* Joined together without the intervention of any space.

To CONTORT, (kŏn-tŏrt') *v. a.* To twist; to writhe.

CONTORTION, (kŏn-tŏr'-shŭn) *n. s.* Twist; wry motion.

CONTOUR, (kŏn-tōor') *n. s.* The outline; the line by which any figure is defined or terminated.

CONTRA, (kŏn'-trā) A Latin preposition used in composition, which signifies *against*.

CONTRABAND, (kŏn'-trā-bănd) *a.* Prohibited; illegal; applied to such goods as are forbidden by act of parliament to be imported or exported.

CONTRABAND, (kŏn'-trā-bănd) *n. s.* Illegal traffick.

CONTRABANDIST, (kŏn'-trā-bănd-ĭst) *n. s.* He who trafficks illegally.

To CONTRACT, (kŏn-trăkt') *v. a.* To draw into less compass; to lessen; to draw the parts of anything together; to make a bargain; to covenant or agree; to betroth; to affiance; to epitomise; to abridge.

To CONTRACT, (kŏn-trăkt') *v. n.* To shrink up; to bargain; to bind by promise of marriage.

CONTRACT, (kŏn'-trăkt) *n. s.* A covenant; a bargain; a compact; a writing in which the terms of a bargain are included.

CONTRACTEDLY, (kŏn-trăk'-tĕd-lē) *ad.* In a contracted manner.

CONTRACTEDNESS, (kŏn-trăk'-tĕd-nĕs) *n. s.* Contraction.

CONTRACTIBILITY, (kŏn-trăk-tē-bĭl'-ē-tē) *n. s.* Possibility of being contracted.

CONTRACTIBLE, (kŏn-trăk'-tē-bl) *a.* Capable of contraction.

CONTRACTIBLENESS, (kŏn-trăk'-tē-bl-nĕs) *n. s.* The quality of suffering contraction.

CONTRACTILE, (kŏn-trăk'-tĭl) *a.* Having the inherent power of contraction.

CONTRACTILITY, (kŏn-trăk-tĭl'-lē-tē) *n. s.* That power, inherent in some bodies, of contracting themselves into a smaller compass.

CONTRACTION, (kŏn-trăk'-shŭn) *n. s.* Contracting or shortening; shrinking or shrivelling; the state of being contracted, or drawn into a narrow compass; the reduction of two vowels or syllables to one;

an abbreviation by which several letters are expressed by one character, as, *and* by &.

CONTRACTOR, (kŏn-trăk'-tŭr) *n. s.* One of the parties to a contract or bargain.

To CONTRADICT, (kŏn-trȧ-dĭkt') *v. a.* To assert the contrary to what has been asserted; to be contrary to; to oppose.

CONTRADICTER, (kŏn-trȧ-dĭk'-tẽr) *n. s.* One that contradicts; an opposer.

CONTRADICTION, (kŏn-trȧ-dĭk'-shŭn) *n. s.* Verbal opposition; opposition; inconsistency with itself; incongruity in words or thoughts; contrariety in thought or effect.

CONTRADICTIONAL, (kŏn-trȧ-dĭk'-shŭn-ȧl) *a.* Inconsistent.

CONTRADICTIOUS, (kŏn-trȧ-dĭk'-shŭs) *a.* Filled with contradictions; inclined to contradict; opposite to.

CONTRADICTIOUSNESS, (kŏn-trȧ-dĭk'-shŭs-nẽs) *n. s.* The quality of being contradictious; inconsistency; contrariety to itself.

CONTRADICTORILY, (kŏn-trȧ-dĭk'-tŭr-ẽ-lẽ) *ad.* In a contradictory or inconsistent manner.

CONTRADICTORINESS, (kŏn-trȧ-dĭk'-tŭr-ẽ-nẽs) *n. s.* Opposition in the highest degree.

CONTRADICTORY, (kŏn-trȧ-dĭk'-tŭr-ẽ) *a.* Opposite to; inconsistent with.

CONTRADICTORY, (kŏn-trȧ-dĭk'-tŭr-ẽ) *n. s.* A proposition which opposes another in all its terms.

CONTRADISTINCT, (kŏn-trȧ-dĭs-tĭngkt') *a.* Distinguished by opposite qualities.

CONTRADISTINCTION, (kŏn-trȧ-dĭs-tĭngk'-shŭn) *n. s.* Distinction by opposite qualities.

CONTRADISTINCTIVE, (kŏn-trȧ-dĭs-tĭngk'-tĭv) *a.* Having a contradistinguishing power.

To CONTRADISTINGUISH, (kŏn-trȧ-dĭs-tĭng'-gwĭsh) *v. a.* To distinguish not simply by differential but by opposite qualities.

CONTRAINDICANT, (kŏn-trȧ-ĭn'-dẽ-kȧnt) *n. s.* A symptom forbidding the usual treatment of a disorder.

To CONTRAINDICATE, (kŏn-trȧ-ĭn'-dẽ-kȧte) *v. a.* To point out some peculiar symptom or method of cure, contrary to the general tenour of a malady.

CONTRAINDICATION, (kŏn-trȧ-ĭn-dẽ-kȧ'-shŭn) *n. s.* An indication or symptom, which forbids that to be done which the main scope of a disease points out at first.

CONTRAMURE, (kŏn-trȧ-mūre') *n. s.* An out wall built about the main wall of a city.

CONTRANITENCY, (kŏn-trȧ-nĭ'-tẽn-sẽ) *n. s.* Reaction; a resistency against pressure.

CONTRAPOSITION, (kŏn-trȧ-pŏ-zĭsh'-ŭn) *n. s.* A placing over against.

CONTRARIANT, (kŏn-trȧ'-rẽ-ȧnt) *a.* Inconsistent; opposite; repugnant.

CONTRARIES, (kŏn'-trȧ-rẽz) *a.* In logick, Propositions which destroy each other; things directly opposed to each other, as light and darkness.

CONTRARIETY, (kŏn-trȧ-rĭ'-ẽ-tẽ) *n. s.* Repugnance; opposition; inconsistency.

CONTRARILY, (kŏn-trȧ'-rẽ-lẽ) *ad.* In a manner contrary; in different directions.

CONTRARINESS, (kŏn-trȧ'-rẽ-nẽs) *n. s.* Contrariety.

CONTRARIOUS, (kŏn-trȧ'-rẽ-ŭs) *a.* Repugnant the one to the other.

CONTRARIOUSLY, (kŏn-trȧ'-rẽ-ŭs-lẽ) *ad.* Contrarily.

CONTRARIWISE, (kŏn'-trȧ-rẽ-wize) *ad.* Conversely; oppositely.

CONTRARY, (kŏn'-trȧ-rẽ) *ad.* Opposite; contradictory; inconsistent; adverse; in an opposite direction.

CONTRARY, (kŏn'-trȧ-rẽ) *n. s.* A thing of opposite qualities; a proposition contrary to some other. *On the contrary*, In opposition; on the other side. *To the contrary*, To a contrary purpose or direction.

CONTRAST, (kŏn-trȧst) *n. s.* Opposition and dissimilitude of figures, by which the one contributes to the visibility or effect of another.

To CONTRAST, (kŏn-trȧst') *v. a.* To place in opposition, so that one figure shews another to advantage; to shew another figure to advantage by its colour or situation.

CONTRATENOR, (kŏn'-trȧ-tẽn'-ŭr) *n. s.* In musick, The middle part; higher than the tenor, and below the treble. Commonly written countertenor.

CONTRAVALLATION, (kŏn-trȧ-vȧl-lȧ'-shŭn) *n. s.* The fortification thrown up round a city, to hinder the sallies of the garrison.

To CONTRAVENE, (kŏn-trȧ-vēne') *v. a.* To oppose; to baffle.

CONTRAVENTION, (kŏn-trȧ-vĕn'-shŭn) *n. s.* Opposition.

CONTRAVERSION, (kŏn-trȧ-vẽr'-shŭn) *n. s.* A turning to the opposite side.

CONTRECTATION, (kŏn-trẽk-tȧ'-shŭn) *n. s.* A touching or handling.

To CONTRIBUTE, (kŏn-trĭb'-ūte) *v. a.* To give to some common stock.

To CONTRIBUTE, (kŏn-trĭb'-ūte) *v. n.* To bear a part.

CONTRIBUTION, (kŏn-trẽ-bū'-shŭn) *n. s.* Promoting some design in conjunction; that which is given by several hands for some common purpose; that which is exacted by an army for its support in a foreign country.

CONTRIBUTIVE, (kŏn-trĭb'-ū-tĭv) *a.* Tending to promote any purpose in concurrence with other motives.

CONTRIBUTOR, (kŏn-trĭb'-ū-tŭr) *n. s.* One that bears part in some common design.

CONTRIBUTORY, (kŏn-trĭb'-ū-tŭr-ẽ) *a.* Contributing to, or promoting the same end.

To CONTRISTATE, (kŏn-trĭs-tȧte) *v. a.* To make sorrowful.

CONTRISTATION, (kŏn-trĭs-tȧ'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of making sad; heaviness of heart.

CONTRITE, (kŏn'-trite) *a.* Bruised; much worn; worn with sorrow; harassed with the sense of guilt; penitent.

CONTRITELY, (kŏn'-trīte-lē) *ad.* In a penitent manner.
CONTRITENESS, (kŏn'-trīte-nĕs) *n. s.* Contrition.
CONTRITION, (kŏn-trish'-ŭn) *n. s.* The act of grinding; penitence; sorrow for sin. In the strict sense, The sorrow which arises from the desire to please God, distinguished from *attrition*, or imperfect repentance produced by dread of hell.
CONTRIVABLE, (kŏn-trī'-vă-bl) *a.* Possible to be planned.
CONTRIVANCE, (kŏn-trī'-vănse) *n. s.* Contriving; the thing contrived; scheme; plan; a conceit; a plot; an artifice.
To CONTRIVE, (kŏn-trīve') *v. a.* To plan out; to excogitate.
To CONTRIVE, (kŏn-trīve') *v. n.* To form or design.
CONTRIVEMENT, (kŏn-trīve'-mĕnt) *n. s.* Invention.
CONTRIVER, (kŏn-trī'-vĕr) *n. s.* An inventor; a schemer.
CONTROL, (kŏn-trōll') *n. s.* A register or account kept by another officer, that each may be examined by the other; check; restraint; power; superintendence.
To CONTROL, (kŏn-trōll') *v. a.* To keep under check by a counter reckoning; to govern; to restrain; to overpower.
CONTROLLABLE, (kŏn-trōll'-ă-bl) *a.* Subject to control.
CONTROLLER, (kŏn-trōll'-ĕr) *n. s.* An overseer of office relating to publick accounts; a superintendent.
CONTROLLERSHIP, (kŏn-trōll'-ĕr-shĭp) *n. s.* The office of a controller.
CONTROLMENT, (kŏn-trōll'-mĕnt) *n. s.* Superintending or restraining; restraint.
CONTROVERSARY, (kŏn-trŏ-vĕr'-să-rē) *a.* Disputatious.
CONTROVERSIAL, (kŏn-trŏ-vĕr'-shăl) *a.* Disputatious.
CONTROVERSIALIST, (kŏn-trŏ-vĕr'-shăl-ĭst) *n. s.* One who is engaged in literary war; a disputant.
CONTROVERSER, } (kŏn-trŏ-vĕr'-sĕr) *n. s.*
CONTROVERSOR, } A disputant; a controvertist.
CONTROVERSY, (kŏn'-trŏ-vĕr-sē) *n. s.* Dispute; debate; commonly in writing.
To CONTROVERT, (kŏn'-trŏ-vĕrt) *v. a.* To debate; to dispute anything in writing.
CONTROVERTER, (kŏn-trŏ-vĕr'-tĕr) *n. s.* A disputant.
CONTROVERTIBLE, (kŏn-trŏ-vĕrt'-ē-bl) *a.* Disputable.
CONTROVERTIST, (kŏn'-trŏ-vĕr-tĭst) *n. s.* Disputant; a man engaged in literary wars.
CONTUMACIOUS, (kŏn-tū-mā'-shŭs) *a.* Obstinate; perverse; inflexible.
CONTUMACIOUSLY, (kŏn-tū-mā'-shŭs-lē) *ad.* Obstinately; inflexibly.
CONTUMACIOUSNESS, (kŏn-tū-mā'-shŭs-nĕs) *n. s.* Obstinacy; perverseness.
CONTUMACY, (kŏn'-tū-mă-sē) *n. s.* Obstinacy; perverseness; wilful disobedience to any lawful summons or judicial order.
CONTUMELIOUS, (kŏn-tū-mē'-lē-ŭs) *a.* Reproachful; rude; inclined to utter reproach or practise insults; productive of reproach; ignominious.
CONTUMELIOUSLY, (kŏn-tū-mē'-lē-ŭs-lē) *ad.* Reproachfully; rudely.
CONTUMELIOUSNESS, (kŏn-tū-mē-lē-ŭs-nĕs) *n. s.* Rudeness; reproach.
CONTUMELY, (kŏn'-tū-mē-lē) *n. s.* Rudeness; contemptuousness; bitterness of language; reproach.
To CONTUND, (kŏn-tŭnd') *v. a.* To bruise; to beat together.
To CONTUSE, (kŏn-tūze') *v. a.* To beat together; to bruise; to bruise the flesh without a breach of the continuity.
CONTUSION, (kŏn-tū'-zhŭn) *n. s.* Beating or bruising; the state of being beaten or bruised; a bruise.
CONVALESCENCE, (kŏn-vă-lĕs'-sĕnse) }
CONVALESCENCY, (kŏn-vă-lĕs'-sĕn-sē) } *n. s.* Renewal of health.
CONVALESCENT, (kŏn-vă-lĕs'-sĕnt) *a.* Recovering; returning to a state of health.
CONVENABLE, (kŏn-vē'-nă-bl) *a.* Capable of being convened.
To CONVENE, (kŏn-vēne') *v. n.* To come together; to associate; to assemble for any public purpose.
To CONVENE, (kŏn-vēne') *v. a.* To call together; to assemble; to summon judicially.
CONVENER, (kŏn-vē'-nĕr) *n. s.* One who assembles with others for business.
CONVENIENCE, (kŏn-vē'-nē-ĕnse) } *n. s.*
CONVENIENCY, (kŏn-vē'-nē-ĕn-sē) } Fitness; propriety; commodiousness; ease; cause of ease; accommodation; fitness of time or place.
CONVENIENT, (kŏn-vē'-nē-ĕnt) *a.* Fit; suitable; commodious.
CONVENIENTLY, (kŏn-vē'-nē-ĕnt-lē) *ad.* Commodiously; without difficulty; fitly.
CONVENT, (kŏn'-vĕnt) *n. s.* An assembly of religious persons; a body of monks or nuns; a religious house; an abbey; a monastery; a nunnery.
To CONVENT, (kŏn-vĕnt') *v. a.* To call before a judge.
To CONVENT, (kŏn-vĕnt') *v. n.* To meet; to concur.
CONVENTICLE, (kŏn-vĕn'-tē-kl) *n. s.* An assembly; a meeting; an assembly for scismatical worship.
CONVENTICLER, (kŏn-vĕn'-tē-klĕr) *n. s.* One that frequents private and unlawful assemblies.
CONVENTION, (kŏn-vĕn'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of coming together; an assembly; a contract for a time, previous to a definitive treaty.
CONVENTIONAL, (kŏn-vĕn'-shŭn-ăl) *a.* Stipulated; agreed on by compact.
CONVENTIONARY, (kŏn-vĕn'-shŭn-ă-rē) *a.* Acting upon contract.
CONVENTIONIST, (kŏn-vĕn'-shŭn-ĭst) *n. s.* One who makes a contract or bargain.
CONVENTUAL, (kŏn-vĕn'-tū-ăl) *a.* Belonging to a convent; monastick.

To CONVERGE, (kŏn-vẽrje') *v. n.* To tend to one point.

CONVERGENT, (kŏn-vẽr'-jent) } *a.* Tend-
CONVERGING, (kŏn-vẽr'-jing) } ing to one point.

CONVERGING *Series.* See SERIES.

CONVERSABLE, (kŏn-vẽr'-sȧ-bl) *a.* Qualified for conversation.

CONVERSABLENESS, (kŏn-vẽr'-sȧ-bl-nẽs) *n. s.* The quality of being a pleasing companion; fluency of talk.

CONVERSABLY, (kŏn-vẽr'-sȧ-blę) *ad.* In a conversable manner.

CONVERSANT, (kŏn'-ver-sȧnt) *a.* Acquainted with; having intercourse with; acquainted; relating to.

CONVERSATION, (kŏn-ver-sȧ'-shŭn) *n. s.* Familiar discourse; chat; easy talk; discourse upon any subject; intercourse; behaviour; practical habits.

CONVERSATIVE, (kŏn-vẽr'-sȧ-tiv) *a.* Relating to commerce with men; not contemplative.

CONVERSAZIONE, (kŏn-vẽr-sȧt-zę-ō'-nȧ) *n. s.* A meeting of company.

To CONVERSE, (kŏn-vẽrse') *v. n.* To hold intercourse with; to be acquainted with; to convey the thoughts reciprocally in talk; to discourse familiarly upon any subject; to have commerce with a different sex.

CONVERSE, (kŏn'-vẽrse) *n. s.* Conversation; acquaintance; familiarity.

CONVERSE, (kŏn'-vẽrse) *a.* In a manner opposite or reciprocal. In mathematicks, A proposition is converse of another, when, after drawing a conclusion from something first supposed, we return again by making a supposition of what had been before concluded, and draw as a conclusion what had before been a supposition.

CONVERSELY, (kŏn-vẽrse'-lę) *ad.* With change of order; reciprocally.

CONVERSION, (kŏn-vẽr'-shŭn) *n. s.* Change of one state into another; change from reprobation to grace, from a bad to a holy life; change from one religion to another; In logick, The interchange of terms in an argument; as, *no virtue is vice; no vice is virtue; Conversion of Equations*, in algebra, is the reducing of a fractional equation into an integral one.

CONVERSIVE, (kŏn-vẽr'-siv) *a.* Having a tendency to converse.

To CONVERT, (kŏn-vẽrt') *v. a.* To change one thing into another; to change from one religion to another; to turn from a bad to a good life; to turn towards any point; to apply to any use; to appropriate.

CONVERT, (kŏn'-vẽrt) *n. s.* A person converted from one opinion to another.

CONVERTER, (kŏn-vẽr'-tẽr) *n. s.* One that makes converts.

CONVERTIBILITY, (kŏn-vẽr-tę-bil'-ę-tę) *n. s.* The quality of being possible to be converted.

CONVERTIBLE, (kŏn-vẽr'-tę-bl) *a.* Susceptible of change; so much alike as that one may be used for the other.

CONVERTIBLY, (kŏn-vẽr'-tę-blę) *ad.* Reciprocally; with interchange of terms.

CONVEX, (kŏn'-veks) *a.* Rising in a circular form; opposite to concave.

CONVEX, (kŏn'-veks) *n. s.* A convex body.

CONVEXED, (kŏn-vekst') *part. a.* Formed convex.

CONVEXEDLY, (kŏn-vek'-sed-lę) *ad.* In a convex form.

CONVEXITY, (kŏn-veks'-ę-tę) *n. s.* Protuberance in a circular form.

CONVEXLY, (kŏn-veks'-lę) *ad.* In a convex form.

CONVEXNESS, (kŏn-veks'-nẽs) *n. s.* The The state of being convex.

CONVEXO-CONCAVE, (kŏn-veks'-ō-kŏn'-kȧve) *a.* Having the hollow on the inside, corresponding to the external protuberance.

To CONVEY, (kŏn-vȧ') *v. a.* To carry; to hand from one to another; to remove secretly; to transmit; to transfer; to deliver to another; to impart.

CONVEYANCE, (kŏn-vȧ'-ȧnse) *n. s.* The act of removing anything; the means by which anything is conveyed; transmission; act of transferring property; grant; a deed or instrument by which property is transferred.

CONVEYANCER, (kŏn-vȧ'-ȧn-sẽr) *n. s.* A lawyer who draws writings by which property is transferred.

CONVEYER, (kŏn-vȧ'-ẽr) *n. s.* One who carries or transmits; that by which anything is conveyed.

CONVICINITY, (kŏn-vi-sin'-ę-tę) *n. s.* Neighbourhood.

To CONVICT, (kŏn-vikt') *v. a.* To prove guilty; to detect in guilt; to confute; to shew by proof or evidence; to overpower; to surmount.

CONVICT, (kŏn'-vikt) *a.* Convicted.

CONVICT, (kŏn'-vikt) *n. s.* One found guilty.

CONVICTION, (kŏn-vik'-shŭn) *n. s.* Detection of guilt; the act of convincing; confutation; state of being convinced.

CONVICTIVE, (kŏn-vik'-tiv) *a.* Having the power of convincing.

To CONVINCE, (kŏn-vinse') *v. a.* To force any one to acknowledge a contested proposition; to prove guilty of; to overpower; to surmount.

CONVINCEMENT, (kŏn-vinse'-mẽnt) *n. s.* Conviction.

CONVINCER, (kŏn-vin'-sẽr) *n. s.* That which makes manifest.

CONVINCIBLE, (kŏn-vin'-sę-bl) *a.* Capable of conviction; capable of being disproved.

CONVINCINGLY, (kŏn-vin'-sing-lę) *ad.* In such a manner as to leave no room for doubt.

CONVINCINGNESS, (kŏn-vin'-sing-nẽs) *n. s.* The power of convincing.

CONVIVAL, (kŏn-vi'-vȧl) } *a.* Relating
CONVIVIAL, (kŏn-viv'-yȧl) } to an entertainment; festal; social.

CONUNDRUM, (kŏn-nŭn'-drŭm) *n. s.* A low jest; a quibble.

To CONVOCATE, (kŏn'-vŏ-kāte) *v. a.* To call together.

CONVOCATION, (kŏn-vŏ-kā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Calling to an assembly; an assembly; an assembly of the clergy for consultation upon matters ecclesiastical; a distinct academical assembly, in which the general business of the university is transacted.

To CONVOKE, (kŏn-vōke') *v. a.* To call together.

To CONVOLVE, (kŏn-vŏlv') *v. a.* To roll together.

CONVOLUTED, (kŏn-vŏ-lū'-tĕd) *part.* Twisted; rolled upon itself.

CONVOLUTION, (kŏn-vŏ-lū'-shŭn) *n. s.* Rolling anything upon itself; rolling together.

To CONVOY, (kŏn-vŏe') *v. a.* To accompany by land or sea for the sake of defence

CONVOY, (kŏn'-vŏe) *n. s.* Force attending on the road by way of defence; the act of attending as a defence; conveyance.

CONVOLVULUS, (kŏn-vŏl'-vū-lŭs) *n. s.* A genus of plants; bind-weed.

CONUSANCE, (kŏn'-ū-sănse) *n. s.* Cognizance; notice; knowledge.

CONUSANT, (kŏn'-ū-sănt) *a.* Cognizant; knowing.

To CONVULSE, (kŏn-vŭlse) *v. a.* To give an irregular and involuntary motion to the parts of any body.

CONVULSION, (kŏn-vŭl'-shŭn) *n. s.* Tumult; disturbance. In medicine, An involuntary contraction of the fibres and muscles, whereby the body and limbs are preternaturally distorted.

CONVULSIVE, (kŏn-vŭl'-sĭv) *a.* Tending to produce involuntary motion.

CONVULSIVELY, (kŏn-vŭl'-sĭv-lē) *ad.* In an agitated or tumultuous manner.

CONY, (kŭn'-nē) *n. s.* A rabbit; a simpleton.

CONY-BOROUGH, (kŭn'-nē-bŭr-ō) *n. s.* A place where rabbits make their holes in the ground.

To COO, (kōō) *v. n.* To cry as a dove or pigeon.

COOING, (kōō'-ĭng) *n. s.* Invitation, as the note of the dove.

COOK, (kŏŏk) *n. s.* One whose profession is to dress and prepare victuals.

COOK-MAID, (kŏŏk'-māde) *n. s.* A maid that dresses provisions.

COOK-ROOM, (kŏŏk'-rōōm) *n. s.* The kitchen of a ship.

To COOK, (kŏŏk) *v. a.* To prepare victuals; to prepare for any purpose.

COOKERY, (kŏŏk'-ĕr-ē) *n. s.* The art of dressing victuals.

COOL, (kōōl) *a.* Approaching to cold; temperate; not zealous; not ardent.

COOL, (kōōl) *n. s.* Freedom from heat.

To COOL, (kōōl) *v. a.* To make cool; to allay heat, to quiet passion.

To COOL, (kōōl) *v. n.* To grow less hot; to grow less warm.

COOLER, (kōōl'-ĕr) *n. s.* That which has the power of cooling the body; a vessel in which anything is made cool.

COOLISH (kōōl'-ĭsh) *a.* Approaching to cold.

COOLLY, (kōōl'-lē) *ad.* Without heat, or sharp cold; without passion.

COOLNESS, (kōōl'-nĕs) *n. s.* Gentle cold; Want of affection; disinclination; freedom from passion.

COOM, (kōōm) *n. s.* Soot that gathers over an oven's mouth.

COOMB, } (kōōm) *n. s.* A measure of corn
COMB, } containing four bushels.

COOP, (kōōp) *n. s.* A barrel for the preservation of liquids; a cage; a pen for animals.

To COOP, (kōōp) *v. a.* To shut up in a narrow compass; to confine; to cage.

COOPEE, (kōō-pēē') *n. s.* A motion in dancing.

COOPER, (kōō'-pĕr) *n. s.* One that makes coops or barrels.

COOPERAGE, (kōō'-pĕr-āje) *n. s.* The work of a cooper; the price paid for cooper's work; the place where a cooper works.

To CO-OPERATE, (kŏ-ŏp'-ĕr-āte) *v. n.* To labour jointly with another to the same end; to concur in the same effect.

CO-OPERATION, (kŏ-ŏp-ĕr-ā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Contributing to the same end.

CO-OPERATIVE, (kŏ-ŏp'-ĕr-ā-tĭv) *a.* Promoting the same end.

CO-OPERATOR, (kŏ-ŏp'-ĕr-ā-tŭr) *n. s.* He that promotes the same end with others.

CO-OPTATION, (kŏ-ŏp-tā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Adoption; assumption; union in choice.

CO-ORDINATE, (kŏ-ŏr'-dē-nāte) *a.* Holding the same rank; not being subordinate,

CO-ORDINATELY, (kŏ-ŏr'-dē-nāte-lē) *ad.* In the same rank.

CO-ORDINATENESS, (kŏ-ŏr'-dē-nāte-nĕs) *n. s.* The state of being co-ordinate.

CO-ORDINATES, (kŏ-ŏr'-dē-nāte) *n. s.* In mathematicks, The abscise and ordinates when taken in connection.

CO-ORDINATION, (kŏ-ŏr-dē-nā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The state of holding the same rank.

COOT, (kōōt) *n. s.* A small black water-fowl, in fens and marshes.

COPAL, (kŏ'-păl) *n. s.* A Mexican gum.

COPARCENARY, (kŏ-pär'-sē-nā-rē) *n. s.* Joint succession to any inheritance.

COPARCENER, (kŏ-pär'-sē-nĕr) *n. s.* Such as have equal portion in the inheritance of their ancestor.

COPARCENY, (kŏ-pär'-sē-nē) *n. s.* An equal share of coparceners.

COPARTMENT, (kŏ-pärt'-mĕnt) *n. s.* Compartment.

COPARTNER, (kŏ-pärt'-nĕr) *n. s.* One that has a share in some common stock or affair; one equally concerned.

COPARTNERSHIP, (kŏ-pärt'-nĕr-shĭp) *n. s.* The state of bearing an equal part, or possessing an equal share.

COPAYVA, (kŏ-pā'-vā) *n. s.* A gum which distils from a tree in Brazil.

COPE, (kōpe) *n. s.* Anything with which the head is covered; a sacerdotal vestment worn in sacred ministration; anything spread over the head, as the concave of the skies; any archwork over a door.

To COPE, (kōpe) *v. a.* To cover, as with a cope; to contend with; to oppose; to reward; to give in return.

To COPE, (kōpe) *v. n.* To contend; to struggle; to encounter.

COPERNICAN, (kō-pĕr'-nē-kăn) *a.* Relating to the system of Copernicus.

COPIER, (kŏp'-pē-ĕr) *n. s.* One that copies; a transcriber; one that imitates; a plagiary.

COPING, (kō'-pĭng) *n. s.* The upper tire of masonry which covers the wall.

COPIOUS, (kō'-pē ŭs) *a.* Plentiful; abundant; abounding in words or images; not barren; not concise.

COPIOUSLY, (kō'-pē-ŭs-lē) *ad.* Plentifully; at large; diffusedly.

COPIOUSNESS, (kō'-pē-ŭs-nĕs) *n. s.* Plenty; abundance; diffusion; exuberance of style.

COPPED, (kŏp'-pĕd) *a.* Rising to a top or head.

COPPEL, (kŏp'-pĕl) *n. s.* An instrument used in chemistry to try and purify gold and silver.

COPPER, (kŏp'-pĕr) *n. s.* One of the six primitive metals.

COPPER, (kŏp'-pĕr) *n. s.* A vessel made of copper, commonly used for a boiler, larger than a moveable pot.

COPPER-PLATE, (kŏp'-pĕr-plāte) *n. s.* A plate on which pictures are engraven.

COPPERAS, (kŏp'-pĕr-ăs) *n. s.* A name given to green, blue, and white vitriol.

COPPERED, (kŏp'-pĕrd) *a.* Applied to vessels having their bottoms sheathed with plates of copper, to preserve the planks from worms, &c.

COPPERSMITH, (kŏp'-pĕr-smĭth) *n. s.* One that manufactures copper.

COPPERY, (kŏp'-pĕr-ē) *a.* Containing, or having the nature of copper.

COPPICE, (kŏp'-pĭs, or kōps) *n. s.* Low woods cut at stated times for fuel.

COPPING. See COPING.

COPPLE-DUST, (kŏp-pl-dŭst) *n. s.* Powder used in purifying metals.

COPPLED, (kŏp'-pld) *a.* Rising in a conick form; rising to a point.

COPSE, (kŏps) *n. s.* Low wood cut at a certain growth for fuel; a place overgrown with short wood.

COPTICK, (kŏp'-tĭk) *n. s.* The language of the Copts; the ancient Egyptian language.

COPULA, (kŏp'-ū-lă) *n. s.* In logick, The word which unites the subject and predicate of a proposition; as, books *are* dear. In anatomy, A ligament.

To COPULATE, (kŏp'-ū-lāte) *v. a.* To unite; to conjoin.

To COPULATE, (kŏp'-ū-lāte) *v. n.* To come together as different sexes.

COPULATE, (kŏp'-ū-lāte) *a.* Joined.

COPULATION, (kŏp-ū-lā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The congress or embrace of the two sexes; any conjunction.

COPULATIVE, (kŏp'-ū-lā-tĭv) *a.* Tending to connect or unite. In grammar, A term applied to conjunctions which join the sense as well as the words; as, *and, also.*

COPY, (kŏp'-pē) *n. s.* A transcript from the original; an individual book; the autograph, or original, after which the compositor sets his type; a picture drawn from another picture. *Copy of Court Roll*; see COPYHOLD.

COPY-BOOK, (kŏp'-pē-bŏŏk) *n. s.* A book in which copies are written for learners to imitate.

COPYHOLD, (kŏp'-pē-hōld) *n. s.* A tenure, for which the tenant hath nothing to shew but the copy of the rolls made by the steward of his lord's court.

COPY-RIGHT, (kŏp'-pē-rīte) *n. s.* The property which an author, or his assignee, has in a literary work.

To COPY, (kŏp'-pē) *v. a.* To transcribe; to write after an original; to imitate.

To COPY, (kŏp'-pē) *v. n.* To imitate.

COPYER, (kŏp'-pē-ĕr) *n. s.* One who copies.

COPYIST, (kŏp'-pē-ĭst) *n. s.* A transcriber; an imitator.

To COQUET, (kō-kĕt') *v. a.* To treat with an appearance of amorous tenderness.

To COQUET, (kō-kĕt') *v. n.* To act the lover; to entice by blandishments.

COQUETRY, (kō-kĕt'-rē) *n. s.* Affectation of amorous advances; desire of attracting notice.

COQUETTE, (kō-kĕt') *n. s.* A gay airy girl; a woman who endeavours to attract notice.

COQUETTISH, (kō-kĕt'-ĭsh) *a.* Having the manners of a coquette.

CORACLE, (kŏr'-ă-kl) *n. s.* A boat used by fishers; made by drawing leather or oiled cloth upon a frame of wicker work.

CORAL, (kŏr'-ăl) *n. s.* A hard, brittle, calcareous substance, growing in the sea like a plant, and inhabited by the Isis, a genus of animals.

CORALLINE, (kŏr'-ăl-ĭn) *a.* Consisting of coral.

CORALLINE, (kŏr'-ăl-ĭn) *n. s.* A sea-plant used in medicine.

CORALLOID, (kŏr'-ăl-lŏid) } *a.* Re-
CORALLOIDAL, (kŏr-ăl-lŏid'-ăl) } sembling coral.

CORB, (kŏrb) *n. s.* An ornament in building.

CORBAN, (kŏr'-băn) *n. s.* An alms-basket; a gift; an alms.

CORBEILS, (kŏr'-bĕlz) *n. s.* Large baskets used in fortification, filled with earth.

CORBEL, (kŏr'-bĕl) *n. s.* In architecture, The representation of a basket, sometimes placed on the heads of the caryatides; a short piece of timber or stone sticking out a few inches from a wall and supporting the battlements; a niche left in walls for figures.

CORBY, (kȯr'-bē) *n. s.* A raven.

CORD, (kȯrd) *n. s.* A rope; a string composed of several strands or twists; a quantity of wood for fuel, supposed to be measured with a cord.

To CORD, (kȯrd) *v. a.* To fasten with cords.

CORDAGE, (kȯr'-dāje) *n. s.* A quantity of cords; the ropes of a ship.

CORDED, (kȯr'-dĕd) *a.* Made of ropes; bound with a cord.

CORDELIER, (kȯr-dē-lēer') *n. s.* A Franciscan friar; so named from the cord which serves him for a cincture.

CORDIAL, (kȯr'-dē-ăl) *n. s.* A medicine that increases the force of the heart; any medicine that increases strength; anything that comforts and exhilarates.

CORDIAL, (kȯr'-dē-ăl) *a.* Reviving; invigorating; sincere; hearty.

CORDIALITY, (kȯr-dē-ăl'-ĕ-tē) *n. s* Relation to the heart; warmth of manner; sincerity.

CORDIALLY, (kȯr'-dē-ăl-lē) *ad.* Sincerely; heartily.

CORDIALNESS, (kȯr'-dē-ăl-nĕs) *n. s.* Heartiness.

CORDON, (kȯr'-dŏn) *n. s.* In fortification, A row of stones jutting out before the rampart; a band; a wreath; the ribbon of an order of knighthood.

CORDOVAN, (kȯr'-dō-văn) *n. s.* Cordovan leather, from Cordova, in Spain; Spanish leather.

CORDWAINER, (kȯrd'-wā-nĕr, or kȯr-dē-nĕr) *n. s.* A shoemaker.

CORE, (kȯre) *n. s.* The heart; the inner part of any thing; the inner part of a fruit which contains the kernels.

COREGENT, (kō-rē'-jĕnt) *n. s.* A joint regent or governour.

CORELATIVE, *a.* See CORRELATIVE.

CORIACEOUS, (kō-rē-ā'-shŭs) *a.* Consisting of leather; of a substance resembling leather.

CORIANDER, (kō-rē-ăn'-dĕr) *n. s.* A plant.

CORINTHIAN *Order*, (kō-rĭn'-*thē*-ăn) *s.* The third and noblest of five orders of architecture.

CORK, (kȯrk) *n. s.* A glandiferous tree, the bark of which is used for stopples; a piece of cork cut for the stopple of a bottle or barrel.

To CORK, (kȯrk) *v. a.* To stop with corks.

CORKING-PIN, (kȯr'-kĭng-pĭn) *n. s.* A pin of the largest size.

CORKY, (kȯr'-kē) *a.* Consisting of, or resembling cork.

CORMORANT, (kȯr'-mō-rănt) *n. s.* Vulgarly used for COVORANT, which see.

CORN, (kȯrn) *n. s.* The grain of wheat, barley, rice, &c.; any minute particle; an excrescence on the feet, hard and painful.

To CORN, (kȯrn) *v. a.* To salt; to sprinkle with salt; to granulate.

CORN-FIELD, (kȯrn'-fēēld) *n. s.* A field where corn is growing.

CORN-FLOOR, (kȯrn'-flȯre) *n. s.* The floor where corn is stored.

CORN-LAND, (kȯrn'-lănd) *n. s.* Land appropriated to the production of grain.

CORN-LOFT, (kȯrn'-lȯft) *n. s.* Granary.

CORN-MILL, (kȯrn'-mĭl) *n. s.* A mill to grind corn.

CORN-PIPE, (kȯrn'-pīpe) *n. s.* A pipe made by slitting the joint of a green stalk of corn.

CORNAGE, (kȯrn'-āje) *n. s.* A tenure which obliges the landholder to give notice of an invasion by blowing a horn.

CORNCHANDLER, (kȯrn'-tshănd-lĕr) *n. s.* One that retails corn.

CORNCUTTER, (kȯrn'-kŭt-tĕr) *n. s.* A man whose profession is to extirpate corns from the foot.

CORNEA, (kȯr'-nē-ă) *n. s.* The horny coat of the eye.

CORNEL, (kȯr'-nĕl)
CORNELIAN-TREE, (kȯr-nē'-lē-ăn-tree) } *n. s.* A tree bearing the fruit commonly called the cornel or cornelian cherry.

CORNELIAN-STONE. See CARNELIAN.

CORNEOUS, (kȯr'-nē-ŭs) *a.* Horny.

CORNER, (kȯr'-nĕr) *n. s.* An angle; a secret or remote place; the extremities; the utmost limit.

CORNER-STONE, (kȯr'-nĕr-stȯne) *n. s.* The stone that unites the two walls at the corner; the principal stone.

CORNERED, (kȯr'-nĕrd) *a.* Having angles or corners.

CORNERWISE, (kȯr'-nĕr-wīze) *ad.* Diagonally; with the corner in front.

CORNET, (kȯr'-nĕt) *n. s.* A musical instrument blown with the mouth: the officer that bears the standard of a cavalry troop; *Cornet of a Horse*, is the lowest part of his pastern that runs round the coffin; a scarf anciently worn by doctors; a head-dress; *A Cornet of Paper*, is a cap of paper, made by retailers for small wares.

CORNETCY, (kȯr'-nĕt-sē) *n. s.* The commission of a cornet.

CORNICE, (kȯr'-nĭs) *n. s.* The highest projection of a wall or column.

CORNICE *Ring*, (kȯr'-nĭs) *n. s.* In gunnery, The next ring from the muzzle backwards.

CORNICLE, (kȯr'-nĭk-kl) *n. s.* A little horn.

CORNICULATE, (kȯr-nĭk'-ū-lāte) *a.* Horned. In botany, Such plants as produce many distinct and horned pods.

CORNIGEROUS, (kȯr-nĭdje'-ē-rŭs) *a.* Horned; having horns.

CORNING-HOUSE, (kȯr'-nĭng-hȯuse) *n. s.* The place where gunpowder is granulated.

CORNISH, (kȯr-nĭsh) *a.* Relating to the people, language, or manners of the Cornish.

CORNUCOPIÆ, (kȯr-nū-kō'-pē-ē) *n. s.* The horn of plenty.

To CORNUTE, (kȯr-nūte') *v. a.* To bestow horns; to cuckold.

CORNUTED, (kȯr-nū'-tĕd) *a.* Grafted with horns; cuckolded.

CORNUTO, (kȯr-nū'-tō) *n. s.* A cuckold.

CORNUTOR, (kȯr-nū'-tŭr) *n. s.* A cuckold maker.

CORNY, (kȯr'-nē) *a.* Strong or hard like horn; producing grain or corn; containing corn.

COROLLARY, (kȯr'-ō-lăr-ē) *n. s.* The conclusion; surplus.

CORONA, (kȯr-ō'-nă) *n. s.* A large flat member of the cornice, which crowns the entablature.

CORONAL, (kȯr'-ō-năl) *n. s.* A crown; a garland.

CORONAL, (kȯr-ō'-năl) *a.* Belonging to the top of the head.

CORONARY, (kȯr'-ō-năr-ē) *a.* Relating to a crown.

CORONATION, (kȯr-ō-nā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act or solemnity of crowning a king; the pomp or assembly present at a coronation.

CORONER, (kȯr'-ō-nẽr) *n. s.* An officer whose duty is to enquire, on the part of the king, how any violent death was occasioned; for which purpose a jury is impannelled.

CORONET, (kȯr'-ō-nẽt) *n. s.* An inferior crown worn by the nobility; an ornamental head-dress.

CORPORAL, (kȯr'-pō-răl) *n. s.* The lowest officer of the infantry.

CORPORAL *of a Ship*, (kȯr'-pō-răl) *n. s.* An officer that hath the charge of setting the watches and sentries.

CORPORAL, (kȯr'-pō-răl) *a.* Relating to the body; material; not spiritual; relating to an oath so called.

CORPORALE, (kȯr-pō-rā'-lē) *n. s.* The fine linen wherein the sacrament is put.

CORPORALITY, (kȯr-pō-răl'-ē-tē) *n. s.* The quality of being embodied; corporation; confraternity.

CORPORALLY, (kȯr'-pō-răl-lē) *ad.* Bodily.

CORPORATE, (kȯr'-pō-rāte) *a.* United in a body or community; enabled to act in legal processes as an individual; general; united.

To CORPORATE, (kȯr'-pō-rāte) *v. n.* To unite.

CORPORATELY, (kȯr'-pō-rāte-lē) *ad.* In a corporate capacity.

CORPORATENESS, (kȯr'-pō-rāte-nẽs) *n. s.* The state of a body corporate.

CORPORATION, (kȯr-pō-rā'-shŭn) *n. s.* A body politick, authorized by the king's charter to have a common seal, one head officer or more, and members, able, by their common consent, to grant, or receive, in law, anything within the compass of their charter.

CORPORATURE, (kȯr'-pō-rā-tūre) *n. s.* The state of being embodied.

CORPOREAL, (kȯr-pō'-rē-ăl) *a.* Having a body; not spiritual.

CORPOREALIST, (kȯr-pō'-rē-ăl-ist) *n. s.* One who denies spiritual substances.

CORPOREALLY, (kȯr-pō'-rē-ăl-lē) *ad.* In a material or bodily manner.

CORPOREITY, (kȯr-pō-rē'-ē-tē) *n. s.* Materiality.

CORPOREOUS, (kȯr-pō'-rē-ŭs) *a.* Bodily; having a body.

CORPORIFICATION, (kȯr-pȯr-rē-fē-kā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of giving body or palpability.

To CORPORIFY, (kȯr-pȯr-rē-fī) *v. a.* To embody.

CORPS, (kȯre) *n. s.* Plural (kȯrz) A body of forces.

CORPSE, (kȯrps, or kȯrse) *n. s.* A body; a dead body; a carcass.

CORPULENCE, (kȯr'-pū-lense) } *n. s.*
CORPULENCY, (kȯr'-pū-lēn-sē) } Bulkiness of body; spissitude; grossness of matter.

CORPULENT, (kȯr'-pū-lent) *a.* Fleshy; bulky.

CORPUSCLE, (kȯr'-pŭs-sl) *n. s.* A small body; a particle of matter.

CORPUSCULAR, or CORPUSCULARIAN, (kȯr-pŭs'-kū-lăr, kȯr-pŭs-kū-lā'-rē-ăn) *a.* Relating to bodies; comprising bodies.

CORRADIATION, (kȯr-rā-dē-ā'-shŭn) *n. s.* A conjunction of rays in one point.

To CORRECT, (kȯr-rekt') *v. a.* To amend; to take away faults; to obviate the qualities of one ingredient by another; to punish; to chastise.

CORRECT (kȯr-rekt') *a.* Free from faults.

CORRECTION, (kȯr-rek'-shŭn) *n. s.* Punishment; discipline; alteration to a better state; amendment; that which is substituted in the place of anything wrong; reprehension; animadversion; abatement of noxious qualities, by the addition of something contrary.

CORRECTIVE, (kȯr-rek'-tiv) *a.* Having the power to obviate any bad qualities.

CORRECTIVE, (kȯr-rek'-tiv) *n. s.* That which has the power of altering or obviating anything amiss; limitation; restriction.

CORRECTLY, (kȯr-rekt'-lē) *ad.* Accurately; without faults.

CORRECTNESS, (kȯr-rekt'-nes) *n. s.* Accuracy.

CORRECTOR, (kȯr-rek'-tŭr) *n. s.* He that amends; he that revises anything to free it from faults. In medicine, Such an ingredient as guards against or abates the force of another.

CORREGIDOR, (kȯr-rĕd'-jē-dȯr) *n. s.* A Spanish magistrate.

To CORRELATE, (kȯr-rē-lāte') *v. n.* To have a reciprocal relation, as father and son.

CORRELATIVE, (kȯr-rel-ā-tiv) *a.* Having a reciprocal relation.

CORRELLATIVE, (kȯr-rel'-ā-tiv) *n. s.* That which has a reciprocal relation.

CORRELATIVENESS, (kȯr-rel'-ā-tiv-nes) *n. s.* The state of being correlative.

To CORRESPOND, (kȯr-rē-spȯnd') *v. n.* To suit; to answer; to keep up commerce by alternate letters.

CORRESPONDENCE, or CORRESPONDENCY, (kȯr-rē-spȯn-dense, kȯr-rē-spȯn'-dēn-sē) *n. s.* Relation; reciprocal adaptation of one thing to another; epistolary intercourse; reciprocal intelligence; friendship.

CORRESPONDENT, (kŏr-rĕ-spŏn'-dĕnt) *a.* Suitable; adapted.

CORRESPONDENT, (kŏr-rĕ-spŏn'-dĕnt) *n. s.* One with whom commerce is kept up by letters.

CORRESPONDENTLY, (kŏ-rĕ-spŏn'-dĕnt-lĕ) *ad.* In an according manner.

CORRESPONSIVE, (kŏr-rĕ-spŏn'-sĭv) *a.* Answerable.

CORRIDOR, (kŏr'-rĕ-dŏre) *n. s.* The covert way lying round the whole compass of the fortifications of a place; a gallery or long aisle round about a building.

CORRIGIBLE, (kŏr'-rĕ-jĕ-bl) *a.* Capable of being amended; deserving of punishment; corrective.

CORRIVAL, (kŏr-rī'-văl) *n. s.* Rival; competitor.

CORRIVAL, (kŏr-rī'-văl) *a.* Contending.

To CORRIVAL, (kŏr-rī'-văl) *v. n.* To vie with.

CORRIVALRY, (kŏr-rī'-văl-rĕ) *n. s.* Competition.

CORRIVALSHIP, (kŏr-rī'-văl-shĭp) *n. s.* Opposition; rivalry.

To CORRIVATE, (kŏr-rī'-vāte) *v. a.* To draw water out of several streams into one.

CORRIVATION, (kŏr-rĕ-vā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The running of waters together into one stream.

CORROBORANT, (kŏr-rŏb'-ō-rănt) *a.* Strengthening.

To CORROBORATE, (kŏr-rŏb'-ō-rāte) *v. a.* To confirm; to establish; to strengthen.

CORROBORATE, (kŏr-rŏb'-ō-rāte) *a.* Strengthened; confirmed.

CORROBORATION, (kŏr-rŏb-ō-rā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of strengthening or confirming.

CORROBORATIVE, (kŏr-rŏb'-ō-rā-tĭv) *n. s.* That which increases strength.

CORROBORATIVE, (kŏr-rŏb'-ō-rā-tĭv) *a.* Having the power of confirming or establishing.

To CORRODE, (kŏr-rōde') *v. a.* To cut away by degrees; to prey upon; to consume.

CORRODENT, (kŏr-rō'-dĕnt) *a.* Having the power of wasting anything away.

CORRODENT, (kŏr-rō'-dĕnt) *n. s.* That which eats away.

To CORRODIATE, (kŏr-rō'-dē-āte) *v. a.* To eat away by degrees.

CORRODIBILITY, (kŏr-rō-dē-bĭl'-ĕ-tē) *n. s.* The quality of being corrodible.

CORRODIBLE, (kŏr-rō'-dē-bl) *a.* Capable of being consumed.

CORROSIBLE, *a.* See CORRODIBLE.

CORROSIBLENESS, (kŏr-rō'-sē-bl-nĕs) *n. s.* Susceptibility of corrosion.

CORROSION, (kŏr-rō'-zhŭn) *n. s.* The state of being eaten or worn away by degrees.

CORROSIVE, (kŏr-rō'-sĭv) *a.* Having the power of consuming or wearing away; having the quality to fret or vex.

CORROSIVE, (kŏr-rō'-sĭv) *n. s.* That which has the quality of wasting away anything.

CORROSIVELY, (kŏr-rō'-sĭv-lĕ) *ad.* Like a corrosive; with the power of corrosion.

CORROSIVENESS, (kŏr-rō'-sĭv-nĕs) *n. s.* The quality of corroding, acrimony.

CORRUGANT, (kŏr'-rŭ-gănt) *a.* Having the power of contracting into wrinkles.

To CORRUGATE, (kŏr'-rŭ-gāte) *v. a.* To wrinkle or purse up; to knit, as the brows.

CORRUGATE, (kŏr'-rŭ-gāte) *a.* Contracted.

CORRUGATION, (kŏr-rŭ-gā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Contraction into wrinkles.

To CORRUPT, (kŏr-rŭpt') *v. a.* To turn from a sound to a putrescent state; to deprave; to destroy integrity; to bribe.

To CORRUPT, (kŏr-rŭpt') *v. n.* To become putrid; to lose purity.

CORRUPT, (kŏr-rŭpt') *a.* Spoiled; tainted; unsound; putrid; vitious; without integrity.

CORRUPTER, (kŏr-rŭp'-tĕr) *n. s.* He that taints or vitiates.

CORRUPTIBILITY, (kŏr-rŭp-tē-bĭl'-ĕ-tē) *n. s.* Possibility to be corrupted.

CORRUPTIBLE, (kŏr-rŭp'-tē-bl) *a.* Susceptible of destruction by natural decay; susceptible of external depravation.

CORRUPTIBLENESS, (kŏr-rŭp'-tē-bl-nĕs) *n. s.* Susceptibility of corruption.

CORRUPTIBLY, (kŏr-rŭp'-tē-blē) *ad.* In a corrupt manner.

CORRUPTION, (kŏr-rŭp'-shŭn) *n. s.* The principle by which bodies tend to the separation of their parts; wickedness; perversion of principles; putrescence; matter or *pus* in a sore; the tendency to a worse state; cause, or means of depravation. *Corruption of blood*, in law, An infection growing to the blood, estate and issue of a man attainted of treason.

CORRUPTIVE, (kŏr-rŭp'-tĭv) *a.* Having the quality of tainting.

CORRUPTLY, (kŏr-rŭpt'-lĕ) *ad.* With corruption; vitiously; improperly.

CORRUPTNESS, (kŏr rŭpt'-nĕs) *n. s.* Putrescence; vice.

CORSAIR, (kŏr'-sāre) *n. s.* A pirate; the vessel of a Corsair.

CORSE, (kŏrse) *n. s.* A dead body; a carcass.

CORSELET, (kŏrs'-lĕt) *n. s.* A light armour for the forepart of the body.

CORSET, (kŏr'-sĕt) *n. s.* A pair of boddice for a woman.

CORTEGE, (kŏr-tāzhe) *n. s.* A train of attendants.

CORTES, (kŏr-tēz) *n. s.* The states or the assembly of states of Spain and Portugal.

CORTEX, (kŏr'-tĕks) *n. s.* Bark.

CORTICAL, (kŏr'-tē-kăl) *a.* Barky; belonging to the rind.

CORTICATED, (kŏr'-tē-kā-tĕd) *a.* Resembling the bark of a tree.

CORTICOSE, (kŏr-tē-kōse') *a.* Full of bark.

CORVETTO, (kŏr-vĕt'-tō) *n. s.* The curvet.

CORVORANT, (kŏr'-vō-rănt) *n. s.* Vulgarly called *Cormorant*, an exceedingly voracious bird of the Pelican tribe.

CORUSCANT, (kŏr-rŭs'-kant) *a.* Glittering by flashes; flashing.

To CORUSCATE, (kŏr-rŭs'-kate) *v. n.* To glitter.

CORUSCATION, (kŏr-us-ka'-shun) *n. s.* Flash; quick vibration of light.

CORYMBIATED, (kŏ-rim'-be-a-ted) *a.* Garnished with clusters of berries.

CORYMBIFEROUS, (kŏr-im-bif'-er-us) *a.* Bearing fruit or berries in bunches.

CORYMBUS, (kŏ-rim'-bus) *n. s.* In botany, A bunch or cluster of berries; a compounded discous flower, such as the daisy, and common marygold.

COSECANT, (kŏ-se'-kant) *n. s.* The secant of an arch, which is the complement of another to ninety degrees.

To COSEN. See *To* COZEN.

COSIGNIFICATIVE, (kŏ-sig-nif'-fe-kă-tiv) *a.* Having the same signification.

COSINE, (kŏ'-sine) *n. s.* The right sine of an arch, which is the complement of another to ninety degrees.

COSMETICK, (kŏz-met'-ik) A preparation for improving beauty.

COSMETICK, (kŏz-met'-ik) *a.* Beautifying.

COSMICAL, (kŏz'-me-kal) *a.* Relating to the world; a term applied to the risings and settings of the stars.

COSMICALLY, (kŏz'-me-kal-e) *ad.* With the sun; not acronychally.

COSMOGONIST, (kŏz-mŏg'-ŏ-nist) *n. s.* He who describes the creation of the world.

COSMOGONY, (kŏz-mŏg'-go-ne) *n. s.* The rise or birth of the world; the creation.

COSMOGRAPHER, (kŏz-mŏg'-gra-fer) *n. s.* One who writes a description of the world.

COSMOGRAPHICAL, (kŏz-mo-graf'-e-kal) *a.* Relating to the general description of the world.

COSMOGRAPHICALLY, (kŏz-mo-graf'-e-kal-e) *ad.* In a manner relating to cosmography.

COSMOGRAPHY, (kŏz-mŏg'-gra-fe) *n. s.* The science of the general system of the world.

COSMOLOGY, (kŏz-mŏl'-ŏ-je) *n. s.* The study of the world in general.

COSMOMETRY, (kŏz-mŏm'-e-tre) *n. s.* The measurement of the world by degrees and minutes.

COSMOPLASTICK, (kŏz-mo-plas'-tik) *a.* Respecting the formation of the world.

COSMOPOLITAN, (kŏz-mo-pol'-e-tan) }
COSMOPOLITE, (kŏz-mop'-ŏ-lite) } *n. s.* A citizen of the world; one who is at home in every place.

COST, (kŏst) *n. s.* The price of anything; sumptuousness; luxury; charge; expence; loss; fine; detriment.

To COST, (kŏst) *v. n.* To be bought for; to be had at a price.

COSTAL, (kŏs'-tal) *a.* Belonging to the ribs.

COSTARD, (kŏs'-tard) *n. s.* A head; an apple round and bulky like the head.

COSTER-MONGER, (kŏs'-ter-mung-ger) *n. s.* A dealer in apples.

COSTIVE, (kŏs'-tiv) *a.* Bound in the body; having the excretions obstructed; close, unpermeable.

COSTIVENESS, (kŏs'-tiv-nes) *n. s.* The state of the body in which excretion is obstructed.

COSTLINESS, (kŏst'-le-nes) *n. s.* Sumptuousness; expensiveness.

COSTLY, (kŏst'-le) *a.* Expensive.

COSTUME, (kŏs-tume') *n. s.* Style of dress. In painting, The strict observance of proper character as to persons and things; but more especially to the dress.

COT, (kŏt) *n. s.* A small house; a cottage.

COT, } (kŏt) *n. s.* A small bed; a cradle;
COTT, } a hammock; a little boat.

COTANGENT, (kŏ-tan'-jent) *n. s.* The tangent of an arch which is the complement of another to ninety degrees.

COTE, (kote) *n. s.* A cottage; a sheep-fold.

COTEMPORARY, (kŏ-tem'-po-ra-re) *a.* See CONTEMPORARY.

COTERIE, (kŏ-ter-re') *n. s.* A friendly or fashionable association.

COTILLON, (kŏ-til-yun) *n. s.* A brisk lively dance, in which eight persons are usually employed.

COTTAGE, (kŏt'-taje) *n. s.* A hut; a cot; any small dwelling.

COTTAGER, (kŏt'-ta-jer) *n. s.* One who lives in a cottage. In law, One that lives on the common, without paying rent, and without any land of his own.

COTTER, } (kŏt'-ter) *n. s* One who inhabits
COTTIER, } a cot.

COTTON, (kŏt'-tn) *n. s.* The down of the cotton-tree; cloth made of cotton.

COTTONY, (kŏt'-tn-e) *a.* Full of cotton; soft as cotton.

To COUCH, (kŏutsh) *v. n.* To lie down on a place of repose; to lie down on the knees, as a beast to rest; to lie down in secret, or in ambush; to lie down in bed; to stoop, or bend down.

To COUCH, (kŏutsh) *v. a.* To lay down anything in a bed; to bed; to hide in another body; to involve; to include; to fix the spear in the rest; in the posture of attack; to depress the condensed crystalline humour or film that overspreads the pupil of the eye, commonly called the cataract.

COUCH, (kŏutsh) *n. s.* A seat of repose; a bed.

COUCHANT, (kŏutsh'-ant) *a.* Lying down; squatting.

COUCHER, (kŏutsh'-er) *n. s.* He that couches cataracts.

COUCHFELLOW, (kŏutsh'-fel-lo) *n. s.* Bedfellow.

COUCHING, (kŏutsh'-ing) *n. s.* The act of bending or bowing; the surgical operation of removing a cataract from the eye.

COVE, (kove) *n. s.* A small creek or bay; a shelter; a cover.

COVE, (kove) *v. a.* To arch over.

COVENANT, (kuv'-e-nant) *n. s.* A contract; a stipulation; an agreement on certain terms; a writing containing the terms of agreement.

To COVENANT, (kŭv'-ẽ-nănt) *v. n.* To bargain; to agree with another on certain terms.

To COVENANT, (kŭv'-ẽ-nănt) *v. a.* To contract; to stipulate.

COVENANTEE, (kŭv-ẽ-năn-tēē') *n. s.* A party to a covenant.

COVENANTER, (kŭv'-ẽ-năn-tẽr) *n. s.* One who takes a covenant; a term applied to a party in the civil wars.

COVENOUS, (kŭv'-ẽ-nŭs) *a.* Fraudulent; collusive; trickish.

To COVER, (kŭv'-ẽr) *v. a.* To overspread anything; to conceal under something laid over; to hide by superficial appearances; to bury; to shelter; to protect; to incubate; to brood on; to copulate with a female; to wear the hat, as a mark of superiority, or independence.

COVER, (kŭv'-ẽr) *n. s.* Anything that is laid over another; a concealment; a screen; a veil; shelter; defence from weather. In hunting, Shelter; retreat, where the fox or hare is supposed to be.

COVERING, (kŭv'-ẽr-ĭng) *n. s.* Dress; vesture.

COVERLET, (kŭv'-ẽr-lĕt) *n. s.* The outermost of the bedcloaths.

COVERT, (kŭv'-ẽrt) *n. s.* A shelter; a defence; a thicket, or hiding place.

COVERT, (kŭv'-ẽrt) *a.* Sheltered; not exposed; private; insidious.

COVERT, (kŭv'-ẽrt) *a.* The state of a woman sheltered by marriage; as *covert baron, feme covert.*

COVERT-WAY, (kŭv'-ẽrt-wā') *n. s.* In fortification, A space of ground level with the field, three or four fathom broad, ranging quite round the half moons, or other works toward the country.

COVERTLY, (kŭv'-ẽrt-lē) *ad.* Secretly; closely.

COVERTNESS, (kŭv'-ẽrt-nẽs) *n. s.* Secrecy.

COVERTURE, (kŭv'-ẽr-tŭre) *n. s.* Shelter; defence; the estate and condition of a married woman, who is disabled to contract with any without her husband's concurrence.

To COVET, (kŭv'-ĕt) *v. a.* To desire inordinately.

To COVET, (kŭv'-ĕt) *v. n.* To have a strong desire.

COVETABLE, (kŭv'-ĕt-ă-bl) *a.* To be wished for.

COVETINGLY, (kŭv'-ĕt-ĭng-lē) *ad.* Eagerly.

COVETOUS, (kŭv'-ẽ-tŭs) *a.* Inordinately desirous; avaricious.

COVETOUSLY, (kŭv'-vẽ-tŭs-lē) *ad.* Avariciously; eagerly.

COVETOUSNESS, (kŭv'-vẽ-tŭs-nẽs) *n. s.* Avarice; eagerness of desire.

COVEY, (kŭv'-vē) *n. s.* A hatch; an old bird with her young ones; a number of birds together.

COUGH, (kŏf) *n. s.* A convulsion of the lungs, vellicated by some sharp serosity.

To COUGH, (kŏf) *v. n.* To make a noise in endeavouring to evacuate the peccant matter from the lungs.

To COUGH, (kŏf) *v. a.* To eject by a cough; to expectorate.

COVIN, } (kŭv'-ĭn) *n. s.* A deceitful agree-
COVINE, } ment between two or more, to the hurt of another.

COVING, (kō'-vĭng) *n. s.* A term in building, used of houses that project over the ground-plot.

COULD, (kŭd) The imperfect preterite of *can.*

COULTER, (kōle'-tẽr) *n. s.* The sharp iron of the plow which cuts the earth.

COUNCIL. (kŏŭn'-sĭl) *n. s.* An assembly of persons met together in consultation; act of publick deliberation; an assembly of divines to deliberate upon religion; persons called together to be consulted on any occasion, or to give advice; the body of privy counsellors.

COUNSEL, (kŏŭn'-sĕl) *n. s.* Advice; direction; consultation; interchange of opinions; deliberation; examination of consequences; prudence; art; secrecy; scheme; purpose; those that plead a cause.

To COUNSEL, (kŏŭn'-sĕl) *v. a.* To give advice; to advise anything.

COUNSELLABLE, (kŏŭn'-sĕl-ă-bl) *a.* Willing to follow the advice of others; advisable.

COUNSELLOR, (kŏŭn'-sĕl lŭr) *n. s.* One that gives advice; one whose province is to deliberate upon publick affairs; one who is entitled to plead in a court of law; a barrister.

COUNSELLORSHIP, (kŏŭn'-sĕl-lŭr-ship) *n. s.* The office of a counsellor.

To COUNT, (kŏŭnt) *v. a.* To number; to tell; to reckon; to esteem; to account; to impute to; to charge to.

To COUNT, (kŏŭnt) *v. n.* To found an account or scheme.

COUNT, (kŏŭnt) *n. s.* Number; reckoning; number summed; estimation; account. In law, A charge in an indictment, or a declaration in pleading.

COUNT, (kŏŭnt) *n. s.* A title of foreign nobility; supposed equivalent to an earl.

COUNTABLE, (kŏŭn'-tă-bl) *a.* Capable of being numbered.

COUNTENANCE, (kŏŭn'-tẽ-nănse) *n. s.* The form of the face; the system of the features; air; look; calmness of look; confidence of mien; aspect of assurance; kindness or ill-will, as it appears upon the face; patronage; support.

To COUNTENANCE, (kŏŭn'-tẽ-nănse) *v. a.* To support; to keep up any appearance; to encourage.

COUNTENANCER, (kŏŭn'-tẽ-năn-sẽr) *n. s.* One that countenances another.

COUNTER, (kŏŭn'-tẽr) *n. s.* A false piece of money used as a means of reckoning; the table on which goods are viewed in a shop; a reckoner; an auditor; that part of a horse's forehead that lies between the shoulder and under the neck.

COUNTER, (kǫun'-ter) *n. s.* A name of some prisons in London.

COUNTER, (kǫun'-ter) *ad.* Contrary to; contrarily to the right course; contrary ways; this word is often found in composition, and may be placed before either nouns or verbs used in a sense of opposition: some of the most frequent of these compounds follow.

To COUNTERACT, (kǫun-ter-ąkt') *v. a.* To hinder anything by contrary agency.

COUNTERACTION, (kǫun'-ter-ąk'-shun) *n. s.* Opposition.

To COUNTERBALANCE, (kǫun'-ter-bąl-ąnse) *v. a.* To weigh against.

COUNTERBALANCE, (kǫun'-ter-bąl-ąnse) *n. s.* Opposite weight; equivalent power.

COUNTERCHANGE, (kǫun'-ter-tshanje) *n. s.* Exchange; reciprocation.

To COUNTERCHANGE, (kǫun-ter-tshanje') *v. a.* To exchange.

COUNTERCHARGED, (kǫun'-ter-tshargd) *a.* A term in heraldry, applied to a transmutation or alternate intermixture of metals, colours, or furs.

COUNTERCHARM, (kǫun'-ter-tsharm) *n. s.* That by which a charm is dissolved.

To COUNTERCHARM, (kǫun-ter-tsharm') *v. a.* To destroy the effect of an enchantment.

To COUNTERCHECK, (kǫun-ter-tshek') *v. a.* To oppose.

COUNTERCHECK, (kǫun'-ter-tshek) *n. s.* Stop; rebuke.

COUNTEREVIDENCE, (kǫun-ter-ev'-e-dense) *n. s.* Testimony by which the deposition of some former witness is opposed.

COUNTERFAISANCE. See COUNTERFEISANCE.

To COUNTERFEIT, (kǫun'-ter fit) *v. a.* To forge; to imitate; to copy.

To COUNTERFEIT, (kǫun'-ter-fit) *v. n.* To feign.

COUNTERFEIT, (kǫun'-ter-fit) *a.* Forged; fictitious; deceitful; hypocritical.

COUNTERFEIT, (kǫun'-ter-fit) *n. s.* One who personates another; an impostor; a forgery; a resemblance; a likeness; a copy.

COUNTERFEITER, (kǫun'-ter-fit-er) *n. s.* A forger; an impostor.

COUNTERFEITLY, (kǫun'-ter-fit-le) *ad.* Falsely; fictitiously.

COUNTERFESANCE, (kǫun'-ter-fe-zanse) *n. s.* The act of counterfeiting; forgery.

COUNTERGUARD, (kǫun'-ter-gard) *n. s.* A small rampart with parapet and ditch.

COUNTERLIBRATION. See LIBRATION.

To COUNTERMAND, (kǫun'-ter-mand) *v. a.* To order the contrary to what was ordered before; to oppose the orders of another; to prohibit.

COUNTERMAND, (kǫun'-ter-mand) *n. s.* Repeal of a former order.

To COUNTERMARCH, (kǫun-ter-martsh') *v. n.* To march backward.

COUNTERMARCH, (kǫun'-ter-martsh) *n. s.* Retrocession; march backward; change of measures.

COUNTERMARK, (kǫun'-ter-mark) *n. s.* A second or third mark put on a bale of goods; the mark of the goldsmith's company; an artificial cavity made in the teeth of horses; a medal a long time after it is struck.

To COUNTERMARK, (kǫun-ter-mark') *v. a.* A horse is said to be *countermarked* when his corner teeth are artificially made hollow.

COUNTERMINE, (kǫun'-ter-mine) *n. s.* A well or hole sunk into the ground, from which a gallery or branch runs out under ground, to seek out the enemy's mine; means of opposition; a stratagem by which any contrivance is defeated.

To COUNTERMINE, (kǫun-ter-mine') *v. a.* To delve a passage into an enemy's mine; to counterwork.

COUNTERMOTION, (kǫun'-ter-mo-shun) *n. s.* Contrary motion.

COUNTERMOVEMENT, (kǫun'-ter-moov'-ment) *n. s.* A manner of moving in opposition to another movement.

COUNTERMURE, (kǫun'-ter-mure) *n. s.* A wall built up behind another wall, to supply its place.

To COUNTERMURE, (kǫun'-ter-mure) *v. a.* To fortify with a countermure.

COUNTERPANE, (kǫun'-ter-pane) *n. s.* A coverlet for a bed.

COUNTERPART, (kǫun'-ter-part) *n. s.* The correspondent part, generally applied to a duplicate deed or writing.

COUNTERPLEA, (kǫun'-ter-ple) *n. s.* In law, A replication.

To COUNTERPLOT, (kǫun-ter-plǫt') *v. a.* To oppose one machination by another.

COUNTERPLOT, (kǫun'-ter-plǫt) *n. s.* An artifice opposed to an artifice.

COUNTERPOINT, (kǫun'-ter-point) *n. s.* The art of composing harmony; a coverlet woven in squares, commonly spoken *counterpane*; an opposite point or course.

To COUNTERPOISE, (kǫun-ter-pǫeze') *v. a.* To counterbalance; to act against with equal weight; to produce a contrary action by an equal weight.

COUNTERPOISE, (kǫun'-ter-pǫeze) *n. s.* Equiponderance; equivalence of weight; the state of being placed in the opposite scale of the balance; equivalence of power.

COUNTERPOISON, (kǫun-ter-pǫe'-zn) *n. s.* Antidote to poison.

COUNTERPRESSURE, (kǫun-ter-presh'-ure) *n. s.* Opposite force.

COUNTER-REVOLUTION, (kǫun'-ter-rev-o-lu'-shun) *n. s.* A revolution succeeding another, and opposite to it.

COUNTERSCARP, (kǫun'-ter-skarp) *n. s.* In fortification, That side of the ditch which is next the camp.

To COUNTERSEAL, (kǫun'-ter-sele) *v. a.* To seal together with others.

To COUNTERSIGN, (kǫun-ter-sine') *v. a.* To sign an order of a superior, in quality of secretary, to render it more authentick.

COUNTERSIGN, (kǫun'-ter-sine) *n. s.* A

military expression, denoting the watch-word of the day.

COUNTERSIGNAL, (kǫun'-ter-sig-nal) *n. s.* A corresponding signal; a naval term.

COUNTERSWAY, (kǫun'-ter-swa) *n. s.* Opposite influence, or direction.

COUNTERSTROKE, (kǫun'-ter-stroke) *n. s.* A stroke returned.

COUNTERTALLY, (kǫun'-ter-tal-le) *n. s.* One of the two tallies on which anything is scored.

COUNTERTENOR, (kǫun-ter-ten'-nur) *n. s.* One of the mean or middle parts in a piece of musick.

COUNTERTIME, (kǫun'-ter-time) *n. s.* The defence or resistance of a horse, that intercepts his cadence, and the measure of his manage; defence; opposition.

COUNTERTURN, (kǫun'-ter-turn) *n. s.* The height and full growth of the play, which destroys expectation.

To COUNTERVAIL, (kǫun-ter-vale') *v. a.* To be equivalent to; to have equal force or value.

COUNTERVAIL, (kǫun'-ter-vale) *n. s.* Equal weight; value with something else.

COUNTERVIEW, (kǫun'-ter-vu) *n. s.* Opposition; a posture in which two persons front each other; contrast; a position in which two dissimilar things illustrate each other.

To COUNTERWHEEL, (kǫun-ter-wheel') *v. a.* To make to wheel, or move backwards and forwards; a military phrase.

To COUNTERWORK, (kǫun-ter-wurk') *v. a.* To counteract.

COUNTESS, (kǫun'-tes) *n. s.* The lady of an earl or count.

COUNTING-HOUSE, (kǫun'-ting-hǫuse) *n. s.* The room appropriated to books and accounts.

COUNTLESS, (kǫunt'-les) *a.* Innumerable.

COUNTRIFIED, (kun'-tre-fide) *a.* Rustick; rude.

COUNTRY, (kun'-tre) *n. s.* A tract of land; a region; the parts of a region distant from cities; the place which any man inhabits; the place of one's birth; the native soil; the inhabitants of any region.

COUNTRY, (kun'-tre) *a.* Rustick; rural; of an interest opposite to that of courts, as, the *country* party; peculiar to a region or people; rude; ignorant.

COUNTRY-DANCE, (kun'-tre-danse) *n. s.* A well-known kind of dance.

COUNTRYMAN, (kun'-tre-man) *n. s.* One born in the same country; a rustick; a farmer; a husbandman.

COUNTY, (kǫun'-te) *n. s.* A shire; a circuit or portion of the realm; an earldom.

COUNTY-COURT, (kǫun'-te-kort) A court incident to the jurisdiction of the sheriff.

COUPEE, (koo-pa') *n. s.* A motion in dancing.

COUPLABLE, (kup'-la-bl) *a.* Fit to be coupled with.

COUPLE, (kup'-pl) *n. s.* Two; a brace; a male and his female; a chain that links two dogs together.

To COUPLE, (kup'-pl) *v. a.* To link together; to join one to another; to marry; to join in wedlock.

To COUPLE, (kup'-pl) *v. n.* To join in embraces.

COUPLEMENT, (kup'-pl-ment) *n. s.* Union.

COUPLET, (kup'-let) *n. s.* Two verses, a pair of rhimes.

COURAGE, (kur'-aje) *n. s.* Bravery; active fortitude; spirit of enterprise.

COURAGEOUS, (kur-ra'-je-us) *a.* Brave; daring.

COURAGEOUSLY, (kur-ra'-je-us-le) *ad.* Bravely.

COURAGEOUSNESS, (kur-ra'-je-us nes) *n. s.* Bravery; boldness.

COURANT, (koo-rant') *n. s.* A nimble dance; anything that spreads quick; as a paper of news.

COURIER, (koo-reer') *n. s.* A messenger sent in haste; an express.

COURSE, (korse) *n. s.* Race; career; passage from place to place; progress; tilt; act of running in the lists; ground on which a race is run; track or line in which a ship sails, or any motion is performed; progress from one gradation to another; order of succession, as, every one in his *course*; stated and orderly method; series of successive and methodical procedure; the elements of an art exhibited in a methodical series; conduct; manner of proceeding; method of life; train of actions; natural bent; series of consequences; number of dishes set on at once upon the table; regularity; settled rule; the running of dogs in hunting. In architecture, A continued range of stones, level or of the same height, throughout the whole length of a building. *Of course*, By necessary consequence.

To COURSE, (korse) *v. a.* To hunt; to pursue; to pursue with dogs that hunt in view.

To COURSE, (korse) *v. n.* To run; to hunt.

COURSER, (kor'-ser) *n. s.* A swift horse; a war-horse; one who pursues the sport of coursing hares.

COURSING, (korse'-ing) *n. s.* The sport of hunting with greyhounds.

COURT, (korte) *n. s.* The place where the prince resides; the palace; the hall or chamber where justice is administered; the judges presiding in a court of justice; any jurisdiction, military, civil, or ecclesiastical; open space before a house; a small opening inclosed with houses, and distinguished from a street; persons who compose the retinue of a prince; the art of pleasing; *Court-Baron*, A court incident to every manor in the kingdom, and holden by the steward; *Court-Leet*, A court of record, held once in the year, within a particular hundred, lordship, or manor, before the steward of the leet; *Court-Martial*, A court appointed to investigate military offences.

To COURT, (korte) *v. a.* To woo; to solicit a woman to marriage; to solicit; to seek; to flatter; to endeavour to please.

COURT-DAY, (kort-dā') *n. s.* Day on which courts are held.
COURT-FAVOUR, (kort-fā'-vur) *n. s.* Favours bestowed by princes.
COURT-HAND, (kort'-hand) *n. s.* The hand or manner of writing used in records and judicial proceedings.
COURTEOUS, (kur'-tē-us) *a.* Elegant of manners; polite.
COURTEOUSLY, (kur'-tē-us-lē) *ad.* Respectfully; civilly.
COURTEOUSNESS, (kur'-tē-us-nes) *n. s.* Civility; complaisance.
COURTER, (kort'-er) *n. s.* He who woos or solicits women.
COURTESAN, } (kur-tē-zan') *n. s.* A wo-
COURTEZAN, } man of the town.
COURTESY, (kur'-tē-sē) *n. s.* Elegance of manners; civility; a tenure, not of right, but by the favour of others.
COURTESY, (kurt'-sē) *n. s.* The reverence made by women.
To COURTESY, (kurt'-sē) *v. n.* To perform an act of reverence; to make a reverence in the manner of ladies.
COURTIER, (korte'-yer) *n. s.* One that frequents the courts of princes; one that courts the favour of another.
COURTIERY, (kor'-tē-er-ē) *n. s.* The manners of a courtier.
COURTLIKE, (korte'-like) *a.* Elegant; polite.
COURTLINESS, (kort'-lē-nes) *n. s.* Elegance of manners.
COURTLING, (korte'-ling) *n. s.* A retainer to a court.
COURTLY, (korte'-lē) *a.* Relating to the court; elegant; soft.
COURTSHIP, (korte'-ship) *n. s.* The act of soliciting favour; amorous solicitation of a woman.
COUSIN, (kuz'-zn) *n. s.* Any one collaterally related more remotely than a brother or sister; a kinsman; a title given by the king to a nobleman, particularly to those of the council.
COW, (kou) *n. s.* Plural *kine* or *cows*; the female of the bull.
To COW, (kou) *v. a.* To depress with fear.
COW-HERD, (kou'-herd) *n. s.* One whose occupation is to tend cows.
COW-LEECH, (kou'-letsh) *n. s.* One who professes to cure distempered cows.
COWARD, (kou'-ard) *n. s.* A poltroon, whose predominant passion is fear.
COWARD, (kou'-ard) *a.* Dastardly.
COWARDICE, (kou'-ar-dis) *n. s.* Fear; habitual timidity.
To COWARDIZE, (kou'-ar-dize) *v. a.* To render cowardly.
COWARDLIKE, (kou'-ard-like) *a.* Resembling a coward.
COWARDLINESS, (kou'-ard-lē-nes) *n. s.* Timidity; cowardice.
COWARDLY, (kou'-ard-lē) *a.* Fearful; timorous; mean.
COWARDSHIP, (kou'-ard-ship) *n. s.* The qualites of a coward.

To COWER, (kou'-er) *v. n.* To sink by bending the knees; to stoop; to shrink.
COWL, (koul) *n. s.* A monk's hood; a vessel in which water is carried on a pole between two.
COWL-STAFF, (koul'-staf) *n. s.* The staff on which a vessel is supported between two men.
COWLED, (kou-led, or kould) *a.* Wearing a cowl.
COW-POX, (kou'-poks) *n. s.* An eruption from the teats of a cow; said to be an infallible preservative from the small pox.
COWSLIP, (kou'-slip) *n. s.* A species of primrose.
COXCOMB, (koks'-kome) *n. s.* The comb resembling that of a cock, which licensed fools wore formerly in their caps; a fop; a superficial pretender to knowledge or accomplishments; a kind of red flower.
COXCOMBLY, (koks'-kom-lē) *a.* Like a coxcomb.
COXCOMBRY, (koks'-com-re) *n. s.* The qualities of a coxcomb.
COXCOMICAL, (koks-kom'-ik-al) *a.* Foppish; conceited.
COY, (koe) *a.* Modest; reserved; not accessible.
To COY, (koe) *v. n.* To behave with reserve; to make difficulty; not to condescend willingly.
COYISH, (koe'-ish) *a.* Modest; reserved.
COYLY, (koe'-lē) *ad.* With reserve.
COYNESS, (koe'-nes) *n. s.* Reserve.
COZ, (kuz) *n. s.* A cant word for *cousin*.
To COZEN, (kuz'-zn) *v. a.* To cheat; to trick.
COZENAGE, (kuz'-zn-aje) *n. s.* Fraud; deceit.
COZENER, (kuz'-zn-er) *n. s.* A cheater; a defrauder.
CRAB, (krab) *n. s.* A crustaceous fish; a wild apple; a wooden engine with three claws for the launching of ships; the sign *Cancer* in the zodiack.
CRABBED, (krab'-bed) *a.* Peevish; morose; harsh; unpleasing; difficult; perplexing.
CRABBEDLY, (krab'-bed-le) *a.* Peevishly.
CRABBEDNESS, (krab'-bed-nes) *n. s.* Sourness of taste; sourness of countenance; asperity of manners; difficulty; perplexity.
CRABER, (kra'-ber) *n. s.* The water-rat.
CRABS-EYES, (krabs'-ize) *n. s.* Whitish bodies, produced by the common craw-fish, and used in medicine.
CRACK, (krak) *n. s.* A sudden disruption, by which the parts are separated but a little way from each other; a narrow breach; the sound of any body bursting; any sudden and quick sound; a boast.
To CRACK, (krak) *v. a.* To break into chinks; to break; to split; to do anything with quickness or smartness; to break or destroy anything; to craze.
To CRACK, (krak) *v. n.* To burst; to open in chinks; to fall to ruin; to utter a loud and sudden sound; to boast.

CRACK-BRAINED, (krăk'-brand) *a.* Crazy.

CRACKER, (krăk'-ẽr) *n. s.* A noisy boasting fellow; a quantity of gunpowder confined so as to burst with great noise; that which cracks or breaks a thing.

To CRACKLE, (krăk'-kl) *v. n.* To make slight cracks; to make small and frequent sharp sounds.

CRACKLING, (krăk'-ling) *n. s.* A small but frequent noise.

CRADLE, (krā'-dl) *n. s.* A moveable bed, on which children are agitated with a smooth and equal motion, to make them sleep; With surgeons, A case for a broken bone; With shipwrights, A frame of timber raised along the outside of a ship to help to launch her.

To CRADLE, (krā'-dl) *v. a.* To lay or rock in a cradle.

CRAFT, (krăft) *n. s.* Manual art; trade; art; dexterity; fraud; cunning; small sailing vessels.

CRAFTILY, (krăf'-tẽ-lẽ) *ad.* Cunningly; artfully; skilfully.

CRAFTINESS, (krăf'-tẽ-nẽs) *n. s.* Cunning; stratagem.

CRAFTSMAN, (krăfts'-măn) *n. s.* An artificer; a mechanick.

CRAFTY, (krăf'-tẽ) *a.* Cunning; artful.

CRAG, (krăg) *n. s.* A rough steep rock; the rugged protuberances of rocks; the neck.

CRAGGED, (krăg'-gẽd) *a.* Full of inequalities and prominences.

CRAGGEDNESS, (krăg'-gẽd-nẽs) *n. s.* Fullness of crags or prominent rocks.

CRAGGINESS, (krăg'-gẽ-nẽs) *n. s.* The state of being craggy.

CRAGGY, (krăg'-gẽ) *a.* Rugged; full of prominences.

To CRAM, (krăm) *v. a.* To stuff with more than can conveniently be held; to fill with food beyond satiety; to thrust in by force.

To CRAM, (krăm) *v. n.* To eat beyond satiety.

CRAMBO, (krăm'-bō) *n. s.* A play at which one gives a word, to which another finds a rhyme.

CRAMP, (krămp) *n. s.* A spasmodick affection which causes a violent distortion of the nerves, muscles, &c.; a restriction; a confinement; a piece of iron bent at each end, by which two bodies are held together.

CRAMP, (krămp) *a.* Difficult; knotty.

To CRAMP, (krămp) *v. a.* To pain with cramps or twitches; to restrain; to confine; to bind with crampirons.

CRAMP-FISH, (krămp'-fish) *n. s.* The torpedo, which benumbs the hands of those that touch it.

CRAMPIL, (krăm'-pil) *n. s.* The chape at the bottom of the scabbard of a broadsword.

CRAMPOONS, (krăm'-pōōnz) *n. s.* Iron instruments fastened to the shoes of a storming party, to assist them in climbing the ramparts.

CRANBERRY, (krăn'-bẽr-rẽ) *n. s.* The whortle-berry or bilberry.

To CRANCH. See *To* CRAUNCH.

CRANE, (krāne) *n. s.* A sort of heron; an instrument made with ropes, pullies, and hooks, by which great weights are raised; a siphon for drawing liquors out of a cask.

CRANIOLOGICAL, (krān-ẽ-ō-lŏd'-jẽ-kăl) *a.* Relating to the science of craniology.

CRANIOLOGY, (krān-ẽ-ŏl'-ō-jẽ) *n. s.* The discovering of men's characters and faculties from the external appearances of the skull.

CRANIOSCOPY, (krān-ẽ-ŏs'-kō-pẽ) *n. s.* The examination of skulls, with a view to phrenological observations.

CRANIUM, (krā'-nẽ-ŭm) *n. s.* The skull.

CRANK, (krăngk) *n. s.* The end of an iron axis turned down, into the form of a hook or elbow, used in raising weights.

CRANK, (krăngk) *a.* Among sailors, a ship is said to be *crank*, when loaded too much and liable to be overset.

To CRANK, (krăngk) *v. n.* To turn; to run in and out.

To CRANKLE, (krăng'-kl) *v. n.* To run in and out in unevennesses.

To CRANKLE, (krăng'-kl) *v. a.* To break into unequal surfaces, or angles.

CRANKLES, (krăng'-klz) *n. s.* Angular prominences.

CRANNIED, (krăn'-nẽd) *a.* Full of chinks.

CRANNY, (krăn'-nẽ) *n. s.* A chink; a fissure.

CRAPE, (krāpe) *n. s.* A thin stuff, loosely woven, much used in mourning habits.

To CRASH, (krăsh) *v. n.* To make a loud complicated noise, as of many things falling or breaking at once.

To CRASH, (krăsh) *v. a.* To break or bruise.

CRASH, (krăsh) *n. s.* A loud sudden mixed sound, as of many things broken at the same time.

CRASHING, (krăsh'-ing) *n. s.* A violent, complicated noise.

CRASSITUDE, (krăs'-sẽ-tūde) *n. s.* Grossness; coarseness; thickness.

CRASTINATION, (krăs-tẽ-nā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Putting off till to-morrow; delay.

CRATCH, (krătsh) *n. s.* The palisaded frame in which hay is put for cattle.

CRATER, (krā'-tẽr) *n. s.* A cup; the vent or mouth of a volcano.

CRATE, (krāte) *n. s.* A pannier, or wicker vessel.

CRAVAT, (krā-văt') *n. s.* A neckcloth; anything worn about the neck.

To CRAVE, (krāve) *v. a.* To ask with earnestness; to entreat; to ask insatiably; to long; to wish unreasonably; to call for importunately.

CRAVEN, (krā'-vn) *n. s.* A cock conquered and dispirited; a coward; a recreant.

CRAVEN, (krā'-vn) *a.* Cowardly; base.

To CRAVEN, (krā'-vn) *v. a.* To make recreant or cowardly.

CRAVER, (krā'-vẽr) *n. s.* An insatiable asker.

CRAVING, (krā'-ving) *n. s.* Unreasonable desire.

To CRAUNCH, (krăntsh) *v. a.* To crush in the mouth.

CRAW, (krąw) *n. s.* The crop or first stomach of birds.

CRAWFISH, (krąw'-fish) *n. s.* A small crustaceous fish found in brooks.

To CRAWL, (krąwl) *v. n.* To creep; to move as a worm; to move weakly, and slowly.

CRAWL, (krąwl) *n. s.* The well in a boat.

CRAWLER, (krąw'-lėr) *n. s.* A creeper.

CRAYFISH. See CRAWFISH.

CRAYON, (krą'-ųn) *n. s.* A kind of pencil.

To CRAZE, (krąze) *v. a.* To break; to crush; to weaken; to powder; to impair the intellect.

CRAZEDNESS, (krą'-zęd-nęs) *n. s.* Decrepitude; brokenness.

CRAZINESS, (krą'-zę-nęs) *n. s.* Imbecility; weakness; weakness of intellect.

CRAZY, (krą'-zę) *a.* Broken; decrepit; shattered in the intellect; feeble; ailing; out of order.

To CREAK, (krėke) *v. n.* To make a harsh protracted noise.

CREAKING. (krė'-king) *n. s.* A harsh noise.

CREAM, (krėme) *n. s.* The unctuous or oily part of milk; the best part of anything.

To CREAM, (krėme) *v. n.* To gather on the surface.

To CREAM, (krėme) *v. a.* To skim off the cream; to take the flower and quintessence of anything.

CREAMY, (krė'-mė) *a.* Having the nature of cream.

CREANCE, (krė'-ąnse) *n. s.* A fine small line fastened to a hawk's leash when she is first lured.

CREASE, (krėse) *n. s.* A mark made by doubling anything.

To CREASE, (krėse) *v. a.* To mark anything by doubling it.

To CREATE, (krė-ąte') *v. a.* To form out of nothing; to cause to exist; to produce; to cause; to invest with any new character.

CREATE, (krė-ąte') *a.* Created.

CREATION, (krė-ą'-shųn) *n. s.* The act of creating; the act of investing with new qualities or character; as, the *creation* of peers; the universe; anything produced or caused.

CREATIVE, (krė-ą'-tiv) *a.* Having the power to create; exerting the act of creation.

CREATOR, (krė-ą'-tųr) *n. s.* The being that bestows existence; an epithet of the Almighty.

CREATURE, (krė'-tųre) *n. s.* A being not self existent; created by the supreme power; anything created; an animal not human; a general term for man; a word of contempt for a human being; a word of petty tenderness; a person who owes his rise or his fortune to another.

CREDENCE, (krė'-dense) *n. s.* Belief; credit; that which gives a claim to credit or belief.

CREDENDA, (krė-den'-dą) *n. s.* Things to be believed; articles of faith.

CREDENT, (krė'-dent) *a.* Believing; easy of belief; having credit.

CREDENTIAL, (krė-den'-shąl) *a.* Giving a title to credit.

CREDENTIAL, (krė-den'-shąl) *n. s.* That which gives a title to credit; the warrant upon which belief is claimed; letters of credit given to ambassadours or plenipotentiaries.

CREDIBILITY,(kręd-ė-bil'-ė-tė) *n. s.* Claim to credit.

CREDIBLE, (kręd'-ė-bl) *a.* Worthy of credit.

CREDIBLENESS, (kręd'-ė-bl-nęs) *n. s* Credibility; just claim to belief.

CREDIBLY, (kręd'-ė-blė) *ad.* In a manner that claims belief.

CREDIT, (kręd'-it) *n. s.* Belief; honour; reputation; esteem; good opinion; faith; testimony: trust reposed, with regard to property; correlative to *debt:* influence; interest.

To CREDIT, (kręd'-it) *v. a.* To believe; to trust; to confide in; to admit as a debtor.

CREDITABLE, (kręd'-it-ą-bl) *a.* Reputable; above contempt; honourable; estimable.

CREDITABLENESS, (kręd'-it-ą-bl-nęs) *n. s.* Reputation; estimation.

CREDITABLY, (kręd'-it-ą-blė) *ad.* Reputably.

CREDITOR, (kręd'-it-ųr) *n. s.* He to whom a debt is owed; one who credits; one who believes.

CREDULITY, (krė-dų'-lė-tė) *n. s.* Easiness of belief.

CREDULOUS, (kręd'-ų-lųs) *a.* Apt to believe; unsuspecting.

CREDULOUSLY, (kręd'-ų-lųs-lė) *ad.* In an unsuspecting manner.

CREDULOUSNESS, (kręd'-ų-lųs-nęs) *n. s.* Credulity.

CREED, (krėed) *n. s.* A form of words in which the articles of faith are comprehended; any solemn profession of principles.

To CREEK, (krėek) *v. a.* To make a harsh noise.

CREEK, (krėek) *n. s.* A small port; a bay, a cove; any turn, or alley.

CREEKY, (krėe'-kė) *a.* Full of creeks; winding.

To CREEP, (krėep) *v. n.* To move as a worm or insect; to grow along the ground, or on other supports; to move slowly and feebly, secretly or timorously; to behave with servility; to fawn.

CREEPER, (krėe'-pėr) *n. s.* A plant that supports itself by means of some stronger body; an insect; a small bird, called also the ox-eye. In naval language, a sort of grapnel, used for recovering things that may be cast overboard.

CREEPHOLE, (krėep'-hole) *n. s.* A hole into which any animal may creep; a subterfuge; an excuse.

CREEPINGLY, (krėep'-ing-lė) *ad.* Slowly; after the manner of a reptile.

CREMATION, (krẹ-ma'-shun) *n. s.* A burning.
CREMOR, (krẹ'-mor) *n. s.* A term in chymistry, A soft liquor resembling cream.
CRENATED, (krẹ-na'-tẹd) *a.* Notched; indented.
CREOLE, (krẹ'-ole) *n. s.* A person born in the West Indies, but of European origin.
To CREPITATE, (krẹp'-ẹ-tate) *v. n.* To make a small crackling noise; to break wind.
CREPITATION, (krẹp-ẹ-ta'-shun) *n. s.* A small crackling noise.
CREPT, (krẹpt) Part. from *creep*.
CREPUSCULE, (krẹ-pus'-kule) *n. s.* Twilight.
CREPUSCULINE, (krẹ-pus'-ku-line) *a.* glimmering; crepusculous.
CREPUSCULOUS, (krẹ-pus'-ku-lus) *a.* Glimmering.
CRESCENT, (krẹs'-sent) *a.* Increasing; growing.
CRESCENT, (krẹs'-sent) *n. s.* The moon in her state of increase.
CRESCIVE, (krẹs'-siv) *ad.* Increasing; growing.
CRESS, (krẹs) *n. s.* An herb.
CRESSET, (krẹs'-sẹt) *n. s.* A great light, beacon, or watch-tower; simply, a lamp, or torch.
CREST, (krẹst) *n. s.* The plume of feathers on the top of the ancient helmet; the helmet; the comb of a cock; the ornament of the helmet in heraldry; any tuft or ornament on the head. Figuratively, Pride; spirit; fire.
CRESTED, (krẹs'-tẹd) *a.* Adorned with a plume or crest; wearing a comb.
CREST-FALLEN, (krẹst'-fạln) *a.* Dejected; sunk; dispirited.
CRETACEOUS, (krẹ-ta'-shus) *a.* Having the qualities of chalk; abounding with chalk.
CRETATED, (krẹ-ta'-tẹd) *a.* Rubbed with chalk.
CRETICK, (krẹ'-tik) *n. s.* A foot used in Greek and Latin poetry, consisting of a short syllable between two long.
CREVICE, (krẹv'-is) *n. s.* A crack; a cleft.
CREW, (kroo) *n. s.* A company of people associated for any purpose; the company of a ship.
CREW, (kroo) The preterite of *crow*.
CREWEL, (kroo'-el) *n. s.* Yarn twisted and wound on a knot or ball.
CRIB, (krib) *n. s.* The rack or manger of a stable; the stall or cabin of an ox; a child's bed.
To CRIB, (krib) *v. a.* To commit petty thefts.
CRIBBAGE, (krib'-bidje) *n. s.* A game at cards.
CRICK, (krik) *n. s.* The noise of a door; a painful stiffness in the neck.
CRICKET, (krik'-kẹt) *n. s.* An insect that squeaks or chirps about ovens and fireplaces; an athletick sport with bat and ball.
CRIER, (kri'-ẹr) *n. s.* The officer whose business is to cry or make proclamation.
CRIME, (krime) *n. s.* An act contrary to right; an offence; a great fault; an act of wickedness.
CRIMEFUL, (krime'-fụl) *a.* Wicked; faulty in a high degree.
CRIMINAL, (krim'-ẹ-nạl) *a.* Faulty; contrary to right; contrary to law; guilty; tainted with crime. Opposed to civil, as, a *criminal* prosecution.
CRIMINAL, (krim'-ẹ-nạl) *n. s.* A man guilty of a crime.
CRIMINALITY, (krim-ẹ-nạl'-ẹ-tẹ) *n. s.* The state or quality of being criminal.
CRIMINALLY, (krim'-ẹ-nạl-lẹ) *ad.* Wickedly; guiltily.
CRIMINALNESS, (krim'-ẹ-nạl-nẹs) *n. s.* Guiltiness.
To CRIMINATE, (krim'-ẹ-nate) *v. a.* To accuse: to charge with crime.
CRIMINATION, (krim-ẹ-na'-shun) *n. s.* Accusation; charge.
CRIMINATORY, (krim'-ẹ-na-tur-rẹ) *a.* Accusing; censorious.
CRIMINOUS, (krim'-ẹ-nus) *a.* Wicked; iniquitous; enormously guilty.
CRIMINOUSLY, (krim'-ẹ-nus-lẹ) *ad.* Enormously; very wickedly.
CRIMINOUSNESS, (krim'-ẹ-nus-nẹs) *n. s.* Wickedness; guilt; crime.
CRIMP, (krimp) *a.* Friable; brittle; easily crumbled.
CRIMP, (krimp) *n. s.* A game at cards formerly.
To CRIMP, (krimp) *v. a.* To curl or crisp the hair.
To CRIMPLE, (krim'-pl) *v. a.* To contract; to corrugate.
CRIMSON, (krim'-zn) *n. s.* Red, somewhat darkened with blue; red in general.
CRIMSON, (krim'-zn) *a.* Red, somewhat darkened with blue; red in general.
To CRIMSON, (krim'-zn) *v. a.* To die with crimson.
CRINGE, (krinje) *n. s.* Bow; servile civility.
To CRINGE, (krinje) *v. n.* To bow; to fawn; to flatter.
CRINGER, (krin'-jẹr) *n. s.* One who is always bowing for some mean purpose; a flatterer.
CRINIGEROUS, (kri-nid'-jẹ-rus) *a.* Hairy; overgrown with hair.
CRINITE, (kri'-nite) *a.* Having the appearance of hair.
To CRINKLE, (kring'-kl) *v. n.* To go in and out; to run in flexures.
To CRINKLE, (kring'-kl) *v. a.* To mould into inequalities.
CRINKLE, (kring'-kl) *n. s.* A wrinkle; a sinuosity.
CRINOSE, (kri-nose') *a.* Hairy.
CRINOSITY, (kri-nos'-ẹ-tẹ) *n. s.* Hairiness.
CRIPPLE, (krip'-pl) *n. s.* A lame man.
To CRIPPLE, (krip'-pl) *v. a.* To lame; to make lame.
CRISIS, (kri'-sis) *n. s.* In medicine, That sudden change in the symptoms of a dis-

order from which a judgement may be formed of its termination, whether favourable or unfavourable; the point of time at which any affair comes to the height.

CRISP, (krisp) *a.* Curled; indented; winding; brittle; friable; short; brisk.

To CRISP, (krisp) *v. a.* To curl; to contract into knots or curls; to twist; to curl; to indent; to make to wave.

CRISPATION, (kris-pā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of curling; the state of being curled.

CRISPING-IRON, (kris'-ping-i-rŭn) *n. s.* A curling iron.

CRISPNESS, (krisp'-nes) *n. s.* The quality of being curled.

CRISPY, (kris'-pe) *a.* Curled.

CRITERION, (kri-tē'-re-ŭn) *n. s.* A mark by which anything is judged of with regard to its goodness or badness.

CRITICK, (krit'-ik) *n. s.* A man skilled in the art of judging of literature, able to distinguish the faults and beauties of writing; an examiner; a judge; a snarler; a carper; a censurer; a man apt to find fault.

CRITICK, (krit'-ik) *a.* Critical; relating to criticism.

CRITICAL, (krit'-ē-kăl) *a.* Exact; nicely judicious; relating to criticism; captious; censorious; comprising the time at which a great event is determined; decisive; nice; producing a crisis or change of the disease.

CRITICALLY, (krit'-ē-kăl-lē) *ad.* In a critical manner; exactly; at the exact point of time.

CRITICALNESS, (krit'-ē-kăl-nes) *n. s.* Exactness; accuracy; nicety.

To CRITICISE, (krit'-ē-size) *v. n.* To play the critick; to judge; to animadvert upon as faulty.

To CRITICISE, (krit'-ē-size) *v. a.* To censure.

CRITICISER, (krit'-ē-si-zer) *n. s.* One who makes or writes remarks.

CRITICISM, (krit'-ē-sizm) *n. s.* A standard of judging well; remark; animadversion.

CRITIQUE, (kre-teek') *n. s.* A critical examination; critical remarks; science of criticism.

To CROAK, (krōke) *v. n.* To make a hoarse low noise, like a frog; to caw or cry as a raven or crow; to utter offensive or discontented murmurs.

CROAK, (krōke) *n. s.* The cry of a frog or raven.

CROAKER, (krō'-kĕr) *n. s.* A discontented murmurer; one who is perpetually descanting on dangers and difficulties, and making unfair comparisons of the present with the past.

CROATS, (krō'-ăts) *n. s.* Irregular troops, formed of natives of *Croatia*.

CROCEOUS, (krō'-shē-ŭs) *a.* Consisting of saffron; like saffron.

CROCK, (krŏk) *n. s.* A cup; any vessel made of earth.

CROCKERY, (krŏk'-ĕr-ē) *n. s.* Earthen ware.

CROCODILE, (krŏk'-ō-dile) *n. s.* An amphibious voracious animal of the lizard tribe, found in Egypt and the Indies.

CROCUS, (krō'-kŭs) *n. s.* A flower.

CROFT, (krŏft) *n. s.* A little close joining to a house, used for corn or pasture.

CROISADE, (krōe-sade') *n. s.* A holy war; a war carried on against infidels under the banner of the cross.

CROISES, (krōe'-zez) *n. s.* Pilgrims who carry a cross; soldiers who fight under the banner of the cross.

CROMLECH, (krŏm'-lĕk) *n. s.* Huge, broad, flat stones, raised upon other stones set up on end for that purpose, and supposed to be the altars of our pagan ancestors.

CRONE, (krone) *n. s.* An old ewe; in contempt, an old woman.

CRONICAL, } See ACRONYCAL.
CRONYCAL, }

CRONY, (krō'-ne) *n. s.* An old acquaintance; a bosom companion.

CROOK, (krook) *n. s.* Any crooked or bent instrument; a sheephook; anything bent; a meander; an artifice; a trick; a gibbet.

To CROOK, (krook) *v. a.* To bend; to turn into a hook; to bend, figuratively; to thwart; to pervert from rectitude.

To CROOK, (krook) *v. n.* To bend.

CROOKBACK, (krook'-băk) *n. s.* A man that has gibbous shoulders.

CROOKBACKED, (krook'-băkt) *a.* Having bent shoulders.

CROOKED, (krook'-ĕd) *ad.* Bent; not straight; winding; oblique; perverse; untoward; without rectitude of mind.

CROOKEDLY, (krook'-ĕd-lē) *ad.* Not in a straight line; untowardly; not compliantly.

CROOKEDNESS, (krook'-ĕd-nes) *n. s.* Deviation from straightness; curvity; deformity of a gibbous body; depravity; perverseness.

To CROOKEN, (krook'-kn) *v. a.* To make crooked.

CROP, (krŏp) *n. s.* The harvest; the corn gathered off a field; anything cut off; the hair of the head.

To CROP, (krŏp) *v. a.* To cut off the ends of anything; to mow; to reap; to gather before it falls.

CROP-EARED, (krŏp'-ĕred) *a.* Having the ears cropped, or cut short.

CROSIER, (krō'-zhe-ĕr) *n. s.* The pastoral staff of a bishop, which has a cross upon it.

CROSLET, (krŏs'-lĕt) *n. s.* A small cross.

CROSS, (krŏs) *n. s.* One straight body laid at right angles over another; the instrument by which the Saviour suffered death; the ensign of the Christian religion; a monument with a cross upon it to excite devotion, such as were anciently set in market-places; a line drawn through another; anything that thwarts; hindrance; vexation; opposition; trial of patience; an ancient coin, so called because marked with cross.

CROSS, (krŏs) *a.* Transverse; oblique; lateral; adverse; opposite; perverse; peev-

ish; fretful; contrary; contradictory; unfortunate; interchanged.

To CROSS, (krǫs) *v. a.* To lay one body, or draw one line, athwart another; to sign with the cross; to cancel, as to *cross* an article; to pass over; to move laterally, obliquely, or athwart; to thwart; to embarrass; to obstruct; to hinder; to counteract; to contravene.

To CROSS, (krǫs) *v. n.* To lie athwart another thing; to be inconsistent.

CROSS-BAR, (krǫs'-bar) *n. s.* Part of the frame work of a carriage; a lever used in turning the shanks of an anchor.

CROSSBARRED, (krǫs'-bard) *a.* Secured by transverse bars.

CROSS-BAR-SHOT, (krǫs'-bar-shǫt') *n. s.* A round shot, with a bar of iron put through it.

CROSS-BILL, (krǫs'-bil) *n. s.* In law, A bill or complaint brought by a defendant against the plaintiff.

CROSSBILL, (krǫs'-bil) *n. s.* A small bird, so called from its beak, which has the points crossing one another.

CROSSBOW, (krǫs'-bǫ) *n. s.* A missive weapon formed by placing a bow athwart a stock.

CROSS-BREED, (krǫs'-breed) *n. s.* A term applied to animals when the male is of one breed and the female of another.

CROSSBUN, (krǫs-bun') *n. s.* A cake marked with the form of the cross.

CROSS-EXAMINATION, (krǫs'-eg-zam-in-a'-shun) *n. s.* The act of nicely examining, by questions apparently captious, the faith of evidence in a court of justice.

CROSSGRAINED, (krǫs'-grand) *a.* Having the fibres transverse or irregular; perverse; troublesome; vexatious.

CROSSLEGGED, (krǫs'-legd) *a.* Having the legs crossed.

CROSSING, (krǫs'-sing) *n. s.* The act of signing with the cross; oppositions.

CROSSLET. See CROSLET.

CROSSLY, (krǫs'-le) *ad.* Athwart; so as to intersect something else; oppositely; adversely; peevishly; unfortunately.

CROSSNESS, (krǫs'-nes) *n. s.* Transverseness; intersection; perverseness; peevishness.

CROSSPURPOSE, (krǫs-pur'-pǫse) *n. s.* A conceit of conversation, proposing a difficulty to be solved; a kind of enigma or riddle; a contradictory system.

To CROSSQUESTION, (krǫs-kwest'-yun) *v. a.* To cross-examine.

CROSSROAD, (krǫs'-rǫde) *n. s.* A road across the country; not the direct high-road.

CROSS-STAFF, (krǫs'-staf) *n. s.* An instrument used by seamen to take the meridian altitude of the sun or stars.

CROSSWAY, (krǫs'-wa) *n. s.* A small obscure path intersecting the chief road; or the place, where one road intersects another.

CROSSWIND, (krǫs'-wind) *n. s.* Wind blowing from the right or left.

CROTCH, (krǫtsh) *n. s.* A hook *or fork*, *Crotches* are crooked timbers used in shipbuilding.

CROTCHET, (krǫtsh'-et) *n. s.* In musick, One of the notes or characters of time, equal to half a minim. In printing, Hooks in which words are included [thus]; a perverse conceit; an odd fancy. In surgery, A curved instrument with a sharp hook for extracting the fœtus.

To CROUCH, (krǫutsh) *v. n.* To stoop low; to lie close to the ground; to fawn; to bend servilely.

CROUCHED *Friars*, (krǫutsh'-ed) *n. s.* An order of friars, so called from the cross which they wore.

CROUD. See CROWD.

CROUP, (kroop) *n. s.* The rump of a fowl; the buttocks of a horse.

CROUP, (kroop) *n. s.* A kind of asthma or catarrh, to which children are subject.

CROUPADES, (kroo-pads') *n. s.* A term in horsemanship, higher leaps than those of curvets.

CROUPER. See CRUPPER.

CROW, (krǫ) *n. s.* A large black carnivorous bird; a bar of iron used as a lever to force open doors; the voice of a cock.

To CROW, (krǫ) *v. n.* Pret. *crew, or crowed;* part. *crowed.* To make the noise which a cock makes in gaiety, or defiance; to boast; to bully; to bluster.

CROWD, (krǫud) *n. s.* A multitude confusedly pressed together; a promiscuous medley, without order or distinction; the vulgar; the populace.

To CROWD, (krǫud) *v. a.* To fill with confused multitudes; to press close together; to incumber by multitudes. *To crowd sail*, to spread wide the sails upon the yards.

To CROWD, (krǫud) *v. n.* To swarm; to be numerous; to gather together into a multitude.

CROWFOOT, (krǫ'-fut) *n. s.* A caltrop.

CROWKEEPER, (krǫ'-kẹ-per) *n. s.* A scarecrow.

CROWN, (krǫun) *n. s.* The ornament of the head which denotes imperial and regal dignity; a garland; reward; honorary distinction; regal power; royalty; the top of the head; the top of anything, as of a mountain; the part of the hat that covers the head; a piece of money, anciently stamped with a crown; in value five shillings; completion; accomplishment.

To CROWN, (krǫun) *v. a.* To invest with the crown; to cover, as with a crown; to dignify; to adorn; to make illustrious; to reward; to recompense; to complete; to perfect; to terminate; to finish.

CROWNGLASS, (krǫun'-glas) *n. s.* The finest sort of window-glass.

CROWNING, (krǫun'-ing) *n. s.* In architecture, That which finishes or crowns any decoration.

CROWN-OFFICE, (krǫun'-of-fis) *n. s.* An office belonging to the Court of King's Bench.

CROWNPOST, (krǫun'-post) *n. s.* A post, which, in buildings, stands upright in the middle, between two principal rafters.

CROWNWHEEL, (krǫun'-whele) *n. s.* The upper wheel of a watch next the balance.

CROWNWORKS, (krǫun'-wurks) *n. s.* Bulwarks advanced towards the field to gain some hill or rising ground.

CROWS-FEET, (krǫze'-feet) *n. s.* The wrinkles under the eyes, which are the effect of age.

CRUCHED, or CRUTCHED *Friars.* See CROUCHED.

CRUCIAL, (kroo'-shę-ąl) *a.* Transverse; intersecting one another.

To CRUCIATE, (kroo'-shę-ąte) *v. a.* To torture; to torment; to excruciate.

CRUCIATE, (kroo'-shę-ąte) *a.* Tormented.

CRUCIATION, (kroo-shę-ą'-shun) *n. s.* Torture.

CRUCIBLE, (kroo'-sę-bl) *n. s.* A chymist's melting pot, formerly marked with a cross.

CRUCIFEROUS, (kroo-sif'-ę-rus) *a.* Bearing the cross.

CRUCIFIER, (kroo'-sę-fi-ęr) *n. s.* He that inflicts the punishment of crucifixion.

CRUCIFIX, (kroo'-sę-fiks) *n. s.* A representation, in painting or sculpture, of our Lord's passion; the cross of Christ.

CRUCIFIXION, (kroo-sę-fik'-shun) *n. s.* The punishment of nailing to a cross.

CRUCIFORM, (kroo'-sę-form) *a.* Having the form of a cross.

To CRUCIFY, (kroo'-sę-fi) *v. a.* To put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a cross set upright.

CRUCIGEROUS, (kroo-sid'-je-rus) *a.* Bearing the cross.

CRUDE, (krood) *a.* Raw; not subdued or changed by any process; harsh; unripe; not well digested; unfinished; immature; having indigested notions.

CRUDELY, (krood'-le) *ad.* Unripely; without due preparation.

CRUDENESS, (krood'-nes) *n. s.* Unripeness.

CRUDITY, (kroo'-de-te) *n. s.* Indigestion; inconcoction; unripeness; indigested notion.

CRUEL, (kroo'-el) *a.* Inhuman; hard-hearted; void of pity.

CRUELLY, (kroo'-el-le) *ad.* In a cruel manner.

CRUELNESS, (kroo'-el-nes) *n. s.* Inhumanity; cruelty.

CRUELTY, (kroo'-el-te) *n. s.* Inhumanity; savageness; barbarity; act of intentional affliction.

CRUET, (kroo'-et) *n. s.* A vial for vinegar or oil.

CRUISE, (krooz) *n. s.* A small cup or bottle.

CRUISE, (krooz) *n. s.* A voyage in search of plunder.

To CRUISE, (krooz) *v. n.* To rove over the sea in search of plunder, or without any certain course.

CRUISER, (kroo'-zer) *n. s.* One that roves upon the sea in search of plunder; a ship employed in sailing to and fro for the protection of merchant ships.

CRUM, } (krum) *n. s.* The soft part of
CRUMB, } bread; a small particle or fragment of bread.

To CRUM, (krum) *v. a.* To break into small pieces.

To CRUMBLE, (krum'-bl) *v. a.* To break into small pieces.

To CRUMBLE, (krum-bl) *v. n.* To fall into small pieces.

CRUMMY, (krum'-me) *a.* Soft; resembling crum.

CRUMP, (krump) *a.* Crooked.

CRUMPET, (krum'-pet) *n. s.* A soft cake.

To CRUMPLE, (krum'-pl) *v. a.* To draw into wrinkles.

To CRUMPLE, (krum'-pl) *v. n.* To shrink up; to contract.

CRUMPLING, (krump'-ling) *n. s.* A small degenerate apple.

CRUOR, (kroo'-or) *n. s.* Gore; coagulated blood.

CRUPPER, (krup'-pur) *n. s.* That part of the horseman's furniture that reaches from the saddle to the tail.

CRURAL, (kroo'-rąl) *a.* Belonging to the leg.

CRUSADE, (kroo-sade') } *n. s.* An expedi-
CRUSADO, (kroo-sa'-do) } tion against the infidels; an ancient coin stamped with a cross.

CRUSADER, (kru-sa'-der) *n. s.* One employed in a crusade.

CRUSE. See CRUISE.

CRUSET, (kroo'-set) *n. s.* A goldsmith's melting pot.

To CRUSH, (krush) *v. a.* To squeeze; to press with violence; to overwhelm; to beat down; to subdue; to conquer beyond resistance.

CRUSH, (krush) *n. s.* A collision; the act of rushing together.

CRUST, (krust) *n. s.* Any shell, or external coat; an incrustation; collection of matter into a hard body; the case of a pie made of meal, and baked; the outer hard part of bread; a waste piece of bread.

To CRUST, (krust) *v. a.* To envelope; to cover with a hard case; to foul with concretions.

To CRUST, (krust) *v. n.* To gather or contract a crust.

CRUSTACEOUS, (krus-ta'-she-us) *a.* Shelly, with joints; opposed to *testaceous*, or covered with one uninterrupted shell.

CRUSTACEOUSNESS, (krus-ta'-she-us-nes) *n. s.* The quality of having jointed shells.

CRUSTATION, (krus-ta'-shun) *n. s.* An adherent covering; an incrustation.

CRUSTILY, (krus'-te-le) *ad.* Peevishly; snappishly.

CRUSTINESS, (krus'-te-nes) *n. s.* The quality of a crust; peevishness; moroseness.

CRUSTY, (krus'-te) *a.* Covered with a crust; sturdy; morose; snappish.

CRUTCH, (krutsh) *n. s.* A support used by cripples.

To CRUTCH, (krutsh) *v. a.* To support on crutches as a cripple.

To CRY, (krī) *v. n.* To speak with vehemence; to call importunately; to exclaim; to utter lamentations; to squall, as an infant; to weep; to utter an inarticulate voice, as an animal: to yelp, as a hound on a scent; to proclaim as a hawker; to call for vengeance or punishment: *To cry out*, to exclaim; to scream; to complain loudly.

To CRY, (krī) *v. a.* To proclaim; to make publick: *To cry down*, to blame; to depreciate; to overbear: *To cry up*, to applaud; to praise; to raise the price by proclamation.

CRY, (krī) *n. s.* Lamentation; shriek; scream; weeping; mourning; clamour; outcry; exclamation of triumph or wonder; proclamation; the hawkers' proclamation of wares, as, the *cries* of London; acclamation; voice; utterance; importunate call; yelping of dogs; yell; inarticulate noise.

CRYAL, (krī'-ăl) *n. s.* The heron.

CRYER. See CRIER.

CRYER, (krī'-ẽr) *n. s.* A kind of hawk called the falcon gentle.

CRYING, (krī'-ĭng) *n. s.* Importunate call, or outcry.

CRYPT, (kript) *n. s.* A subterranean cell or cave, especially under a church, for the interment of particular persons; a subterranean oratory or chapel; the grave of a martyr.

CRYPTICAL, (krip'-tẽ-kăl) } *a.* Hidden;
CRYPTICK, (krip'-tĭk) } secret.

CRYPTOGRAPHY, (krip-tŏg'-grā-fẽ) *n. s.* The art of writing secret characters; secret characters; cyphers.

CRYPTOLOGY, (krip-tŏl'-lŏ-jẽ) *n. s.* Enigmatical language.

CRYPTOGAMY, (krip-tŏg'-ă-mẽ) *n. s.* In botany, applied to a genus of plants whose fructification is concealed.

CRYSTAL, (krĭs'-tăl) *n. s.* In mineralogy, A hard, pellucid, and naturally colourless body, of which there are various kinds; *Crystals* [in chymistry] express salts shot or congealed in manner of *crystal*.

CRYSTAL, (krĭs'-tăl) *a.* Consisting of crystal; bright; transparent; pellucid.

CRYSTALLINE, (krĭs'-tăl-līne) *a.* Consisting of crystal; bright; pellucid; transparent.

CRYSTALLINE *Humour*, (krĭs'-tăl-līne) *n. s.* The second humour of the eye, that lies next to the aqueous behind the uvea.

CRYSTALLIZATION, (krĭs-tăl-lĭ-zā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Congelation into crystals; the mass formed by congelation or concretion.

To CRYSTALLIZE, (krĭs'-tăl-līze) *v. a.* To cause to congeal in crystals.

To CRYSTALLIZE, (krĭs'-tăl-līze) *v. n.* To coagulate; to congeal as crystal.

CUB, (kŭb) *n. s.* The young of a beast; generally of a bear or fox; the young of a whale, perhaps of any viviparous fish. In reproach, a young boy or girl.

To CUB, (kŭb) *v. n.* To bring forth; used of beasts.

CUBATION, (kū-bā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of lying down.

CUBATORY, (kū'-bā-tŭr-ẽ) *a.* Recumbent.

CUBATURE, (kū'-bā-tūre) *n. s.* The finding exactly the solid content of any proposed body.

CUBE, (kūbe) *n. s.* A regularly solid body, consisting of six square and equal faces or sides, and the angles all right, and therefore equal.

CUBE ROOT, (kūbe'-rōot) } *n. s.* The
CUBICK ROOT, (kū'-bĭk-rōot) } origin of a cubick number; or a number, by whose multiplication into itself, and again into the product, any given number is formed.

CUBEB, (kū-bĕb) *n. s.* A small dried berry resembling pepper.

CUBICAL, (kū'-bẽ-kăl) } *a.* Having the form
CUBICK, (kū'-bĭk) } or properties of a cube.

CUBICALLY, (kū'-bẽ-kăl-lẽ) *ad.* In a cubical method.

CUBICALNESS, (kū'-bẽ-kăl-nẽs) *n. s.* The state of being cubical.

CUBICULAR, (kū-bĭk'-ū-lăr) *a.* Belonging to the chamber.

CUBICULARY, (kū-bĭk'-kū-lăr-ẽ) *a.* Fitted for the posture of lying down.

CUBIFORM, (kū'-bẽ-fŏrm) *a.* Of the shape of a cube.

CUBIT, (kū'-bĭt) *n. s.* A measure in use among the ancients; originally the distance from the elbow, bending inwards to the extremity of the middle finger.

CUBITAL, (kū'-bẽ-tăl) *a.* Containing only the length of a cubit.

CUCKINGSTOOL, (kŭk'-ĭng-stool) *n. s.* An engine invented for the punishment of scolds and unquiet women.

CUCKOLD, (kŭk'-kŭld) *n. s.* One that is married to an adultress; one whose wife is false to his bed.

To CUCKOLD, (kŭk'-kŭld) *v. a.* To wrong a husband by unchastity.

CUCKOLDY, (kŭk'-ŭl-dẽ) *a.* Having the qualities of a cuckold; poor; mean; cowardly.

CUCKOLDOM, (kŭk'-kŭl-dŭm) *n. s.* The act of adultery; the state of a cuckold.

CUCKOO, (kŭk'-kōo) *n. s.* A well known bird which appears in the spring.

CUCULLATE, (kū'-kŭl-lāte) } *a.* Hood-
CUCULLATED, (kū'-kŭl-lā-tĕd) } ed; covered as with a hood; having the resemblance of a hood.

CUCUMBER, (kū'-kŭm-bẽr) *n. s.* The name of a plant, and of the fruit of that plant.

CUCURBITACEOUS, (kū-kŭr-bẽ-tā'-shē-ŭs) *a.* Applied to plants which resemble a gourd.

CUCURBITE, (kū'-kŭr-bĭt) *n. s.* A chymical vessel in the shape of a gourd.

CUCURBITIVE, (kū-kŭr'-bẽ-tĭv) *a.* Applied to small flat worms of the shape of the seed of a gourd.

CUD, (kŭd) *n. s.* That food which is reposited in the first stomach, in order to rumination.

To CUDDLE, (kud'-dl) *v. n.* To lie close; To join in an embrace.

CUDGEL, (kud'-jel) *n. s.* A stick to strike with, lighter than a club, shorter than a pole.

To CUDGEL, (kud'-jel) *v. a.* To beat with a stick.

CUDGELLER, (kud'-jel-ler) *n. s.* One who cudgels another.

CUE, (ku) *n. s.* The tail or end of anything; as, the long curl of a wig; the last words of a speech which the player who is to answer, catches, and regards as intimation to begin; a hint; an intimation; humour; temper of mind.

CUFF, (kuf) *n. s.* A blow with the fist; a box; any stroke or blow; part of the sleeve.

To CUFF, (kuf) *v. n.* To fight; to scuffle.

To CUFF, (kuf) *v. a.* To strike with the fist.

CUIRASS, (kwe-ras') *n. s.* A breastplate.

CUIRASSIER, (kwe-ras-seer') *n. s.* A man at arms; a soldier in armour.

CUISSE, (kwis) *n. s.* The armour that covers the thighs.

CULDEES, (kul-dese') *n. s.* Monks in Scotland and Ireland.

CULINARY, (ku'-le-nar-e) *a.* Relating to the kitchen, or cookery.

To CULL, (kul) *v. a.* To select from others; to pick out of many.

CULLER, (kul'-ler) *n. s.* One who picks or chooses.

CULLION, (kul'-yun) *n. s.* A scoundrel; a mean wretch.

CULLIONLY, (kul'-yun-le) *a.* Mean; base.

CULLY, (kul'-le) *n. s.* A man deceived by sharpers or a strumpet.

To CULLY, (kul'-le) *v. a.* To befool; to cheat.

CULLYISM, (kul'-le-izm) *n. s.* The state of a cully.

CULM, (kulm) *n. s.* A kind of dust coal found in pits with coals, and sometimes by itself.

CULMEN, (kul'-men) *n. s.* A summit.

CULMIFEROUS, (kul-mif'-fe-rus) *a.* In botany, A term applied to plants having a smooth jointed stalk, and their seeds contained in chaff husks.

To CULMINATE, (kul'-me-nate) *v. n.* To be vertical; to be in the meridian.

CULMINATION, (kul-me-na'-shun) *n. s.* The transit of a planet through the meridian; top or crown.

CULPABILITY, (kul-pa-bil'-e-te) *n. s.* Blameableness.

CULPABLE, (kul'-pa-bl) *a.* Criminal; guilty; blameable; blameworthy.

CULPABLENESS, (kul'-pa-bl-nes) *n. s.* Blame; guilt.

CULPABLY, (kul'-pa-ble) *a.* Blameably.

CULPRIT, (kul'-prit) *n. s.* A man arraigned before his judge.

CULTER. See COULTER.

CULTIVABLE, (kul'-te-va-bl) *a.* Capable of cultivation.

To CULTIVATE, (kul'-te-vate) *v. a.* To forward or improve the product of the earth by manual industry; to improve; to meliorate.

CULTIVATION, (kul-te-va'-shun) *n. s.* The art or practice of improving soils, and forwarding vegetables; improvement in general.

CULTIVATOR, (kul'-te-va-tur) *n. s.* One who improves, promotes, or meliorates.

CULTURE, (kul'-ture) *n. s.* The act of cultivation; tillage; the art of improvement and melioration.

To CULTURE, (kul'-ture) *v. a.* To cultivate.

CULVER, (kul'-ver) *n. s.* A pigeon.

CULVERHOUSE, (kul'-ver-house) *n. s.* A dovecot.

CULVERIN, (kul'-ve-reen) *n. s.* A species of ordnance.

CULVERTAIL, (kul'-ver-tale) *n. s.* In carpentry, The same as *dovetail*.

CUMBENT, (kum'-bent) *a.* Lying down.

To CUMBER, (kum'-ber) *v. a.* To embarrass; to entangle; to obstruct; to croud or load with something useless.

CUMBER, (kum'-ber) *n. s.* Vexation; burdensomeness; embarrassment.

CUMBERSOME, (kum'-ber-sum) *a.* Troublesome; vexatious; burdensome; embarrassing; unwieldy; unmanageable.

CUMBERSOMELY, (kum'-ber-sum-le) *a.* In a troublesome manner.

CUMBERSOMENESS, (kum'-ber-sum-nes) *n. s.* Encumbrance; obstruction.

CUMBRANCE, (kum'-branse) *n. s.* Burden; hindrance; obstruction.

CUMBROUS, (kum'-brus) *a.* Troublesome; oppressive; burdensome; jumbled; obstructing.

CUMIN, (kum'-min) *n. s.* A plant.

To CUMULATE, (ku'-mu-late) *v. a.* To heap together.

CUMULATION, (ku-mu-la'-shun) *n. s.* The act of heaping together.

CUMULATIVE, (ku'-mu-la-tiv) *a.* Consisting of parts heaped together.

CUNCTATION, (kungk-ta'-shun) *n. s.* Delay; procrastination.

CUNCTATOR, (kungk-ta'-tur) *n. s.* One given to delay; a lingerer.

CUNEAL, (ku'-ne-al) *a.* Relating to a wedge.

CUNEATED, (ku'-ne-a-ted) *a.* Made in form of a wedge.

CUNEIFORM, (ku-ne'-e-form) *a.* Having the form of a wedge.

CUNNING, (kun'-ning) *a.* Skilful; knowing; artful; artfully deceitful; sly; designing; subtle; crafty.

CUNNING, (kun'-ning) *n. s.* Artifice; deceit; slyness; fraudulent dexterity; art; skill; knowledge.

CUNNINGLY, (kun'-ning-le) *ad.* Artfully, slily; subtilly; skilfully.

CUNNINGNESS, (kun'-ning-nes) *n. s.* Subtleness; slyness.

CUP, (kup) *n. s.* A small vessel to drink in; the liquor contained in the cup; the

draught; social entertainment, in the plural; a glass to draw the blood in scarification.

To CUP, (kŭp) *v. a.* To fix a glass-bell or cucurbite upon the skin, to draw the blood in scarification.

CUPBEARER, (kŭp'-bā-rər) *n. s.* An officer of the king's household; an attendant to give wine at a feast.

CUPBOARD, (kŭb'-bŭrd) *n. s.* A case with shelves, in which victuals or earthenware is placed.

To CUPBOARD, (kŭb'-bŭrd) *v. a.* To treasure in a cupboard; to hoard up.

CUPELLATION, (kŭp-pĕl-lā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The process of assaying and purifying gold and silver.

CUPIDITY, (kū-pĭd'-ĕ-tē) *n. s.* Concupiscence; unlawful or unreasonable longing.

CUPOLA, (kū'-pō-lā) *n. s.* A dome; the hemispherical summit of a building.

CUPPEL. See COPPEL.

CUPPER, (kŭp'-pər) *n. s.* One who applies cupping glasses; a scarifier.

CUPPING-GLASS, (kŭp'-pĭng-glās) *n. s.* A glass used by scarifiers to draw out the blood by rarefying the air.

CUPREOUS, (kū'-prē-ŭs) *a.* Coppery; consisting of copper.

CUR, (kŭr) *n. s.* A shepherd's dog; a worthless degenerate dog.

CURABLE, (kū'-rā-bl) *a.* Admitting a remedy.

CURABLENESS, (kū'-rā-bl-nĕs) *n. s.* Possibility to be healed.

CURACY, (kū'-rā-sē) *n. s.* Employment of a curate, distinct from a benefice; employment which a hired clergyman holds under the beneficiary; a benefice, distinguished by the name of a perpetual curacy, holden by licence from the bishop.

CURATE, (kū'-rāte) *n. s.* A clergyman hired to perform the duties of another; a parish priest; one who holds a perpetual curacy.

CURATESHIP, (kū'-rāte-shĭp) *n. s.* The office of a curate.

CURATIVE, (kū'-rā-tĭv) *a.* Relating to the cure of diseases.

CURATOR, (kū-rā'-tər) *n. s.* One that has the care and superintendence of anything; a guardian appointed by law.

CURB, (kŭrb) *n. s.* An iron chain, made fast to the upper part of the branches of the bridle, and running over the beard of the horse; restraint; inhibition; a hard tumour, which runs along the inside of a horse's hoof.

To CURB, (kŭrb) *v. a.* To guide or restrain a horse with a curb; to restrain; to inhibit; to check; to bend.

CURB-STONE, (kŭrb'-stōne) *n. s.* A thick kind of stone placed at the edge of a stone pavement.

CURD, (kŭrd) *n. s.* The coagulation of milk; the concretion of the thicker parts of any liquor.

To CURD, (kŭrd) *v. a.* To turn to curds.

To CURDLE, (kŭr'-dl) *v. n.* To coagulate; to concrete; to take the form of curds.

To CURDLE, (kŭr'-dl) *v. a.* To cause to coagulate.

CURDY, (kŭr'-dē) *a.* Coagulated; concreted.

CURE, (kūre) *n. s.* Remedy; restorative; act of healing; the benefice or employment of a curate or clergyman.

To CURE, (kūre) *v. a.* To heal; to restore to health; to prepare, so as to preserve from corruption.

CURELESS, (kūre'-lĕs) *a.* Without cure without remedy.

CURER, (kū'-rər) *n. s.* One who cures; a healer.

CURFEW, (kŭr'-fū) *n. s.* An evening peal, at the sound of which every man was obliged to rake up his fire and extinguish his light; a cover for a fire; a fireplate.

CURIOSITY, (kū-rē-ŏs'-ĕ-tē) *n. s.* Inquisitiveness; inclination to inquiry; an object of curiosity, or rarity.

CURIOSO, (kōō-rē-ō'-zō) *n. s.* A curious person; a virtuoso.

CURIOUS, (kū'-rē-ŭs) *a.* Inquisitive; desirous of information; attentive to; diligent about; accurate; difficult to please; exact; nice; subtle; artful; not neglectful; nicely diligent; elegant; neat; laboured.

CURIOUSLY, (kū'-rē-ŭs-lē) *ad.* Inquisitively; attentively; elegantly; neatly; artfully; exactly.

CURIOUSNESS, (kū'-rē-ŭs-nĕs) *n. s.* Curiosity; inquisitiveness; exactness; nicety.

CURL, (kŭrl) *n. s.* A ringlet of hair; undulation; wave; sinuosity; flexure.

To CURL, (kŭrl) *v. a.* To turn the hair in ringlets; to writhe; to twist; to dress with curls; to raise in waves, undulations, or sinuosities.

To CURL, (kŭrl) *v. n.* To shrink into ringlets; to rise in undulations.

CURLEW, (kŭr'-lū) *n. s.* A kind of waterfowl.

CURLINESS, (kŭr'-lē-nĕs) *n. s.* The state of anything curled.

CURLING-IRONS, (kŭr'-lĭng-ī-rŭnz) *n. s.* An instrument to curl the hair with.

CURLY, (kŭr'-lē) *a.* Inclining to curl.

CURMUDGEON, (kŭr-mŭd'-jŭn) *n. s.* An avaricious churlish fellow; a miser; a niggard; a churl.

CURMUDGEONLY, (kŭr-mŭd'-jŭn-lē) *a.* Avaricious; covetous; churlish.

CURRANT, (kŭr'-rānt) *n. s.* A small fruit tree; a small dried grape.

CURRENCY, (kŭr'-rĕn-sē) *n. s.* Circulation; power of passing from hand to hand; general reception; fluence; readiness of utterance; continuance; constant flow; the money of a country, or the paper passing as money.

CURRENT, (kŭr'-rĕnt) *a.* Passing from hand to hand; generally received; common; general; popular; passable; what is now passing; as, the *current* year.

CURRENT, (kŭr'-rĕnt) *n. s.* A running stream; *Currents* are certain progressive motions of the water of the sea in several places; course; progression.

CURRENTLY, (kŭr'-rĕnt-lĕ) *a.* In a constant motion; popularly; fashionably.
CURRENTNESS, (kŭr'-rĕnt-nĕs) *n. s.* Circulation; general reception; easiness of pronunciation.
CURRICLE, (kŭr'-rĕ-kl) *n. s.* A course; a chariot. In modern times, An open chaise with two wheels, drawn by two horses abreast.
CURRIER, (kŭr'-rĕ-ĕr) *n. s.* One who dresses and pares leather.
CURRISH, (kŭr'-rĭsh) *a.* Having the quality of a degenerate dog; brutal; sour; quarrelsome.
CURRISHLY, (kŭr'-rĭsh-lĕ) *ad.* In a brutal or malignant manner.
CURRISHNESS, (kŭr'-rĭsh-nĕs) *n. s.* Moroseness; churlishness.
To CURRY, (kŭr'-rĕ) *v. a.* To dress leather, by beating and rubbing it; to beat; to drub; to rub a horse with a scratching instrument, so as to smooth his coat; to scratch in kindness; to rub down with flattery. *To curry favour*, properly *favel*, a metaphor from the stable; to become a favourite by petty officiousness, or flattery.
CURRY, (kŭr'-rĕ) *n. s.* A word imported from the East Indies, denoting a highly spiced mixture of various eatables, a very relishable composition.
CURRYCOMB, (kŭr'-rĕ-kōme) *n. s.* An iron instrument for currying horses.
To CURSE, (kŭrse) *v. a.* To wish evil to; to execrate; to devote to perdition; to afflict; to torment.
To CURSE, (kŭrse) *v. n.* To imprecate.
CURSE, (kŭrse) *n. s.* Malediction; affliction; torment; vexation.
CURSED, (kŭr'-sĕd) *part. a.* Deserving a curse; hateful; detestable; unholy; unsanctified; blasted by a curse; vexatious; troublesome.
CURSEDLY, (kŭr'-sĕd-lĕ) *ad.* Miserably; shamefully; a cant word in very common use.
CURSEDNESS, (kŭr'-sĕd-nĕs) *n. s.* The state of being under a curse.
CURSER, (kŭr'-sĕr) *n. s.* One that utters curses.
CURSHIP, (kŭr'-shĭp) *n. s.* Dogship; meanness.
CURSITOR, (kŭr'-sĕ-tŭr) *n. s.* An officer belonging to the Chancery, that makes out original writs.
CURSORARY, (kŭr'-sŏ-rā-rĕ) *a.* Cursory; hasty.
CURSORILY, (kŭr'-sŏ-rĕ-lĕ) *ad.* Hastily; slightly.
CURSORINESS, (kŭr'-sŏ-rĕ-nĕs) *n. s.* Slight attention.
CURSORY, (kŭr'-sŏ-rĕ) *a.* Hasty; quick; inattentive; going about; not stationary.
CURST, (kŭrst) *a.* Froward; peevish; malignant; mischievous; snarling.
CURSTNESS, (kŭrst'-nĕs) *n. s.* Peevishness; frowardness; malignity.
CURT, (kŭrt) *a.* Short.
To CURTAIL, (kŭr-tāle') *v. a.* To cut off; to cut short; to abridge.
CURTAILER, (kŭr-tā'-lĕr) *n. s.* One who cuts off anything.
CURTAIN, (kŭr'-tĕn) *n. s.* A cloth contracted or expanded at pleasure; *To draw the curtain*, To close it so as to shut out the light, or conceal the object, or to open it so as to discern the object. In fortification, That part of the wall that lies between two bastions.
To CURTAIN, (kŭr'-tĕn) *v. a.* To accommodate with curtains.
CURTAL, (kŭr'-tăl) *n. s.* A horse with a docked tail.
CURTAL, (kŭr'-tăl) *a.* Brief, or abridged.
CURTATE *Distance*, (kŭr'-tāte) *n. s.* The distance of a planet's place from the sun, reduced to the ecliptick.
CURTATION, (kŭr-tā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The interval between a planet's distance from the sun and the curtate distance.
CURTELASSE, } See CUTLASS.
CURTELAX, }
CURTILAGE, (kŭr'-tĕ-lăje) *n. s.* A garden, yard, or field, lying near to a messuage.
CURTLY, (kŭrt'-lĕ) *ad.* Briefly.
CURTSY. See COURTESY.
CURVATED, (kŭr'-vā-tĕd) *a.* Bent; crooked.
CURVATION, (kŭr-vā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of bending or crooking; the state of being curved.
CURVATURE, (kŭr'-vă-tŭre) *n. s.* Crookedness.
CURVE, (kŭrv) *a.* Crooked; bent.
CURVE, (kŭrv) *n. s.* Anything bent.
To CURVE, (kŭrv) *v. a.* To bend; to crook.
To CURVET, (kŭr-vĕt') *v. n.* To leap; to bound; to frisk.
CURVET, (kŭr'-vĕt) *n. s.* A leap; a bound.
CURVILINEAR, (kŭr-vĕ-lĭn'-yăr) *a.* Consisting of a curved line; composed of curved lines.
CURVITY, (kŭr'-vĕ-tĕ) *n. s.* Crookedness.
CURULE, (kū'-rule) *a.* An epithet applied to the chair, in which the Roman magistrates had a right to sit.
CUSHION, (kŭsh'-ŭn) *n. s.* A pillow for the seat; a soft pad placed upon a chair.
CUSHIONED, (kŭsh'-ŭnd) *a.* Seated on a cushion; accommodated with cushions.
CUSP, (kŭsp) *n. s.* A term used to express the points or horns of the moon, or other luminary.
CUSPATED, (kŭs'-pā-tĕd) } *a.* In bo-
CUSPIDATED, (kŭs'-pĕ-dā-tĕd) } tany, A term applied to the leaves of a flower ending in a point.
CUSPIDAL, (kŭs'-pĕ-dăl) *a.* Sharp; ending in a point.
To CUSPIDATE, (kŭs'-pĕ-dāte) *v. a.* To sharpen.
CUSPIS, (kŭs'-pĭs) *n. s.* The sharp end of a thing.
CUSTARD, (kŭs'-tĕrd) *n. s.* A kind of sweetmeat made of eggs, with milk, sugar, &c.
CUSTODIAL, (kŭs-tō'-dĕ-ăl) *a.* Relating to custody, or guardianship.
CUSTODY, (kŭs'-tŏ-dĕ) *n. s.* Imprisonment;

restraint of liberty; care; guardianship; charge; defence; preservation; security.

CUSTOM, (kŭs'-tŭm) *n. s.* Habit; habitual practice; fashion; common way of acting; established manner; practice of buying of certain persons. In law, A law or right, not written, which, being established by long use, and the consent of our ancestors, has been, and is daily practised; tribute; tax paid for goods imported or exported.

To CUSTOM, (kŭs'-tŭm) *v. n.* To accustom.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, (kŭs'-tŭm-hŏuse) *n. s.* The house where the taxes upon goods imported or exported are collected.

CUSTOMABLE, (kŭs'-tŭm-ă-bl) *a.* Common; habitual; frequent; liable to the payment of duties at the custom-house.

CUSTOMABLENESS, (kŭs'-tŭm-ă-bl-nĕs) *n. s.* Frequency; habit; conformity to custom.

CUSTOMABLY, (kŭs'-tŭm-ă-blĕ) *ad.* According to custom.

CUSTOMARILY, (kŭs'-tŭm-ăr-ĕ-lĕ) *ad.* Habitually.

CUSTOMARINESS, (kŭs'-tŭm-ăr-ĕ-nĕs) *n. s.* Frequency; commonness.

CUSTOMARY, (kŭs'-tŭm-ă-rĕ) *a.* Conformable to established custom; habitual; usual; wonted.

CUSTOMER, (kŭs'-tŭm-ĕr) *n. s.* One who frequents any place of sale for the sake of purchasing; a toll-gatherer; a collector of customs.

CUSTREL, (kŭs'-trĕl) *n. s.* A buckle-bearer; a vessel for holding wine.

CUSTUMARY, (kŭs'-tŭm-ă-rĕ) *n. s.* A book of laws and customs.

To CUT, (kŭt) Pret. *cut:* part. *cut.* To penetrate with an edged instrument; to divide any continuity by a sharp edge; to hew; to carve; to make by sculpture; to form anything by cutting; to divide by passing through; to pierce with any uneasy sensation; to divide packs of cards; to intersect; to cross, as one line *cuts* another at right angles; *To cut down,* To fell; to hew down; *To cut off,* To separate from the other parts by cutting; to destroy; to extirpate; to intercept; to hinder from union or return; to withhold; to preclude; to abbreviate; *To cut out,* To shape; to form; to scheme; to contrive; to adapt; to debar; to excel; to outdo; *To cut short,* To hinder from proceeding by sudden interruption; to abridge, as the soldiers were *cut short* of their pay; *To cut up,* To divide an animal into convenient pieces; to eradicate.

To CUT, (kŭt) *v. n.* To make way by dividing; *To cut in,* A phrase in card-playing; when the parties determine who are to form the players.

CUT, (kŭt) *n. s.* The action of a sharp or edged instrument; the impression or separation of continuity, made by an edge or sharp instrument; a wound made by cutting; a channel made by art; a part cut off from the rest; a near passage; a picture carved upon wood or copper, the stamp on which a picture is carved; the practice of dividing a pack of cards; fashion; form; shape.

CUTANEOUS, (kŭ-tā'-nĕ-ŭs) *a.* Relating to the skin.

CUTE, (kūte) *a.* Clever; sharp; probably an abbreviation of *acute.*

CUTICLE, (kū'-tĕ-kl) *n. s.* The first and outermost covering of the body; a thin skin formed on the surface of any liquor.

CUTICULAR, (kū-tĭk'-ū-lăr) *a.* Belonging to the skin.

CUTLASS, (kŭt'-lăs) *n. s.* A broad cutting sword.

CUTLER, (kŭt'-lĕr) *n. s.* One who makes or sells knives.

CUTLERY, (kŭt'-lĕ-rĕ) *n. s.* The ware or articles which are made by cutlers.

CUTLET, (kŭt'-lĕt) *n. s.* A steak; properly, a rib.

CUTPURSE, (kŭt'-pŭrse) *n. s.* One who steals by the method of cutting purses; a thief.

CUTTER, (kŭt'-tĕr) *n. s.* An agent or instrument that cuts anything; a light sailing vessel; the teeth that cut the meat; an officer in the exchequer that provides wood for the tallies; a ruffian; a bravo.

CUT-THROAT, (kŭt'-*th*rōte) *n. s.* A ruffian; a murderer.

CUT-THROAT, (kŭt'-*th*rōte) *a.* Cruel; inhuman.

CUTTING, (kŭt'-ting) *n. s.* A piece cut off; a chop; incision; caper; curvet.

CUTTLE, (kŭt'-tl) *n. s.* A fish, which, when he is pursued by a fish of prey, throws out a black liquor.

CYCLE, (sī'-kl) *n. s.* A circle; a periodical space of time; a method, or account of a method continued till the same course begins again; imaginary orbs; a circle in the heavens.

CYCLOID, (sī-klŏid) *n. s.* A kind of geometrical curve.

CYCLOIDAL, (sī-klŏid'-ăl) *a.* Relating to a cycloid.

CYCLOMETRY, (sī-klŏm'-mĕ-trĕ) *n. s.* The art of measuring cycles or circles.

CYCLOPÆDIA, (sī-klō-pē'-dĕ-ă) *n. s.* A circle of the sciences or universal knowledge; a book which treats of the whole circle of the sciences arranged in alphabetical order.

CYCLOPEAN, (sī-klō-pē'-ăn) } *a.* Relating
CYCLOPICK, (sī-klŏp'-ĭk) } to the fabulous beings called Cyclops; savage; vast; terrifick.

CYDER. See CIDER.

CYGNET, (sĭg'-nĕt) *n. s.* A young swan.

CYLINDER, (sĭl'-ĭn-dĕr) *n. s.* A body having two flat surfaces and one circular.

CYLINDRICAL, (sĭ-lĭn'-drĕ-kăl) } *a.* Par-
CYLINDRICK, (sĭ-lĭn'-drĭk) } taking of the nature of a cylinder.

CYLINDROID, (sĭl'-ĭn-drŏid) *n. s.* A solid body, differing from the cylinder; as, having its bases elliptical, but parallel, and equal.

CYMAR, (sĕ-măr') *n. s.* A slight covering; a scarf.

CYMATIUM, (sĭ-mā'-shĕ-ŭm) *n. s.* A mem-

ber of architecture, whereof one half is convex, and the other concave.

CYMBAL, (sim'-bal) *n. s.* A musical instrument like a brazen dish.

CYNANTHROPY, (se-nan'-thro-pe) *n. s.* A species of madness, in which men have the qualities of dogs.

CYNARCTOMACHY, (sin-ark-tom'-a-ke) Bear-baiting with a dog.

CYNEGETICKS, (sin-ne-jet'-iks) *n. s.* The art of hunting with dogs.

CYNICAL, (sin'-ik-al) } *a.* Having the qua-
CYNICK, (sin'-ik) } lities of a dog; snarling; satirical.

CYNICK, (sin'-ik) *n. s.* A philosopher of the snarling sort; a follower of Diogenes; a rude man.

CYNOSURE, (si'-no-shure) *n. s.* The star near the North-pole, by which sailors steer.

CYPHER. See CIPHER.

CYPRESS-TREE, (si'-pres-tree) *n. s.* A tall strait tree, produced with great difficulty; its leaves are bitter, and the smell and shade dangerous; hence the Romans looked upon it to be a fatal tree, and made use of it at funerals; the emblem of mourning.

CYPRUS, (si'-prus) *n. s.* [Probably from *Cyprus*, where it was originally made.] A thin transparent stuff.

CYST, (sist) } *n. s.* A bag containing
CYSTIS, (sis'-tis) } some morbid matter.

CYSTICK, (sis'-tik) *a.* Contained in a bag.

CYSTOTOMY, (sis-tot'-o-me) *n. s.* The practice of opening incysted tumours.

CYTISUS, (sit'-o-sus) *n. s.* A shrub.

CZAR, (zar) *n. s.* The title of the emperour of Russia.

CZARINA, (za-re'-na) *n. s.* The empress of Russia.

D.

D, Is a consonant nearly approaching in sound to T, but formed by a stronger appulse of the tongue to the upper part of the mouth; the sound of D in *English* is uniform, and it is never mute.

D. A note or key in musick.

D. In abbreviation is common for doctor; as, D. D. doctor of divinity; M. D. doctor of medicine.

D. A numeral letter, signifying five hundred.

DA CAPO, (da-ka'-po) A term in musick, signifying that the first part of the tune should be repeated at the conclusion.

To DAB, (dab) *v. a.* To strike gently with something soft or moist.

DAB, (dab) *n. s.* A small lump of anything; a blow with something moist or soft; something moist or slimy thrown upon one; a corruption of *adept*; an artist; a man expert at something.

DABCHICK, (dab'-tshik) *n. s.* A small water-fowl.

To DABBLE, (dab'-bl) *v. a.* To smear; to daub; to spatter; to besprinkle.

To DABBLE, (dab'-bl) *v. n.* To play in water; to do anything in a slight shallow manner; to tamper

DABBLER, (dab'-ler) *n. s.* One that plays in water: one that meddles without mastery; a superficial meddler.

DACE, (dase) *n. s.* A small river fish.

DACTYLE, (dak'-til) *n. s.* A poetical foot consisting of one long syllable and two short.

DACTYLICK, (dak-til'-ik) *a.* Relating to the dactyl.

DACTYLOLOGY, (dak-til-ol'-o-je) *n. s.* The art of conversing by the hands.

DAD, (dad) } *n. s.* The child's way
DADDY, (dad'-de) } of expression for father.

DADO, (da'-do) *n. s.* The plain part between the base and cornice of a column, the die.

DÆDALIAN, (de-da'-le-an) *a.* Maze like; resembling the labyrinth of Dædalus.

DAFF, (daf) *n. s.* A blockish or foolish fellow.

To DAFF, (daf) *v. a.* To daunt.

To DAFF, (daf) *v. a.* To toss aside; to put away with contempt; to put off.

DAFFODIL, (daf'-fo-dil) } *n. s.* A yel-
DAFFODILLY, (daf'-fo-dil-le) } low flower; a species of narcissus.

DAFT, (daft) *a.* Silly; stupid.

DAGGER, (dag'-er) *n. s.* A short sword: a poignard; the obelus; a mark of reference in form of a dagger; as, [†].

DAGGERSDRAWING, (dag'-erz-draw-ing) *n. s.* The act of drawing daggers; approach to open violence.

To DAGGLE, (dag'-gl) *v. a.* To dip negligently in mire or water; to besprinkle.

To DAGGLE, (dag'-gl) *v. n.* To be in the mire; to run through wet or dirt.

DAGGLETAIL, (dag'-gl-tale) *a.* Bemired; bespattered.

DAILY, (da'-le) *a.* Happening every day.

DAILY, (da'-le) *ad.* Every day; very often.

DAINTILY, (dane'-e-le) *ad.* Elegantly; delicately; deliciously; pleasantly; nicely; ceremoniously; squeamishly; fastidiously.

DAINTINESS, (dane'-te-nes) *n. s.* Delicacy; softness; elegance; nicety; deliciousness; squeamishness; fastidiousness; ceremoniousness; scrupulosity.

DAINTY, (dane'-te) *a.* Pleasing to the palate; delicious; delicate; nice; squeamish; scrupulous; ceremonious; elegant; effeminately beautiful; affectedly fine.

DAINTY, (dane'-te) *n. s.* Something nice or delicate.

DAIRY, (dā'-re) *n. s.* The art of making food from milk; the place where milk is preserved or manufactured.

DAIRYMAID, (dā'-re-mād) *n. s.* The woman servant whose business is to manage the milk.

DAISIED, (dā'-zēd) *a.* Full of daisies; besprinkled with daisies.

DAISY, (dā'-zē) *n. s.* A spring-flower.

DALE, (dāle) *n. s.* A low place between hills; a vale; a valley.

DALLIANCE, (dăl'-lē-ănse) *n. s.* Interchange of caresses; acts of fondness; delay; procrastination.

DALLIER, (dăl'-lē-ēr) *n. s.* A trifler; a fondler.

To DALLY, (dăl'-lē) *v. n.* To trifle; to play the fool; to exchange caresses; to play the wanton; to fondle; to sport; to play; to delay.

DAM, (dăm) *n. s.* The mother; used of beasts.

DAM, (dăm) *n. s.* A mole or bank to confine water.

To DAM, (dăm) *v. a.* To confine, or shut up water by dams.

DAMAGE, (dăm'-ăje) *n. s.* Mischief; hurt; detriment; loss. In law, Any hurt or hindrance that a man suffers in his estate; compensation awarded by a jury for mischief done or loss sustained.

To DAMAGE, (dăm'-ăje) *v. a.* To injure; to impair.

DAMAGEABLE, (dăm'-ăje-ă-bl) *a.* Susceptible of hurt; as, *damageable* goods.

DAMAGE-FEASANT, (dăm'-ăje-fē'-zănt) *a.* In law, Doing hurt or damage.

DAMASCENE, (dăm'-sn) *n. s.* A species of plum.

DAMASK, (dăm'-ăsk) *n. s.* Linen or silk invented at *Damascus*, which by a various direction of the threads, exhibits flowers or other forms; red colour.

DAMASK-ROSE, (dăm'-ăsk-rōze) *n. s.* The rose of Damascus; a red rose.

DAMASKENING, (dăm'-ăs-kē-ning) *n. s.* The art of adorning iron or steel, by making incisions and filling them up with gold or silver wire.

DAMASKIN, (dăm'-ăs-kēne) *n. s.* A sabre; so called from being made at Damascus.

DAME, (dāme) *n. s.* A lady; a woman of rank; mistress of a family; women in general.

To DAMN, (dăm) *v. a.* To doom to eternal torments in a future state; to procure or cause to be eternally condemned; to condemn; to hoot or hiss down any publick performance.

DAMNABLE, (dăm'-nă-bl) *a.* Deserving damnation; frequently though vulgarly used for odious; pernicious.

DAMNABLENESS, (dăm'-nă-bl-nēs) *n. s.* That which deserves condemnation.

DAMNABLY, (dăm'-nă-blē) *ad.* In such a manner as to incur eternal punishment, or deserve condemnation; odiously: hatefully.

DAMNATION, (dăm-nā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Exclusion from divine mercy; condemnation.

DAMNATORY, (dăm'-nă-tŭr-ē) *a.* Containing a sentence of condemnation.

DAMNED, (dămd or dăm'-nēd) *part. a.* Condemned to eternal punishment; condemned; hateful; detestable; abhorred.

DAMNIFICK, (dăm-nif'-ik) *a.* Procuring loss; mischievous.

To DAMNIFY, (dăm'-nē-fī) *v. a.* To endamage; to injure.

DAMNINGNESS, (dăm'-ning-nēs) *n. s.* Tendency to procure damnation.

DAMP, (dămp) *a.* Moist; inclining to wet; foggy; dejected; sunk; depressed.

DAMP, (dămp) *n. s.* Fog; moist air; vapour exhaled from the earth; dejection; depression of spirit.

To DAMP, (dămp) *v. a.* To wet; to moisten; to depress; to deject; to weaken; to abate; to discourage.

DAMPERS, (dăm'-pērz) *n. s.* Certain moveable parts in the internal construction of a pianoforte for the purpose of deadening the vibration.

DAMPISH, (dămp'-ish) *a.* Moist; inclining to wet.

DAMPISHNESS, (dămp'-ish-nēs) *n. s.* Tendency to moisture.

DAMPNESS, (dămp'-nēs) *n. s.* Moisture; fogginess.

DAMPY, (dămp'-ē) *a.* Moist; damp; dejected; gloomy; sorrowful.

DAMSEL, (dăm-zĕl) *n. s.* A young woman; an attendant of the better rank.

DAMSON. See DAMASCENE.

DAN, (dăn) *n. s.* The old term of honour for men; as we now say *Master*.

To DANCE, (dănse) *v. n.* To move in measure, with steps correspondent to the sound of instruments. *To Dance Attendance*, to wait with suppleness and obsequiousness.

To DANCE, (dănse) *v. a.* To make to dance.

DANCE, (dănse) *n. s.* A motion of one or many in concert, regulated by musick.

DANCER, (dăn'-sĕr) *n. s.* One that practises dancing.

DANCING, (dăn'-sing) *n. s.* The act of moving with steps correspondent to musick.

DANCINGMASTER, (dăn'-sing-mās-tĕr) *n. s.* One who teaches the art of dancing.

DANCINGSCHOOL, (dăn'-sing-skōōl) *n. s.* The school where the art of dancing is taught.

DANDELION, (dăn-dē-lī'-ŭn) *n. s.* The name of a plant.

DANDIPRAT, (dăn'-dē-prăt) *n. s.* A small ancient coin; a conceited little fellow.

To DANDLE, (dăn'-dl) *v. a.* To shake a child on the knee, or in the hands, to please and quiet him; to fondle; to treat like a child.

DANDLER, (dănd'-lĕr) *n. s.* He that dandles or fondles children.

DANDRUFF, (dăn'-drŭf) *n. s.* Scurf in the head.

DANE, (dāne) *n. s.* A native of Denmark.

DANEGELD, (dāne'-gĕld) *n. s.* The tri-

bute laid upon the Saxons of twelve pence upon every hide of land through the realm by the Danes.

DANISH, (dā'-nish) *a.* Relating to the Danes.

DANGER, (dāne'-jer) *n. s.* Risque; hazard; peril.

To DANGER, (dāne'-jer) *v. a.* To put in hazard; to endanger.

DANGERLESS, (dāne'-jer-les) *a.* Without hazard; without risque.

DANGEROUS, (dāne'-jer-us) *a.* Full of danger.

DANGEROUSLY, (dāne'-jer-us-le) *ad.* Hazardously; with danger.

DANGEROUSNESS, (dāne-jer-us-nes) *n. s.* Danger; peril.

To DANGLE, (dăng'-gl) *v. n.* To hang loose and quivering; to hang upon any one; to be an humble follower.

DANGLER, (dăng'-gler) *n. s.* A man that hangs about women only to waste time.

DANK, (dăngk) *a.* Damp; humid; moist; wet.

DANK, (dăngk) *n. s.* Damp.

DANKISH, (dăngk'-ish) *a.* Somewhat dank.

DANKISHNESS, (dăngk'-ish-nes) *n. s.* Moisture; dampness.

DAPIFER, (dăp'-e-fer) *n. s.* One who brings meat to the table; a sewer.

DAPPER, (dăp'-per) *a.* Little and active; lively without bulk; pretty; neat.

DAPPERLING, (dăp'-per-ling) *n. s.* A dwarf; a dandiprat.

DAPPLE, (dăp'-pl) *a.* Marked with various colours; variegated; an epithet applied to a horse, which is of a light grey with spots of deeper grey.

To DAPPLE, (dăp'-pl) *v. a.* To streak; to vary.

To DARE, (dare) *v. n.* Pret. *durst*, part. *dared*; to have courage for any purpose; not to be afraid.

To DARE, (dare) *v. a.* Pret. *dared*, part. *dared*; to challenge; to defy.

DARE, (dare) *n. s.* Defiance; challenge.

DARER, (dā'-rer) *n. s.* One who dares or defies.

DAREFUL, (dare'-ful) *a.* Full of defiance.

DARING, (dā'-ring) *a.* Bold; adventurous.

DARINGLY, (dā'-ring-le) *a.* Boldly; courageously.

DARINGNESS, (dā'-ring-nes) *n. s.* Boldness.

DARK, (dark) *a.* Not light; wanting light; not of a showy or vivid colour; blind; without the enjoyment of light; opake; not transparent; obscure; not perspicuous; ignorant; gloomy; secret.

DARK, (dark) *n. s.* Darkness; obscurity; want of light; want of knowledge.

To DARKEN, (dar'-kn) *v. a.* To make dark; to cloud; to perplex; to foul; to sully.

To DARKEN, (dar'-kn) *v. n.* To grow dark.

DARKENER, (dar'-kn-er) *n. s.* That which darkens and confounds.

DARKISH, (dark'-ish) *a.* Dusky; approaching to dark.

DARKLING, (dark'-ling) *a.* Being in the dark; being without light.

DARKLY, (dark'-le) *ad.* Obscurely; blindly.

DARKNESS, (dark'-nes) *n. s.* Absence of light; opakeness; want of transparency; obscurity; infernal gloom; wickedness; ignorance; uncertainty; secrecy.

DARKSOME, (dark'-sum) *a.* Gloomy; obscure.

DARLING, (dar'-ling) *a.* Favourite; dear; beloved.

DARLING, (dar'-ling) *n. s.* A favourite; one much beloved.

To DARN, (darn) *v. a.* To mend holes by imitating the texture of the stuff.

DARNEL, (dar'-nel) *n. s.* A weed growing in the fields.

DARNING, (darn'-ing) *n. s.* The act of mending holes in apparel.

DART, (dart) *n. s.* A missile weapon thrown by the hand; any missile weapon.

To DART, (dart) *v. a.* To throw offensively; to throw; to emit.

To DART, (dart) *v. n.* To fly as a dart; to fly with hostile intention.

DARTER, (dart'-er) *n. s.* One who throws a dart.

To DASH, (dăsh) *v. a.* To throw or strike anything suddenly; to break by collision; to throw water in flashes; to bespatter: to besprinkle; to agitate any liquid, so as to make the surface fly off; to mingle; to adulterate; to form or sketch in haste; to obliterate; to blot; to confound; to surprise with shame or fear.

To DASH, (dăsh) *v. n.* To fly off from the surface by a violent motion; to fly in flashes with a loud noise; to rush through water so as to make it fly; to strike, as a ship upon a rock.

DASH, (dăsh) *n. s.* Collision; infusion; something worse mingled in a small proportion; a mark in writing; a line; a sudden stroke, blow, or act.

DASH, (dăsh) *ad.* An expression of the sound of water dashed.

DASHING, (dăsh'-ing) *a.* Precipitate; rushing carelessly onward.

DASTARD, (dăs'-tard) *n. s.* A coward; a poltroon.

To DASTARDIZE, (dăs'-tar-dize) *v. a.* To intimidate; to deject with cowardice.

DASTARDLINESS, (dăs'-tard-le nes) *n. s.* Cowardliness.

DASTARDLY, (dăs'-tard-le) *a.* Cowardly; mean.

DASTARDY, (dăs'-tar-de) *n. s.* Cowardliness; timorousness.

DATA, (dā'-tă) *n. s.* Truths granted or admitted.

DATARY, (dā'-tă-re) *n. s.* An officer of the Chancery of Rome, through whose hands benefices pass; and who affixes to the papal bulls *Datum Romæ*.

DATE, (date) *n. s.* The time at which a letter is written; the time at which any event happened; the time stipulated when

anything shall be done; end; conclusion; duration; continuance.

DATE, (dāte) *n. s.* The fruit of the date-tree.

DATE-TREE, (dāte'-trēe) *n. s.* A species of palm.

To DATE, (dāte) *v. a.* To note with the time at which anything is written or done.

To DATE, (dāte) *v. n.* To reckon.

DATELESS, (dāte'-lĕs) *a.* Without any fixed term.

DATER, (dā-tẽr) *n. s.* One who dates writings.

DATIVE, (dā'-tĭv) *a.* In grammar, The epithet of the case that signifies the person to whom anything is given. In law, *Dative executors* are appointed by the judge's decree.

DATUM, (dā'-tŭm) *n. s.* A truth granted and admitted.

To DAUB, (dąwb) *v. a.* To smear with something adhesive; to paint coarsely; to lay on anything gaudily or ostentatiously; to flatter grossly.

To DAUB, (dąwb) *v. n.* To play the hypocrite.

DAUB, (dąwb) *n. s.* Coarse painting.

DAUBER, (dąw'-bẽr) *n. s.* One that daubs; a coarse low painter; a low flatterer.

DAUBERY, (dąwb'-ẽ-rẹ) *n. s.* Anything artful.

DAUBING, dąwb-ing) *n. s.* Plaster; mortar; anything adhesive.

DAUBY, (dąw'-bẹ) *a.* Viscous; glutinous.

DAUGHTER, (dąw'-tẽr) *n. s.* The female offspring of a man or woman; generally any female descendant. *Daughter in Law*, a son's wife.

DAUGHTERLINESS, (dąw'-tẽr-lẹ-nĕs) *n. s.* The qualities of a daughter.

DAUGHTERLY, (dąw'-tẽr-lẹ) *a.* Like a daughter; dutiful.

DAVIT, (dā'-vĭt) *n. s.* A short piece of timber used in managing the anchor.

To DAUNT, (dānt) *v. a.* To discourage; to fright.

DAUNTLESS, (dānt'-lĕs) *a.* Fearless; not dejected.

DAUNTLESSNESS, (dānt'-lĕs-nĕs) *n. s.* Fearlessness.

DAUPHIN, (dąw'-fĭn) *n. s.* The heir apparent to the crown of France.

DAUPHINESS, (dąw'-fẽ-nĕs) *n. s.* The wife or widow of the dauphin of France.

DAW, (dąw) *n. s.* A bird.

To DAW, (dąw) *v. n.* To advance towards day; to dawn.

To DAWDLE, (dąw'-dl) *v. n.* To waste time; to act slowly; to trifle.

DAWDLER, (dąw-dlẽr) *n. s.* A trifler; a dallier.

To DAWN, (dąwn) *v. n.* To grow luminous; to begin to grow light; to glimmer obscurely; to begin, yet faintly; to give some promises of lustre.

DAWN, (dąwn) *n. s.* The time between the first appearance of light and the sun's rise; beginning; first rise.

DAWNING, (dąwn'-ĭng) *n. s.* Break of day

DAY, (dā) *n. s.* The time between the rising and setting of the sun, called the artificial day; the time from noon to noon, or from midnight to midnight, called the natural day; any time specified and distinguished from other time; an age; or the time; time or season in general; life; in this sense it is commonly plural.

TO-DAY, (to-dā') *n. s.* On this day.

DAY-BOOK, (dā'-bo͝ok) *n. s.* A tradesman's journal.

DAYBREAK, (dā'-brāke) *n. s.* The dawn; the first appearance of light.

DAYDREAM, (dā'-drēme) *n. s.* A vision or phantasm to the walking senses.

DAYLABOUR, (dā'-lā-bŭr) *n. s.* Labour by the day.

DAYLABOURER, (dā-lā'-bŭr-ẽr) *n. s.* One that works by the day.

DAYLIGHT, (dā'-līte) *n. s.* The light of the day.

DAYLILY, (dā-lĭl'-lẹ) *n. s.* The same with ASPHODEL.

DAY-RULE, (dā'-rōol) *n. s.* A rule or order of the court, permitting a person in custody to go without the bounds of the prison for one day.

DAYSPRING, (dā'-spring) *n. s.* The rise of the day; the dawn.

DAYSTAR, (dā'-stär) *n. s.* The morning star.

DAYTIME, (dā'-time) *n. s.* The time in which there is light.

DAYWORK, (dā'-wŭrk) *n. s.* Work imposed by the day.

DAY-WRIT, (dā'-rĭt) *n. s.* The same as day rule.

To DAZE, (dāze) *v. a.* To overpower with light.

To DAZZLE, (dăz'-zl) *v. a.* To overpower with light; to strike or surprise with splendour.

DAZZLEMENT, (dăz'-zl-mẽnt) *n. s.* The power of dazzling.

DAZZLINGLY, (dăz'-ling-lẹ) *ad.* In a manner striking with splendour or surprise.

DEACON, (dē'-kn) *n. s.* One of the lowest of the three orders of the clergy. In Scotland, An overseer of the poor; and also the master of an incorporated company.

DEACONNESS, (dē'-kn-nĕs) *n. s.* A female officer in the ancient church.

DEACONRY, (dē'-kn-rẹ) } *n. s.* The
DEACONSHIP, (dē'-kn-shĭp) } office of a deacon.

DEAD, (dĕd) *a.* Deprived of life; inanimate; senseless; unactive; motionless; useless; unprofitable; dull; gloomy; unemployed; still; obscure; obtuse; dull, not sprightly; frigid; tasteless; vapid, used of liquors; without the natural force or efficacy, as a *dead* fire; without the power of vegetation, as a *dead* bough; the state of spiritual death, lying under the power of sin; unvaried.

The DEAD, (dĕd) *n. s.* Dead men in general.

DEAD, (dĕd) *n. s.* Time in which there is remarkable stillness or gloom.

To DEAD, (ded) See to DEADEN.

DEAD-DOING, (ded'-doo-ing) *part. a.* Destructive; killing; mischievous.

DEAD-DRUNK, (ded-drungk) *part. a.* So drunk, as to be motionless.

DEAD-LIFT, (ded-lift) *n. s.* Hopeless exigence.

DEAD-RECKONING, (ded-rek'-ning) *n. s.* That estimation or conjecture which the seamen make of a place where a ship is, by keeping an account of her way by the log.

To DEADEN, (ded'-dn) *v. a.* To deprive of any kind of force or sensation; to make vapid or spiritless.

DEADISH, (ded'-ish) *a.* Resembling what is dead; dull.

DEADLIHOOD, (ded'-le-hud) *n. s.* The state of being dead.

DEADLINESS, (ded'-le-nes) *n. s.* The state of being deadly.

DEADLY, (ded-le) *a.* Destructive; mortal; implacable.

DEADLY, (ded'-le) *ad.* In a manner resembling the dead; mortally; implacably; irreconcileably.

DEADNESS, (ded'-nes) *n. s.* Frigidity; want of warmth; weakness of the vital powers; vapidness of liquors; loss of life; want of circulation; inactivity.

DEADNETTLE, (ded'-net-tl) *n. s.* A weed.

DEAF, (def) *a.* Wanting the sense of hearing; deprived of the power of hearing; obscurely heard; a *deaf* nut is a nut of which the kernel is decayed.

To DEAFEN, (def'-fn) *v. a.* To deprive of the power of hearing.

DEAFLY, (def'-le) *ad.* Without sense of sounds; obscurely to the ear.

DEAFNESS, (def'-nes) *n. s.* Want of the power of hearing; unwillingness to hear.

DEAL, (dele) *n. s.* A great part; part; quantity; degree of more or less: [from the verb to *deal*,] the act of dealing cards: firwood, or the wood of pines.

To DEAL, (dele) *v. a.* To distribute; to scatter; to throw about; to give gradually; to distribute the cards.

To DEAL, (dele) *v. n.* To traffick; to transact business; to act between two persons; to intervene; to behave well or ill in any transaction; to act in any manner; *To deal by*, to treat well or ill; *To deal in*, to be engaged in; to practise; *To deal with*, to treat in any manner; to contend with.

DEALBATE, (de-al'-bate) *v. a.* To whiten; to bleach.

DEALBATION, (de-al-ba'-shun) *n. s.* The act of bleaching or whitening.

DEALER, (de'-ler) *n. s.* One that has to do with anything; a trader or trafficker; a person who deals the cards.

DEALING, (de'-ling) *n. s.* Practice; action; intercourse; measure of treatment; traffick; business.

To DEAMBULATE, (de-am'-bu-late) *v. n.* To walk abroad.

DEAMBULATION, (de-am-bu-la'-shun) *n. s.* The act of walking abroad.

DEAMBULATORY, (de-am'-bu-la-tur-e) *a.* Relating to the practice of walking abroad.

DEAMBULATORY, (de-am'-bu-la-tur-e) *n. s.* A place to walk in.

DEAN, (dene) *n. s.* The second dignitary of a diocese; the name of an officer in each college, both in Oxford and Cambridge.

DEANERY, (de'-ner-re) *n. s.* The office of a dean; the revenue of a dean; the house of a dean.

DEANSHIP, (dene'-ship) *n. s.* The office of a dean.

DEAR, (dere) *a.* Beloved; favourite; valuable; of a high price; scarce; not plentiful; sad; grievous.

DEAR, (dere) *n. s.* A word of endearment; darling.

DEARBOUGHT, (dere'-bawt) *a.* Purchased at an high price.

DEARLOVED, (dere'-luvd) *a.* Much loved.

DEARLY, (dere'-le) *a.* With great fondness; at a high price.

To DEARN, (darn) See *To* DARN.

DEARNESS, (dere'-nes) *n. s.* Fondness; kindness; love; scarcity; high price.

DEARTH, (derth) *n. s.* Scarcity which makes food dear; want; need; famine; barrenness; sterility.

To DEARTICULATE, (de-ar-tik'-u-late) *v. a.* To disjoint; to dismember.

DEARY, (de'-re) *n. s.* The diminutive of dear; a darling.

DEATH, (deth) *n. s.* The extinction of life; mortality; destruction; the state of the dead; the manner of dying; the image of mortality represented by a skeleton. Figuratively, The cause, or instrument of death; damnation; eternal torments.

DEATH-BED, (deth'-bed) *n. s.* The bed to which a man is confined by mortal sickness.

DEATH-BODING, (deth'-bo-ding) *part. a.* Portending death.

DEATHFUL, (deth'-ful) *a.* Full of slaughter; destructive.

DEATHFULNESS, (deth'-ful-nes) *n. s.* Appearance of death.

DEATHLESS, (deth'-les) *a.* Immortal; never-dying; everlasting.

DEATHLIKE, (deth'-like) *a.* Resembling death.

DEATH'S-DOOR, (deths'-dore) *n. s.* A near approach to death.

DEATHSMAN, (deths'-man) *n. s.* Executioner; hangman.

DEATHWARD, (deth'-werd) *ad.* Toward death.

DEATHWATCH, (deth'-watsh) *n. s.* An insect that makes a ticking noise like that of a watch, and is imagined to prognosticate death.

To DEAURATE, (de-aw'-rate) *v. a.* To gild, or cover with gold.

DEAURATE, (de-aw'-rate) *a.* Gilded.

DEAURATION, (de-aw-ra-shun) *n. s.* The act of gilding.

To DEBAR, (dẹ-bạr') *v. a.* To exclude; to hinder.

To DEBARB, (dẹ-bạrb') *v. a.* To deprive of his beard.

To DEBARK, (dẹ-bạrk') *v. a.* To disembark.

DEBARKATION, (dẹ-bạr-kạ'-shụn) *n. s.* The act of disembarking.

To DEBASE, (dẹ-bạse') *v. a.* To reduce from a higher to a lower state; to make mean; to degrade; to sink; to vitiate with meanness; to adulterate.

DEBASEMENT, (dẹ-bạse'-mẹnt) *n. s.* The act of debasing or degrading.

DEBASER, (dẹ-bạ'-sẹr) *n. s.* He that debases.

DEBATABLE, (dẹ-bạte'-ạ-bl) *a.* Disputable.

DEBATE, (dẹ-bạte') *n. s.* A personal dispute; a controversy; a quarrel; a contest.

To DEBATE, (dẹ-bạte') *v. a.* To controvert; to dispute; to contend for.

To DEBATE, (dẹ-bạte') *v. n.* To deliberate; to dispute; to engage in combat.

DEBATEFUL, (dẹ-bạte'-fụl) *a.* Of persons, Quarrelsome; contentious. Of things, Contested; occasioning quarrels.

DEBATEFULLY, (dẹ-bạte'-fụl-lẹ) *ad.* In a contentious manner.

DEBATEMENT, (dẹ-bạte'-mẹnt) *n. s.* Controversy; deliberation; battle; combat.

DEBATER, (dẹ-bạ'-tẹr) *n. s.* A disputant; a controvertist.

To DEBAUCH, (dẹ-bạwtsh') *v. a.* To corrupt; to vitiate; to corrupt with lewdness or intemperance.

DEBAUCH, (dẹ-bạwtsh') *n. s.* A fit of intemperance; luxury; excess; lewdness.

DEBAUCHEDNESS, (dẹ-bạwtsh'-ẹd-nẹs) *n. s.* Intemperance.

DEBAUCHEE, (dẹb-ọ-shẹẹ') *n. s.* A lecher; a drunkard.

DEBAUCHER, (dẹ-bạwtsh'-ẹr) *n. s.* One who seduces others to intemperance.

DEBAUCHERY, (dẹ-bạwtsh'-ẹr-rẹ) *n. s.* The practice of excess; intemperance; lewdness.

DEBAUCHMENT, (dẹ-bạwtsh'-mẹnt) *n. s.* Corruption.

To DEBELLATE, (dẹ-bẹl'-lạte) *v. a.* To conquer; to wage war.

DEBELLATION, (dẹb-bẹl-lạ'-shụn) *n. s.* The act of conquering, or waging war.

DEBENTURE, (dẹ-bẹn'-tụre) *n. s.* An instrument in the nature of a bond or bill upon which a debt may be claimed. In commerce, Allowance of custom to a merchant on the exportation of goods, which had before paid a duty. *Debentured Goods*, such goods as are entitled to debenture.

DEBILE, (dẹb'-il) *a.* Weak; feeble.

To DEBILITATE, (dẹ-bil'-ẹ-tạte) *v. a.* To weaken; to make faint.

DEBILITATION, (dẹ-bil-ẹ-tạ'-shụn) *n. s.* The act of weakening.

DEBILITY, (dẹ-bil'-ẹ-tẹ) *n. s.* Weakness; feebleness; languor.

DEBIT, (dẹ'-bit) *n. s.* A term in book-keeping to express the left hand page of the ledger, to which are carried all the articles supplied or paid on the subject of an account, or that are charged to that account.

To DEBIT, (dẹ'-bit) *v. a.* To enter in a book, the names of those to whom goods are sold on credit, and the amount.

DEBONAIR, (dẹb-ọ-nạre') *a.* Elegant; civil; well-bred.

DEBONAIRLY, (dẹb-ọ-nạre'-lẹ) *ad.* Elegantly; with a genteel air.

DEBONAIRNESS, (dẹb-ọ-nạre'-nẹs) *n. s.* Civility; complaisance.

To DEBOUCH, (dẹ-bootsh') *v. n.* To march out of a wood, or narrow pass, in order to meet or retire from an enemy.

DEBT, (dẹt) *n. s.* That which one man owes to another; that which any one is obliged to do or suffer.

DEBTOR, (dẹt'-tụr) *n. s.* He that owes something to another; one that owes money.

DEBULLITION, (dẹ-bụl-lish'-ụn) *n. s.* A bubbling or seething over.

DECHACHORD, (dẹk'-ạ-kọrd) } *n. s.*
DECHACHORDON, (dẹk-ạ-kọr'-dọn) }
A musical instrument of the ancients, having ten strings. Figuratively, That which has ten parts.

DECACUMINATED, (dẹ-kạ-kụ'-mẹ-nạ-tẹd) *a.* Having the top or point cut off.

DECADE, (dẹk'-ạd) *n. s.* The sum of ten; a number containing ten.

DECADENCY, (dẹk'-ạ-dẹn-sẹ) *n. s.* Decay; fall.

DECAGON, (dẹk'-ạ-gọn) *n. s.* A plain figure in geometry, having ten sides and angles.

DECALOGIST, (dẹk-ạl'-ọ-jist) *n. s.* An expositor of the ten commandments.

DECALOGUE, (dẹk'-ạ-lọg) *n. s.* The ten commandments given by God to Moses.

To DECAMP, (dẹ-kạmp') *v. n.* To shift the camp; to move off.

DECAMPMENT, (dẹ-kạmp'-mẹnt) *n. s.* Shifting the camp.

DECANAL, (dẹ-cạ'-nạl) *a.* Pertaining to the deanery of a cathedral.

To DECANT, (dẹ-kạnt') *v. a.* To pour off gently by inclination.

DECANTATION, (dẹk-ạn-tạ'-shụn) *n. s.* Decanting or pouring off clear.

DECANTER, (dẹ-kạn'-tẹr) *n. s.* A glass vessel for receiving liquor clear from the lees.

To DECAPITATE, (dẹ-kạp'-ẹ-tạte) *v. a.* To behead.

DECAPITATION, (dẹ-kạp-ẹ-tạ'-shụn) *n. s.* Beheading.

DECASTICH, (dẹk'-ạ-stik) *n. s.* A poem of ten lines.

DECASTYLE, (dẹk'-ạ-stile) *n. s.* In architecture, An assemblage of ten pillars.

To DECAY, (dẹ-kạ') *v. n.* To lose excellence; to decline from the state of perfection.

To DECAY, (dẹ-kạ') *v. a.* To impair; to bring to decay.

DECAY, (dẹ-kạ') *n. s.* Decline from the state of perfection; state of diminution; the effects of diminution; the marks of decay; declension from prosperity.

DECAYEDNESS, (dē-kā'-ēd-nēs) *n. s.* Diminution or depravation.

DECAYER, (dē-kā'-ēr) *n. s.* That which causes decay.

DECEASE, (dē-sēse') *n. s.* Death; departure from life.

To DECEASE, (dē-sēse') *v. n.* To die.

DECEIT, (dē-sēte') *n. s.* Fraud; a cheat; stratagem; artifice.

DECEITFUL, (dē-sēte'-fŭl) *a.* Fraudulent; full of deceit.

DECEITFULLY, (dē-sēte'-fŭl-lē) *ad.* Fraudulently; with deceit.

DECEITFULNESS, (dē-sēte'-fŭl-nēs) *n. s.* The quality of being fraudulent.

DECEIVABLE, (dē-sē'-vā-bl) *a.* Subject to fraud; liable to be deceived.

DECEIVABLENESS, (dē-sē'-vā-bl-nēs) *n. s.* Liableness to be deceived.

To DECEIVE, (dē-sēve') *v. a.* To cause to mistake; to delude by stratagem; to cut off from expectation; to mock; to fail.

DECEIVER, (dē-sē'-vēr) *n. s.* One that leads another into errour; a cheat.

DECEMBER, (dē-sĕm'-bēr) *n. s.* The last month of the year.

DECEMPEDAL, (dē-sĕm'-pē-dăl) *a.* Ten feet in length.

DECEMVIRAL, (dē-sĕm'-vē-răl) *a.* Belonging to a decemvirate or office of ten governours.

DECEMVIRATE, (dē-sĕm'-vē-rāte) *n. s.* The dignity and office of the ten governours of Rome; any body of ten men.

DECEMVIRI, (dē-sĕm'-vē-rī) *n. s.* The ten governours of Rome.

DECENCE, (dē'-sēnse) } *n. s.* Propriety of
DECENCY, (dē'-sēn-sē) } form; proper formality; becoming ceremony; suitableness to character; propriety; modesty.

DECENNARY, (dē-sĕn'-nār-ē) *n. s.* In law, A town, or tithing, consisting originally of ten families of freeholders; ten of these *Decennaries* constituted a *hundred*.

DECENNIAL, (dē-sĕn'-nē-ăl) *a.* Continuing for the space of ten years.

DECENNOVAL, (dē-sĕn'-nō-văl) }
DECENNOVARY, (dē-sĕn'-nō-vā-rē) } *a.* Relating to the number nineteen.

DECENT, (dē'-sĕnt) *a.* Becoming; fit; suitable; grave; not gaudy; modest; not wanton.

DECENTLY, (dē'-sĕnt-lē) *ad.* In a proper manner; without immodesty.

DECENTNESS, (dē'-sĕnt-nēs) *n. s.* Becoming ceremony; due formality.

DECEPTIBILITY, (dē-sĕp tē-bĭl'-ē-tē) *n. s.* Liableness to be deceived.

DECEPTIBLE, (dē-sĕp'-tē-bl) *a.* Liable to be deceived.

DECEPTION, (dē-sĕp'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act or means of deceiving; cheat; fraud; the state of being deceived.

DECEPTIOUS, (dē-sĕp'-shŭs) *a.* Deceitful.

DECEPTIVE, (dē-sĕp'-tĭv) *a.* Having the power of deceiving.

DECEPTORY, (dēs'-ĕp-tŭr-ē) *a.* Containing means of deceit.

DECERPT, (dē-sĕrpt') *a.* Cropped; taken off.

DECERPTIBLE, (dē-sĕrp'-tē-bl) *a.* Capable of being taken off.

DECERPTION, (dē-sĕrp'-shŭn) *n. s.* A cropping, or taking off.

DECERTATION, (dē-sĕr-tā'-shŭn) *n. s.* A contention; a dispute.

DECESSION, (dē-sĕsh'-ŭn) *n. s.* A departure; going away.

To DECHARM, (dē-tshărm') *v. a.* To counteract a charm; to disenchant.

DECIDABLE, (dē-sī'-dā-bl) *a.* Capable of being determined.

To DECIDE, (dē-sīde') *v. a.* To fix the event of; to determine.

To DECIDE, (dē-sīde') *v. n.* To determine.

DECIDEDLY, (dē-sī'-dĕd-lē) *ad.* In a determined manner.

DECIDENCE, (dēs'-ē-dēnse) *n. s.* The quality of being shed, or of falling off; the act of falling away.

DECIDER, (dē-sī'-dēr) *n. s.* One who determines causes; one who determines quarrels.

DECIDUOUS, (dē-sĭd'-ū-ŭs) *a.* Falling; not perennial.

DECIDUOUSNESS, (dē-sĭd'-ū-ŭs-nēs) *n. s.* Aptness to fall.

DECIMAL, (dēs'-ē-măl) *a.* Numbered by ten; multiplied by ten.

To DECIMATE, (dēs'-ē-māte) *v. a.* To tithe; to take the tenth.

DECIMATION, (dēs-sē-mā'-shŭn) *n. s.* A tithing; a selection of every tenth.

DECIMATOR, (dēs-sē-mā'-tŭr) *n. s.* One who tithes, or selects every tenth.

DECIMO-SEXTO, (dēs'-sē-mō-sĕks'-tō) *n. s.* A book is said to be in *decimo-sexto*, when a sheet is folded into sixteen leaves.

To DECIPHER, (dē-sī'-fēr) *v. a.* To explain that which is written in cyphers; to write out; to mark down in characters; to unfold; to unravel.

DECIPHERER, (dē-sī'-fēr-ēr) *n. s.* One who explains writings in cipher.

DECISION, (dē-sĭzh'-ŭn) *n. s.* Determination of a difference, or of a doubt; determination of an event; the act of separation; division.

DECISIVE, (dē-sī'-sĭv) *a.* Having the power of determining; conclusive; having the power of settling any event.

DECISIVELY, (dē-sī'-sĭv-lē) *ad.* In a conclusive manner.

DECISIVENESS, (dē-sī'-sĭv-nēs) *n. s.* The state of being decisive; the power of argument or evidence to terminate any difference.

DECISORY, (dē-sī'-sō-rē) *a.* Able to determine.

To DECK, (dĕk) *v. a.* To cover; to overspread; to dress; to array; to adorn; to embellish.

DECK, (dĕk) *n. s.* The floor of a ship.

DECKER, (dĕk'-kēr) *n. s.* A dresser; a coverer; as, a *table decker;* spoken of a ship, as, a *two-decker:* that is, having two decks.

DECKING, (dĕk'-kĭng) *n. s.* Ornament.

To DECLAIM, (dẹ-klạme') *v. n.* To harangue; to speak to the passions; to speak set orations.

DECLAIMER, (dẹ-klạ'-mẹr) *n. s.* One who makes speeches with intent to move the passions.

DECLAIMING, (dẹ-klạ'-ming) *n. s.* An harangue; an appeal to the passions.

DECLAMATION, (dẹk-lạ-mạ'-shụn) *n. s.* A discourse addressed to the passions.

DECLAMATOR, (dẹk-lạ-mạ'-tụr) *n. s.* A declaimer.

DECLAMATORY, (dẹ-klạm'-mạ-tụr-ẹ) *a.* Relating to the practice of declaiming; appealing to the passions.

DECLARABLE, (dẹ-klạ'-rạ-bl) *a.* Capable of proof.

DECLARATION, (dẹk-klạ-rạ'-shụn) *n. s* A proclamation or affirmation; an explanation of something doubtful. In law, A legal specification on record, of the cause of action by a plaintiff against a defendant.

DECLARATIVE, (dẹ-klạr'-ạ-tiv) *a.* Making declaration; explanatory.

DECLARATORILY, (dẹ-klạr'-ạ-tụr-ẹ-lẹ) *ad.* In the form of a declaration; not in a decretory form.

DECLARATORY, (dẹ-klạr'-ạ-tụr-ẹ) *a.* Affirmative; not decretory; not promissory. A *declaratory* law, is a new act confirming a former law.

To DECLARE, (dẹ-klạre') *v. a.* To make known; to tell evidently and openly; to publish; to proclaim; to shew in open view; in plain terms.

To DECLARE, (dẹ-klạre') *v. n.* To make a declaration; to proclaim some resolution or opinion.

DECLAREDLY, (dẹ-klạ'-rẹd-lẹ) *ad.* Avowedly; without disguise.

DECLAREMENT, (dẹ-klạre'-mẹnt) *n. s.* Discovery; declaration.

DECLARER, (dẹ-klạ'-rẹr) *n. s.* A proclaimer; one that makes anything known.

DECLARING, (dẹ-klạ'-ring) *n. s.* Publication; declaration.

DECLENSION, (dẹ-klẹn'-shụn) *n. s.* Tendency from a greater to a less degree of excellence; declination; descent. In grammar, Inflexion; manner of changing nouns.

DECLINABLE, (dẹ-klị'-nạ-bl) *a.* Having variety of terminations; capable of being declined.

DECLINATION, (dẹk-lẹ-nạ'-shụn) *n. s.* Descent; change from a better to a worse state; decay; the act of bending down; variation from rectitude; obliquity; variation from a fixed point; the act of shunning; the variation of the needle from the direction of north and south; the declension or inflection of a noun through its various terminations. The *declination* of a star is its shortest distance from the equator. *Declination of a Plane*, is an arch of the horizon, comprehended either between the plane and the prime vertical circle, or else between the meridian and the inclined plane.

DECLINATOR, (dẹk-lẹ-nạ'-tụr) } *n. s.*
DECLINATORY, (dẹ-klin'-ạ-tụr-ẹ) }
An instrument in dialing.

To DECLINE, (dẹ-kline') *v. n.* To lean downward; to deviate; to run into obliquities; to shun; to avoid to do anything; to sink; to decay.

To DECLINE, (dẹ-kline') *v. a.* To bend downward; to bring down; to shun; to avoid; to refuse; to turn off from any course; to modify a word by various terminations.

DECLINE, (dẹ-kline') *n. s.* The state of tendency to the less or the worse; diminution; decay.

DECLIVITY, (dẹ-kliv'-ẹ-tẹ) *n. s.* Inclination or obliquity reckoned downwards; gradual descent.

DECLIVOUS, (dẹ-klị'-vụs) *a.* Gradually descending; not precipitous.

To DECOCT, (dẹ-kọkt') *v. a.* To prepare by boiling; to digest by the heat of the stomach; to boil in water, so as to draw the strength of anything.

DECOCTIBLE, (dẹ-kọk'-tẹ-bl) *a.* Capable of being decocted or boiled.

DECOCTION, (dẹ-kọk'-shụn) *n. s.* The act of boiling anything, to extract its virtues; a preparation made by boiling water.

DECOCTURE, (dẹ-kọk'-tụre) *n. s.* A substance drawn by decoction.

To DECOLLATE, (dẹ-kọl'-late) *v. a.* To behead.

DECOLLATION, (dẹk-kọl-lạ'-shụn) *n. s.* The act of beheading.

DECOLORATION, (dẹ-kụl-ụr-ạ'-shụn) *n. s.* Absence of colour.

To DECOMPOSE, (dẹ-kọm-pọze') *v. a.* To decompound; to dissolve.

DECOMPOSITE, (dẹ-kọm-pọz'-it) *a.* Compounded a second time.

DECOMPOSITION, (dẹ-kọm-pọ-zish'-ụn) *n. s.* The act of compounding things already compounded; resolution or separation of parts.

To DECOMPOUND, (dẹ-kọm-pọụnd') *v. a.* To compose of things already compounded; to resolve a compound into simple parts.

DECOMPOUND, (dẹ-kọm-pọụnd') *a.* Compounded a second time.

DECOMPOUNDABLE, (dẹ-kọm-pọụnd'-ạ-bl) *a.* Liable to be dissolved.

DECORAMENT, (dẹk'-kọ-rạ-mẹnt) *n. s.* Ornament; embellishment.

To DECORATE, (dẹk'-kọ-rate) *v. a.* To adorn; to embellish.

DECORATION, (dẹk-kọ-rạ'-shụn) *n. s.* Ornament; embellishment.

DECORATOR, (dẹk'-kọ-rạ-tụr) *n. s.* An adorner.

DECOROUS, (dẹ-kọ'-rụs) *a.* Decent; suitable to a character; becoming; proper.

DECOROUSLY, (dẹ-kọ'-rụs-lẹ) *ad.* In a becoming manner.

To DECORTICATE, (dẹ-kọr'-tẹ-kate) *v. a.* To divest of the bark or husk; to peel; to strip.

DECORTICATION, (dẹ-kọr-tẹ-kạ'-shụn) *n. s.* The act of stripping the bark or husk.

DECORUM, (de-kō'-rum) *n. s.* Decency; behaviour contrary to licentiousness.

To DECOY, (de-kōe') *v. a.* To lure into a cage: to intrap.

DECOY, (de-kōe') *n. s.* Allurement to mischiefs; temptation.

DECOY DUCK, (de-kōe'-duk) *n. s.* A duck that lures others into the decoy.

To DECREASE, (de-krēse') *v. n.* To grow less; to be diminished.

To DECREASE, (de-krēse') *v. a.* To make less; to diminish.

DECREASE, (de-krēse') *n. s.* Decay; the state of growing less; the wain; the time when the visible face of the moon grows less.

To DECREE, (de-krēe') *v. a.* To doom or assign by a decree.

DECREE, (de-krēe') *n. s.* An edict; a law; an established rule; a determination of a suit. In canon law, An ordinance enacted by the pope with the advice of his cardinals.

DECREMENT, (dek'-kre-ment) *n. s.* Decrease; the quantity lost by decreasing.

DECREPIT, (de-krep'-it) *a.* Wasted and worn out with age; in the last stage of decay.

To DECREPITATE, (de-krep'-e-tate) *v. a.* In chymistry, To calcine salt till it has ceased to crackle in the fire.

DECREPITATION, (de-krep-e-ta'-shun) *n. s.* The crackling noise which salt makes, when put over the fire in a crucible.

DECREPITNESS, (de-krep'-it-nes) } *n. s.*
DECREPITUDE, (de-krep'-e-tude) } The last stage of decay.

DECRESCENT, (de-kres'-sent) *a.* Growing less.

DECRETAL, (de-krē'-tal) *a.* Appertaining to a decree.

DECRETAL, (de-krē'-tal, or dek'-re-tal) *n. s.* A book of decrees or edicts; the collection of the pope's decrees.

DECRETION, (de-krē'-shun) *n. s.* The state of growing less.

DECRETIST, (de-krē'-tist) *n. s.* One that studies the knowledge of the decretal.

DECRETORILY, (dek'-kre-tur-e-le) *ad.* In a definitive manner.

DECRETORY, (dek'-kre-tur-e) *a.* Judicial; definitive; critical; in which there is some definitive event.

DECRIAL, (de-krī'-al) *n. s.* Clamorous censure; hasty or noisy condemnation.

DECRIER, (de-krī'-er) *n. s.* One who censures hastily, or clamorously.

DECROWNING, (de-krou'-ning) *n. s.* The act of depriving of a crown.

DECRUSTATION, (de-krus-ta'-shun) *n. s.* An uncrusting.

To DECRY, (de-krī') *v. a.* To censure; to clamour against.

DECUBATION, (de-ku-ba'-shun) *n. s.* The act of lying down.

DECUMBENCE, (de-kum'-bense) } *n. s.*
DECUMBENCY, (de-kum'-ben-se) } The act of lying down.

DECUMBENT, (de-kum'-bent) *a.* Lying, or leaning recumbent; lying in the bed of sickness.

DECUMBITURE, (de-kum'-be-ture) *n. s.* The time at which a man takes to his bed in a disease; a scheme of the heavens erected for that time, by which the prognosticks of recovery or death are discovered.

DECUPLE, (dek'-u pl) *a.* Tenfold.

DECURION, (de-ku'-re-un) *n. s.* A commander over ten; an officer subordinate to the centurion.

DECURSION, (de-kur'-shun) *n. s.* The act of running down.

To DECURT, (de-kurt') *v. a.* To abridge, to shorten.

DECURTATION, (de-kur-ta'-shun) *n. s.* Cutting short, or shortening.

To DECUSSATE, (de-kus'-sate) *v. a.* To intersect at acute angles.

DECUSSATION, (de-kus-sa'-shun) *n. s.* The act of crossing.

To DEDECORATE, (de-dek'-ko-rate) *v. a.* To disgrace.

DEDECORATION, (de-dek-ko-ra'-shun) *n. s.* Disgracing; disgrace.

DEDECOROUS, (de-dek'-ko-rus) *a.* Disgraceful; reproachful.

DEDENTITION, (de-den-tish'-un) *n. s.* Loss or shedding of the teeth.

To DEDICATE, (ded'-e-kate) *v. a.* To devote to some divine power; to consecrate to sacred uses; to appropriate solemnly to any person or purpose; to inscribe to a patron.

DEDICATE, (ded'-e-kate) *a.* Consecrate; devoted.

DEDICATION, (ded-e-ka'-shun) *n. s.* The act of dedicating to any being or purpose; an address to a patron.

DEDICATOR, (ded'-e-ka-tur) *n. s.* One who inscribes his work to a patron.

DEDICATORY, (ded'-e-ka-tur-e) *a.* Having the nature of a dedication; complimental.

DEDITION, (de-dish'-un) *n. s.* Yielding up anything; surrendry.

DEDOLENT, (de'-do-lent) *a.* Feeling no sorrow or compunction.

To DEDUCE, (de-duse') *v. a.* To draw in a regular connected series; to form a regular chain of consequential propositions; to lay down in regular order; to subtract; to deduct; to lead forth.

DEDUCEMENT, (de-duse'-ment) *n. s.* The thing deduced; consequential proposition.

DEDUCIBLE, (de-du'-se-bl) *a.* Collectible by reason; consequential.

DEDUCIVE, (de-du'-siv) *a.* Performing the act of deduction.

To DEDUCT, (de-dukt') *v. a.* To subtract; to take away; to separate; to dispart; to reduce; to bring down.

DEDUCTION, (de-duk'-shun) *n. s.* Consequential collection; proposition drawn from principles premised; that which is deducted.

DEDUCTIVE, (de-duk'-tiv) *a.* Deducible.

DEDUCTIVELY, (de-duk'-tiv-le) *ad.* Consequentially; by regular deduction.

DEED, (deed) *n. s.* Action, whether good or bad; thing done; exploit; performance; fact; reality; whence the word *indeed*. In law, An instrument under seal, and comprehending a contract between two or more persons.

To DEEM, (deem) *v. n.* Part. *dempt*, or *deemed*; to judge; to think; to estimate.

To DEEM, (deem) *v. a.* To judge; to determine; to suppose.

DEEMSTER, (deem'-ster) *n. s.* A judge in the Isle of Man.

DEEP, (deep) *a.* Having length downwards; descending far; profound; low in situation; measured from the surface downward; entering far; piercing a great way; far from the outer part; not superficial; not obvious; sagacious; penetrating; full of contrivance; politick; dark coloured; having a great degree of stillness, or gloom; depressed; sunk; bass; grave in sound; a term applied to the disposition and arrangement of soldiers, as two deep or three deep, *i. e.* two ranks before the other, &c.

DEEP, (deep) *n. s.* The sea; the main; the ocean.

DEEP, (deep) [used adverbially.] Deeply; to a great depth.

DEEP-MOUTHED, (deep'-mǫutud) *a.* Having a hoarse and loud voice.

DEEP-MUSING, (deep'-mu'-zing) *a.* Contemplative.

DEEP-READ, (deep'-red) *a.* Profoundly versed.

To DEEPEN, (dee'-pn) *v. a.* To make deep; to sink far below the surface; to darken; to cloud; to make sad or gloomy.

To DEEPEN, (dee'-pn) *v. n.* To descend gradually; to grow deep.

DEEPLY, (deep'-le) *ad.* To a great depth; with great study or sagacity; profoundly; sorrowfully; solemnly; with a tendency to darkness of colour. In a high degree, As deeply implicated, &c.

DEEPNESS, (deep'-nes) *n. s.* Distance; below the surface; profundity; sagacity; insidiousness; craft.

DEER, (deer) *n. s.* That class of animals which is hunted for venison.

DEESS, (de'-es) *n. s.* A goddess.

To DEFACE, (de-fase') *v. a.* To destroy; to raze; to disfigure.

DEFACEMENT, (de-fase'-ment) *n. s.* Violation; razure; destruction.

DEFACER, (de-fa'-ser) *n. s.* Destroyer; abolisher.

DEFAILANCE, (de-fa'-lanse) *n. s.* Failure; miscarriage.

To DEFALCATE, (de-fal'-kate) *v. a.* To cut off; to lop.

DEFALCATION, (def-fal-ka'-shun) *n. s.* Diminution; abatement; excision of any part of a customary allowance.

DEFAMATION, (def-a-ma'-shun) *n. s.* A defaming or bringing infamy upon another; calumny; reproach.

DEFAMATORY, (de-fam'-ma-tur-e) *a.* Calumnious; tending to defame; libellous.

To DEFAME, (de-fame') *v. a.* To make infamous; to censure falsely in publick; to libel; to calumniate.

DEFAMER, (de-fa'-mer) *n. s.* One that injures the reputation of another.

DEFAMING, (de-fa'-ming) *n. s.* Defamation.

DEFATIGABLE, (de-fat'-e-ga-bl) *a.* Liable be weary.

To DEFATIGATE, (de-fat'-e-gate) *v. a.* To weary; to tire.

DEFATIGATION, (de-fat-e-ga'-shun) *n. s.* Weariness.

DEFAULT, (de-fawlt') *n. s.* Omission of that which we ought to do; crime; failure; fault; defect; want. In law, Non-appearance in court at a day assigned.

To DEFAULT, (de-fawlt') *v. n.* To fail in performing any contract or stipulation.

DEFAULTER, (de-fawlt'-er) *n. s.* One that makes default.

DEFEASANCE, (de-fe'-zanse) *n. s.* The act of annulling or abrogating any contract. In law, A condition annexed to an act, which performed by the obligee, the act is disabled; the writing in which a defeasance is contained.

DEFEASIBLE, (de-fe'-ze-bl) *a.* Capable of being annulled or abrogated.

DEFEAT, (de'-fete') *n. s.* The overthrow of an army; act of destruction.

To DEFEAT, (de-fete') *v. a.* To overthrow; to undo; to frustrate; to abolish; to change; to alter.

To DEFECATE, (def'-fe-kate) *v. a.* To purge liquors from lees or foulness; to purify; to purify from any extraneous mixture; to clear; to brighten.

DEFECATE, (def'-fe-kate) *a.* Purged from lees or foulness.

DEFECATION, (def-fe-ka'-shun) *n. s.* Purification.

DEFECT, (de-fekt') *n. s.* Want; absence of something necessary; imperfection; a fault; mistake; errour; any natural imperfection; a blemish; a failure.

DEFECTIBILITY, (de-fek-te-bil'-e-te) *n. s.* The state of falling.

DEFECTIBLE, (de-fek'-te-bl) *a.* Imperfect; deficient; liable to defect.

DEFECTION, (de-fek'-shun) *n. s.* Want; failure; a falling away; apostacy; an abandoning of a king, or state; revolt.

DEFECTIVE, (de-fek'-tiv) *a.* Wanting the just quantity; full of defects; imperfect; faulty; vicious. In grammar, *Defective Nouns*, indeclinable nouns, such as want a number or some particular case; *Defective Verb*, a verb which wants some of its tenses.

DEFECTIVELY, (de-fek'-tiv-le) *ad.* Wanting the just quantity.

DEFECTIVENESS, (de-fek'-tiv-nes) *n. s.* Want; the state of being imperfect.

DEFENCE, (de-fense') *n. s.* Guard; protection; vindication; justification; apology; resistance. In law, The defendant's reply. In fortification, That part that flanks another work; *Science of defence*, military skill; fencing.

DEFENCELESS, (de-fense'-les) *a.* Naked; unarmed; unguarded; impotent; unable to make resistance.
DEFENCELESSLY, (de-fense'-les-le) *ad.* In an unprotected manner.
DEFENCELESSNESS, (de-fense'-les-nes) *n. s.* An unprotected state.
To DEFEND, (de-fend') *v. a.* To stand in defence of; to protect; to vindicate; to uphold; to fortify; to secure; to maintain a place or cause; to repel; to keep off.
DEFENDABLE, (de-fen'-da-bl) *a.* Defensible; capable of being defended.
DEFENDANT, (de-fen'-dant) *n. s.* He that defends. In law, The person accused or sued.
DEFENDER, (de-fen'-der) *n. s.* One that defends; a champion; an asserter; a vindicator. In law, An advocate.
DEFENSATIVE, (de-fen'-sa-tiv) *n. s.* Guard; defence. In surgery, A bandage, or plaster.
DEFENSIBLE, (de-fen'-se-bl) *a.* Capable of being defended; justifiable; right; capable of vindication.
DEFENSIVE, (de-fen'-siv) *a.* Serving to defend; proper for defence; in a state or posture of defence.
DEFENSIVE, (de-fen'-siv) *n. s.* Safeguard; state of defence.
DEFENSIVELY, (de-fen'-siv-le) *ad.* In a defensive manner.
To DEFER, (de-fer') *v. a.* To withhold; to delay; to refer to.
DEFERENCE, (def'-er-ense) *n. s.* Regard; respect; submission.
DEFERENTS, (def'-er-ents) *n. s.* Certain vessels in the human body, for the conveyance of humours from one place to another.
DEFERMENT, (de-fer'-ment) *n. s.* Delay.
DEFERRER, (de-fer'-rer) *n. s.* A delayer; a putter off.
DEFIANCE, (de-fi'-anse) *n. s.* A challenge; an invitation to fight; a challenge to make any impeachment good.
DEFIATORY, (de-fi'-a-tur-re) *a.* Bearing defiance.
DEFICIENCE, (de-fish'-ense) } *n. s.* Want;
DEFICIENCY, (de-fish'-en-se) } something less than is necessary; defect; imperfection.
DEFICIENT, (de-fish'-ent) *a.* Failing; wanting; defective. In arithmetick, *Deficient numbers* are those whose parts, added together, make less than the integer.
DEFICIENTLY, (de-fish'-ent-le) *ad.* In a defective manner.
DEFICIT, (def'-e-sit) *n. s.* Want; deficiency.
DEFIER, (de-fi'-er) *n. s.* A challenger; a contemner.
DEFIGURATION, (de-fig-u-ra'-shun) *n. s.* A change of a better form to a worse.
To DEFIGURE, (de-fig'-ure) *v. a.* To delineate.
To DEFILE, (de-file') *v. a.* To make foul or impure; to pollute; to corrupt chastity; to violate; to taint; to corrupt.
To DEFILE, (de-file') *v. n.* To march; to go off file by file.
DEFILE, (de-file') *n. s.* A narrow passage; a long narrow pass.
DEFILEMENT, (de-file'-ment) *n. s.* The state of being defiled.
DEFILER, (de-fi'-ler) *n. s.* One that defiles.
DEFINABLE, (de-fine'-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being defined, or ascertained.
To DEFINE, (de-fine') *v. a.* To give the definition; to explain a thing by its qualities and circumstances; to circumscribe; to bound; to decide; to determine.
To DEFINE, (de-fine') *v. n.* To determine; to decide.
DEFINER, (de-fi'-ner) *n. s.* One that explains or describes a thing by its qualities.
DEFINITE, (def'-e-nit) *a.* Certain; limited; bounded; exact; precise.
DEFINITELY, (def'-e-nit-le) *ad.* Precisely, in a definite manner.
DEFINITENESS, (def'-e-nit-nes) *n. s.* Certainty; limitedness.
DEFINITION, (def-e-nish'-un) *n. s.* A short description of a thing by its properties; decision; determination. In logick, The explication of the essence of a thing by its kind and difference.
DEFINITIVE, (de-fin'-e-tiv) *a.* Determinate; positive; express.
DEFINITIVE, (de-fin'-e-tiv) *n. s.* That which ascertains or defines.
DEFINITIVELY, (de-fin-e-tiv-le) *ad.* Positively; decisively.
DEFINITIVENESS, (de-fin'-e-tiv-nes) *n. s.* The state of being defined; decisiveness.
To DEFIX, (de-fiks') *v. a.* To fasten with nails. Figuratively, To fix earnestly.
DEFLAGRABILITY, (def-fla-gra-bil'-e-te) *n. s.* Combustibility.
DEFLAGRABLE, (de-fla'-gra-bl) *a.* Having the quality of wasting away wholly in fire.
To DEFLAGRATE, (def-fla-grate) *v. a.* To set fire to.
DEFLAGRATION, (def-fla-gra'-shun) *n. s.* In chymistry, The setting fire to several things in their preparation; utter destruction by fire.
To DEFLECT, (de-flekt') *v. n.* To turn aside; to deviate from a true course.
DEFLECTION, (de-flek'-shun) *n. s.* Deviation; a turning aside, or out of the way; the departure of a ship from its true course.
DEFLEXURE, (de-flek'-shure) *n. s.* A bending down; a turning aside.
DEFLORATION, (def-flo-ra'-shun) *n. s.* The act of deflouring; the taking away of a woman's virginity.
To DEFLOUR, (de-flour') *v. a.* To ravish; to take away a woman's virginity; to take away the beauty and grace of anything; to deprive of flowers.
DEFLOURER, (de-flou'-rer) *n. s.* A ravisher.
DEFLUOUS, (def'-flu-us) *a.* That flows down; that falls off.
DEFLUX, (de-fluks') *n. s.* Downward flow.
DEFLUXION, (de-fluk'-shun) *n. s.* The flow of humours downward.

DEFOEDATION, (dĕf-fē-dā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of making filthy; pollution.

To DEFORCE, (dē-fōrse') *v. a.* To keep out of the possession of land by deforcement.

DEFORCEMENT, (dē-fōrse'-mĕnt) *n. s.* A with-holding by force from the right owner.

To DEFORM, (dē-fōrm') *v. a.* To disfigure; to spoil the form of anything; to dishonour; to make ungraceful.

DEFORMATION, (dĕf-fōr-mā'-shŭn) *n. s.* A defacing; a disfiguring.

DEFORMED, (dē-fōrmd') *part. a.* Ugly; wanting natural beauty; base; disgraceful.

DEFORMEDLY, (dē-fōr'-mĕd-lē) *ad.* In an ugly manner.

DEFORMEDNESS, (dē-fōr'-mĕd-nĕs) *n. s.* Ugliness; a disagreeable form.

DEFORMER, (dē-fōr'-mĕr) *n. s.* One who defaces or deforms.

DEFORMITY, (dē-fōr'-mē-tē) *n. s.* Ugliness; ill-favouredness; irregularity.

To DEFOUL, (dē-fōul) *v. a.* To defile.

To DEFRAUD, (dē-frawd') *v. a.* To rob or deprive by a wile or trick; to cheat.

DEFRAUDATION, (dĕ-frăw-dā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Privation by fraud.

DEFRAUDER, (dē-frăw'-dĕr) *n. s.* A deceiver; one that cheats.

DEFRAUDMENT, (dē-frawd'-mĕnt) *n. s.* Privation by deceit or fraud.

To DEFRAY, (dē-frā') *v. a.* To bear the charges of.

DEFRAYER, (dē-frā'-ĕr) *n. s.* One that discharges expences.

DEFRAYMENT, (dē-frā'-mĕnt) *n. s.* The payment of expences; compensation.

DEFT, (dĕft) *a.* Neat; gentle.

DEFTLY, (dĕft'-lē) *ad.* Neatly; dexterously; nimbly; gently; lightly.

DEFUNCT, (dē-fŭngkt') *a.* Dead; deceased.

DEFUNCT, (dē-fŭngkt') *n. s.* One that is deceased.

DEFUNCTION, (dē'-fŭngk-shŭn) *n. s.* Death.

To DEFY, (dē-fī') *v. a.* To call to combat; to challenge; to disdain; to renounce.

DEFYER, (dē-fī'-ĕr) *n. s.* A challenger.

DEGENERACY, (dē-jĕn'-ĕr-ă-sē) *n. s.* A departure from the virtue of our ancestors; a desertion of that which is good; meanness.

To DEGENERATE, (dē-jĕn'-ĕr-āte) *v. n.* To fall from the virtue of ancestors; to fall from a more noble to a baser state; to fall from its kind; to grow wild or base.

DEGENERATE, (dē-jĕn'-ĕr-āte) *a.* Fallen from the virtue of one's ancestors; unworthy; base.

DEGENERATELY, (dē-jĕn'-ĕr-āte-lē) *ad.* In an unworthy or base manner.

DEGENERATENESS, (dē-jĕn'-ĕr-āte-nĕs) *n. s.* Degeneracy.

DEGENERATION, (dē-jĕn-ĕr-ā'-shŭn) *n. s.* A deviation from the virtue of one's ancestors; a falling from a more excellent state to one of less worth; the thing changed from its primitive state.

DEGENEROUS, (dē-jĕn'-ĕr-ŭs) *a.* Degenerated; vile; base.

DEGENEROUSLY, (dē-jĕn'-ĕr-ŭs-lē) *ad.* Basely; meanly.

DEGLUTITION, (dĕg-glū-tish'-ŭn) *n. s.* The act of swallowing.

DEGRADATION, (dĕg-grā-dā'-shŭn) *n. s.* A deprivation of dignity; dismission from office; degeneracy; baseness; diminution

To DEGRADE, (dē-grāde') *v. a.* To put one from his degree; to deprive one of office, dignity, or title; to lessen; to diminish; to reduce from a higher to a lower state.

DEGRADEMENT, (dē-grāde'-mĕnt) *n. s.* Deprivation of dignity or office.

DEGRADINGLY, (dē-grā'-dĭng-lē) *ad.* In a depreciating manner.

DEGRAVATION, (dĕg-grā-vā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of making heavy.

DEGREE, (dē-grēe') *n. s.* Quality; rank station; place of dignity; the comparative state and condition in which a thing is; a step or preparation to anything; order of lineage; descent of family; orders or classes; measure; proportion; the three hundred and sixtieth part of the circumference of a circle. In arithmetick, A *degree* consists of three figures, viz. of three places comprehending units, tens, and hundreds; so, three hundred and sixty-five is a *degree*; the division of the lines upon several sorts of mathematical instruments. In musick, The intervals of sounds. *By degrees*, Gradually; by little and little.

DEGUSTATION, (dĕg-gŭs-tā'-shŭn) *n. s.* A tasting.

To DEHORT, (dē-hōrt') *v. a.* To dissuade.

DEHORTATION, (dē-hōr-tā'-shŭn) *n.* Dissuasion.

DEHORTATORY, (dē-hōr'-tă-tŭr-ē) *a.* Belonging to dissuasion.

DEHORTER, (dē-hōr'-tĕr) *n. s.* A dissuader.

DEICIDE, (dē'-ē-side) *n. s.* The death of our blessed Saviour.

To DEJECT, (dē-jĕkt') *v. a.* To cast down; to afflict; to throw down; to debase; to make to look sad; simply, to cast down.

DEJECT, (dē-jĕkt') *a.* Cast down; afflicted; low-spirited.

DEJECTEDLY, (dē-jĕk'-tĕd-lē) *ad.* In a dejected manner.

DEJECTEDNESS, (dē-jĕk'-tĕd-nĕs) *n. s.* The state of being cast down.

DEJECTER, (dē-jĕk'-tĕr) *n. s.* One who dejects or casts down.

DEJECTION, (dē-jĕk'-shŭn) *n. s.* Lowness of spirits; melancholy; weakness; inability; the act of throwing down; a casting down, in sign of reverence.

DEJECTLY, (dē-jĕkt'-lē) *ad.* In a downcast manner.

DEJECTURE, (dē-jĕk'-ture) *n. s.* The excrement.

To DEJERATE, (dē-jē-rāte) *v. a.* To swear deeply.

DEJERATION, (dĕd-jē-rā'-shŭn) *n. s.* A taking of a solemn oath.

DEIFICAL, (dē-if'-ē-kăl) *a.* Making divine.

DEIFICATION, (de-e-fe-ka'-shun) *n. s.* The act of deifying, or making a god.
DEIFIER, (de'-e-fi-er) *n. s.* One who makes a man a god.
DEIFORM, (de'-e-form) *a.* Of a godlike form.
DEIFORMITY, (de-e-for'-me-te) *n. s.* Resemblance of deity.
To DEIFY, (de'-e-fi) *v. a.* To make a god of; to adore as a god; to praise excessively.
To DEIGN, (dane) *v. n.* To vouchsafe.
To DEIGN, (dane) *v. a.* To grant; to permit; to allow; to consider worth notice.
To DEINTEGRATE, (de-in'-te-grate) *v. a.* To take from the whole; to spoil.
DEIPAROUS, (de-ip'-pa-rus) *a.* That brings forth a God; the epithet applied to the blessed Virgin.
DEISM, (de'-izm) *n. s.* The opinion of those that only acknowledge one God, without the reception of revealed religion.
DEIST, (de'-ist) *n. s.* A man who acknowledges the existence of God, without believing in revealed religion.
DEISTICAL, (de-is'-te-kal) *a.* Belonging to the heresy of the deists.
DEITY, (de'-e-te) *n. s.* Divinity; the nature and essence of God.
DELACERATION, (de-las-ser-a'-shun) *n. s.* A tearing in pieces.
DELACRYMATION, (de-lak-kre-ma'-shun) *n. s.* A falling down of the humours; the waterishness of the eyes.
DELACTATION, (de-lak-ta'-shun) *n. s.* A weaning from the breast.
DELAPSED, (de-lapst') *a.* Bearing or falling down.
DELATION, (de-la'-shun) *n. s.* A carriage; conveyance; an accusation; an impeachment.
To DELAY, (de-la') *v. a.* To defer; to put off; to hinder; to frustrate; to detain, or retard the course of.
To DELAY, (de-la') *v. n.* To stop.
DELAY, (de-la') *n s.* A deferring; procrastination; stay; stop.
DELAYER, (de-la'-er) *n. s.* One that defers; a putter off.
DELAYMENT, (de-la'-ment) *n. s.* Hin derance.
DELEBLE, (del'-e-bl) *a.* Capable of being effaced.
DELECTABLE, (de-lek'-ta-bl) *a.* Pleasing; delightful.
DELECTABLENESS, (de-lek'-ta-bl-nes) *n. s.* Delightfulness; pleasantness.
DELECTABLY, (de-lek'-ta-ble) *ad.* Delightfully; pleasantly.
DELECTATION, (del-lek-ta'-shun) *n. s.* Pleasure; delight.
DELEGACY, (del'-e-ga-se) *n. s.* A certain number of persons deputed to act for, or to represent a publick body.
To DELEGATE, (del'-e-gate) *v. a.* To send away; to send upon an embassy; to intrust; to commit to another's power.
DELEGATE, (del'-le gate) *n. s.* A deputy; a commissioner; any one that is sent to act for another. *Court of delegates*, An ecclesiastical court of appeal.
DELEGATE, (del'-le-gate) *a.* Deputed.
DELEGATION, (del-le-ga'-shun) *n. s.* A sending away; a putting in commission.
To DELETE, (de-lete') *v. a.* To blot out.
DELETERIOUS, (del-e-te'-re-us) *a.* Deadly; destructive.
DELETERY, (del'-e-ter-e) *a.* Destructive; poisonous.
DELETION, (de-le'-shun) *n. s.* Act of rasing or blotting out; a destruction.
DELF, } (delf) *n. s.* A mine or quarry; a
DELFE, } pit dug; earthenware; counterfeit China ware, made at *Delft*.
To DELIBERATE, (de-lib'-er-ate) *v. n.* To think, in order to choice; to hesitate.
To DELIBERATE, (de-lib'-er-ate) *v. a.* To balance in the mind; to weigh; to consider.
DELIBERATE, (de-lib'-er-ate) *a.* Circumspect; wary; slow.
DELIBERATELY, (de-lib'-er-ate-le) *ad.* Circumspectly; advisedly; warily; slowly; gradually.
DELIBERATENESS, (de-lib'-er-ate-nes) *n. s.* Circumspection; wariness; caution.
DELIBERATION, (de-lib-er-a'-shun) *n. s.* The act of deliberating; thought in order to choice.
DELIBERATIVE, (de-lib'-er-a-tiv) *a.* Pertaining to deliberation; apt to consider.
DELIBERATIVELY, (de-lib'-er-a-tiv-le) *ad.* In a deliberate manner.
DELICACY, (del'-e-ka-se) *n. s.* Daintiness; pleasantness to the taste; nicety in the choice of food; anything highly pleasing to the senses; softness; feminine beauty; nicety; minute accuracy; neatness; elegance; politeness of manners; indulgence; gentle treatment; tenderness; scrupulousness; weakness of constitution; smallness; tenuity.
DELICATE, (del'-e-kate) *a.* Nice; pleasing to the taste; dainty; choice; select; excellent; pleasing to the senses; fine; not coarse; of polite manners; soft; effeminate; unable to bear hardships; pure; clear.
DELICATELY, (del'-e-kate-le) *ad.* Beautifully; with soft elegance; finely; not coarsely; daintily; choicely; politely; effeminately.
DELICATENESS, (del'-e-kate-nes) *n. s.* Tenderness; softness; effeminacy.
DELICATES, (del'-e-kats) *n. s. pl.* Nicetie s; rarities.
To DELICIATE, (de-lish'-e-ate) *v. n.* To take delight; to feast.
DELICIOUS, (de-lish'-us) *a.* Sweet; delicate; agreeable to the senses; charming.
DELICIOUSLY, (de-lish'-us-le) *ad.* Sweetly; pleasantly; daintily.
DELICIOUSNESS, (de-lish'-us-nes) *n. s.* Delight; pleasure; joy.
DELIGATION, (del-le-ga-shun) *n. s.* A binding up in chirurgery.
DELIGHT, (de-lite') *n. s.* Joy; pleasure in the highest degree; that which gives delight.

To DELIGHT, (dẹ-lite') *v. a.* To please; to content; to afford pleasure.

To DELIGHT, (dẹ-lite') *v. n.* To have delight or extreme pleasure in.

DELIGHTFUL, (dẹ-lite'-fụl) *a.* Pleasant; charming.

DELIGHTFULLY, (dẹ-lite'-fụl-lẹ) *ad.* In a delightful manner; pleasantly.

DELIGHTFULNESS, (dẹ-lite'-fụl-nẹs) *n. s.* The state or quality of being delightful; pleasure; satisfaction.

DELINEAMENT, (dẹ-lin'-e-ạ-mẹnt) *n. s.* A drawing; representation by delineation.

To DELINEATE, (dẹ-lin'-e-ate) *v. a.* To make the first draught; to design; to sketch; to paint; to describe; to set forth in a lively manner.

DELINEATION, (dẹ-lin-e-ạ'-shun) *n. s.* The first draught; a drawing; representation, pictorial or verbal.

DELINEATURE, (dẹ-lin'-e-ạ-ture) *n. s.* Delineation.

DELINIMENT, (dẹ-lin'-e-mẹnt) *n. s.* A mitigating, or assuaging.

DELINQUENCY, (dẹ-ling'-kwẹn-sẹ) *n. s.* A fault; a misdeed.

DELINQUENT, (dẹ-ling'-kwẹnt) *n. s.* An offender; one that has committed a crime.

To DELIQUATE, (dẹl'-lẹ-kwate) *v. n.* To melt; to be dissolved.

To DELIQUATE, (dẹl'-lẹ-kwate) *v. a.* To dissolve.

DELIQUATION, (dẹl-lẹ-kwạ'-shun) *n. s.* A melting; a dissolving.

DELIQUIUM, (dẹ-lik'-kwẹ-um) *n. s.* In chymistry, A distillation by dissolving any calcined matter, by hanging it up in moist cellars, into a lixivious humour; a fainting, or swooning; defect; loss.

DELIRAMENT, (dẹ-lir'-ạ-mẹnt) *n. s.* A doting or foolish fancy.

DELIRIOUS, (dẹ-lir'-e-us) *a.* Light-headed; raving; doting.

DELIRIOUSNESS, (dẹ-lir'-e-us-nẹs) *n. s.* The state of one raving.

DELIRIUM, (dẹ-lir'-e-um) *n. s.* Alienation of mind; dotage.

DELITESCENCE, (dẹ-li-tes'-sens) *n. s.* Retirement; obscurity.

DELITIGATION, (dẹ-lit-e-gạ'-shun) *n. s.* A striving; a chiding.

To DELIVER, (dẹ-liv'-er) *v. a.* To set free; to release; to save; to rescue; to surrender; to put into one's hands; to give; to disburden a woman of a child; to speak, or utter as an oration; to relate.

To DELIVER *over*, (dẹ-liv'-er) *v. a.* To put into another's hands; to give from hand to hand; to transmit.

To DELIVER *up*, (dẹ-liv'-er) *v. a.* To surrender.

DELIVERANCE, (dẹ-liv'-er-ạnse) *n. s.* The act of freeing from captivity; rescue; the act of delivering a thing to another; the act of bringing forth children; speaking; utterance; pronunciation.

DELIVERER, (dẹ-liv'-er-er) *n. s.* A saver; a rescuer; a relater.

DELIVERY, (dẹ-liv'-er-e) *n. s.* The act of delivering; release; rescue; saving; a surrender; act of giving up; utterance; pronunciation; speech; childbirth.

DELL, (dẹl) *n. s.* A pit; a hole in the ground; any cavity in the earth, wider than a ditch and narrower than a valley; a little *dale*.

DELPH, (dẹlf) *n. s.* A sort of earthen ware.

DELTOIDE, (dẹl'-toid) *a.* In anatomy, A triangular muscle arising from the clavicula, whose action is to raise the arm upward.

DELUDABLE, (dẹ-lu'-dạ-bl) *a.* Liable to be deceived.

To DELUDE, (dẹ-lude') *v. a.* To beguile; to cheat; to disappoint; to frustrate.

DELUDER, (dẹ-lu'-der) *n. s.* A beguiler; a deceiver.

DELUDING, (dẹ-lu'-ding) *n. s.* Collusion; falsehood.

To DELVE, (dẹlv) *v. a.* To dig; to open the ground with a spade; to fathom.

DELVE, (dẹlv) *n. s.* A ditch; a pit; a den; a cave. *Delve of Coals*, a certain quantity of coals dug in the mine.

DELVER, (dẹl'-ver) *n. s.* A digger.

DELUGE, (dẹl'-luje) *n. s.* A general inundation; laying entirely under water; an overflowing of the natural bounds of a river; any sudden and resistless calamity.

To DELUGE, (dẹl'-luje) *v. a.* To drown; to lay totally under water; to overwhelm.

DELUSION, (dẹ-lu'-zhun) *n. s.* The act of deluding; a cheat; guile; deceit; the state of one deluded; a false representation; illusion; errour.

DELUSIVE, (dẹ-lu'-siv) } *a.* Apt to de-
DELUSORY, (dẹ-lu'-sur-e) } ceive.

DEMAGOGUE, (dẹm'-ạ-gog) *n. s.* A ring-leader of the rabble; a popular and factious orator.

DEMAIN, } (dẹ-mane') *n. s.* That land
DEMESNE, } which a man holds originally of himself, opposed to *feodum*, or fee, which signifies those lands that are held of a superior lord; estate in land; land adjoining to the mansion, kept in the lord's own hand.

To DEMAND, (dẹ-mand') *v. a.* To claim; to ask for with authority; to question; to interrogate. In law, To prosecute in a real action.

DEMAND, (dẹ-mand') *n. s.* A claim; a challenging; a question; an interrogation; the calling for a thing in order to purchase it. In law, The asking of what is due; it hath also a proper signification distinguished from plaint; for all civil actions are pursued either by demands or plaints, and the pursuer is called demandant or plaintiff.

DEMANDABLE, (dẹ-man'-dạ-bl) *a.* That may be demanded.

DEMANDANT, (dẹ-man'-dạnt) *n. s.* He who is actor or plaintiff in a real action; a plaintiff.

DEMANDER, (dẹ-man'-der) *n. s.* One that requires a thing with authority; one that

asks a question; one that asks for a thing in order to purchase it.

DEMARCATION, (dē-mär-kā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Division; separation of territory.

DEMEAN, (dē-mēne') *n. s.* A mien; presence; carriage; demeanour.

To DEMEAN, (dē-mēne') *v. a.* To behave; to carry one's self; to lessen; to debase; to undervalue.

DEMEANOUR, (dē-mē'-nŭr) *n. s.* Carriage; behaviour.

DEMENCY, (dē'-mĕn-sē) *n. s.* Madness.

To DEMENTATE, (dē-mĕn'-tāte) *v. a.* To make mad.

DEMENTATE, (dē-mĕn'-tāte) *a.* Infatuated; insane.

DEMENTATION, (dē-mĕn-tā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Making mad, or frantick.

DEMERIT, (dē-mĕr'-ĭt) *n. s.* The opposite to merit; ill-deserving.

To DEMERIT, (dē-mĕr'-ĭt) *v. a.* To deserve blame or punishment.

DEMERSED, (dē-mĕrsd') *a.* Plunged; crowned.

DEMERSION, (dē-mĕr'-shŭn) *n. s.* A drowning; the putting any medicine in a diasolving liquour.

DEMESNE, (dē-mēne') See DEMAIN.

DEMI, (dĕm'-ē) *inseparable particle.* Half; one of two equal parts. This word is only used in composition; as, *demigod*, that is, half human, half divine.

DEMI-CANNON, (dĕm'-ē-kăn'-nŭn) *n. s.* A cannon of a particular size.

DEMI-CULVERIN, (dĕm'-ē-kŭl'-vĕr-ĭn') *n. s.* A gun that carries a ball nine pounds weight.

DEMI-DEVIL, (dĕm'-ē-dĕv'-vl) *n. s.* Half a devil.

DEMI-GOD, (dĕm'-ē-gŏd) *n. s.* Partaking of divine nature; half a god.

DEMI-REP, (dĕm'-ē-rĕp) *n. s.* A cant word for a woman suspected of unchastity, but not convicted.

To DEMIGRATE, (dĕm'-ē-grāte) *v. a.* To move from one place to another.

DEMIGRATION, (dĕm-ē-grā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Change of habitation.

DEMISE, (dē-mīze') *n. s.* Death; decease. Generally used of a crowned head, or of the crown itself.

To DEMISE, (dē-mīze') *v. a.* To grant at one's death; to grant by will.

DEMISSION, (dē-mĭsh'-ŭn) *n. s.* Degradation; diminution of dignity.

DEMISSORY. See DIMISSORY.

To DEMIT, (dē-mĭt') *v. a.* To depress; to hang down; to let fall; to submit; to humble.

DEMOCRACY, (dē-mŏk'-krā-sē) *n. s.* Sovereign power lodged in the collective body of the people.

DEMOCRAT, (dĕm'-ō-crăt) } *n. s.*
DEMOCRATIST, (dē-mŏk'-rā-tĭst) } One devoted to democracy.

DEMOCRATICAL, (dĕm-ō-krăt'-ē-kăl) } *a.*
DEMOCRATICK, (dĕm-ō-krăt'-ĭk) } Pertaining to a popular government; popular.

DEMOCRATICALLY, (dĕm-ō-krăt'-ē-kăl-lē) *ad.* In a democratical manner.

To DEMOLISH, (dē-mŏl'-lĭsh) *v. a.* To throw down buildings; to raze; to destroy.

DEMOLISHER, (dē-mŏl'-lĭsh-ĕr) *n. s.* One that throws down; a destroyer; a layer waste.

DEMOLISHMENT, (dē-mŏl'-lĭsh-mĕnt) *n. s.* Ruin; destruction.

DEMOLITION, (dĕm-ō-lĭsh'-ŭn) *n. s.* The act of ruining or overthrowing buildings; destruction.

DEMON, (dē'-mŏn) *n. s.* A spirit; generally an evil spirit; a devil.

DEMONIACAL, (dĕm-ō-nī'-ă-kăl) } *a.* Be-
DEMONIACK, (dē-mō'-nē-ăk) } longing to a devil; devilish; influenced by the devil.

DEMONIACK, (dē-mō'-nē-ăk) *n. s.* One possessed by the devil.

DEMONIAN, (dē-mō'-nē-ăn) *a.* Devilish.

DEMONOCRACY, (dē-mō-nŏk'-rā-sē) *n. s.* The power of the devil.

DEMONOLOGY, (dē-mō-nŏl'-ō-jē) *n. s.* Discourse of the nature of devils.

DEMONSHIP, (dē'-mŏn-shĭp) *n. s.* The state of a demon.

DEMONSTRABLE, (dē-mŏn'-strā-bl) *a.* Capable of being proved beyond doubt or contradiction.

DEMONSTRABLENESS, (dē-mŏn'-strā-blnes) *n. s.* Capability of demonstration.

DEMONSTRABLY, (dē-mŏn'-strā-blē) *ad.* Evidently; beyond possibility of contradiction.

To DEMONSTRATE, (dē-mŏn'-strāte) *v. a.* To prove with the highest degree of certainty.

DEMONSTRATION, (dĕm-mŏn-strā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The highest degree of deducible or argumental evidence; indubitable evidence of the senses or reason.

DEMONSTRATIVE, (dē-mŏn'-strā-tĭv) *a.* Having the power of demonstration, or of expressing clearly and certainly.

DEMONSTRATIVELY, (dē-mŏn'-strā-tĭv-lē) *ad.* With evidence not to be opposed or doubted; clearly; plainly; with certain knowledge.

DEMONSTRATOR, (dĕm-mŏn-strā'-tŭr) *n. s.* One that proves; one that teaches; one that demonstrates.

DEMONSTRATORY, (dē-mŏn'-strā-tŭr-ē) *a.* Having the tendency to demonstrate.

DEMORALIZATION, (dē-mŏr-ăl-ĭ-zā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Destruction of morals.

To DEMORALIZE, (dē-mŏr'-ăl-īze) *v. a.* To destroy morals and moral feeling.

DEMULCENT, (dē-mŭl'-sĕnt) *a.* Softening: mollifying.

To DEMUR, (dē-mŭr') *v. n.* To delay a process in law by doubts and objections; to pause in uncertainty; to hesitate; to doubt; to have scruples.

DEMUR, (dē-mŭr') *n. s.* Doubt; hesitation.

DEMURE, (dē-mūre') *a.* Sober; decent; grave; affectedly modest.

DEMURELY, (de-mure'-le) *a.* With affected modesty; with pretended gravity; solemnly.

DEMURENESS, (de-mure'-nes) *n. s.* Modesty; soberness; affected modesty; pretended gravity.

DEMURRAGE, (de-mur'-raje) *n. s.* In commerce, An allowance made by merchants to masters of ships, for their stay in a port beyond the time appointed.

DEMURRER, (de-mur'-er) *n. s.* A kind of pause upon a point of difficulty in an action; one who pauses in uncertainty.

DEMY, (de-mi') *n. s.* A term relating to the size of paper; as, *demy*, medium, royal, or large; of which demy is the smallest. The name of a scholar, or half fellow, at Magdalen College, Oxford.

DEN, (den) *n. s.* A cavern or hollow running with a small obliquity under ground; the cave of a wild beast.

To DEN, (den) *v. n.* To dwell as in a den.

To DENATIONALIZE, (de-nash'-un-al-ize) *v. a.* To take away national rights.

DENDROLOGY, (den-drol'-o-je) *n. s.* The natural history of trees.

DENIABLE, (de-ni'-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being denied.

DENIAL, (de-ni'-al) *n. s.* Negation, the contrary to affirmation; negation, the contrary to confession; refusal, the contrary to grant; abjuration, contrary to acknowledgement of adherence.

DENIER, (de-ni'-er) *n. s.* A contradictor; an opponent; a disowner; a refuser.

To DENIGRATE, (den'-e-grate) *v. a.* To blacken.

DENIGRATION, (den-e-gra'-shun) *n. s.* A blackening.

DENIZATION, (den-e-za'-shun) *n. s.* The act of infranchising.

DENIZEN, (den'-e-zn) *n. s.* A freeman; one infranchised; a stranger made free.

To DENIZEN, (den'-e-zn) *v. a.* To infranchise.

DENOMINABLE, (de-nom'-e-na-bl) *a.* That may be named.

To DENOMINATE, (de-nom'-e-nate) *v. a.* To name; to give a name to.

DENOMINATION, (de-nom-e-na'-shun) *n. s.* A name given to a thing.

DENOMINATIVE, (de-nom'-e-na-tiv) *a.* That which gives a name; that which obtains a distinct appellation.

DENOMINATOR, (de-nom'-e-na-tur) *n. s.* The giver of a name. *Denominator of a Fraction*, is the number below the line, shewing the nature and quality of the parts which any integer is supposed to be divided into.

DENOTABLE, (de-no'-ta-bl) *a.* Capable of being marked.

To DENOTATE, (den'-o-tate) See *To* DENOTE.

DENOTATION, (den-o-ta'-shun) *n. s.* The act of denoting.

DENOTATIVE, (de'-no-ta-tiv) *a.* Having the power to denote.

To DENOTE, (de-note') *v. a.* To mark; to be a sign of; to betoken.

DENOTEMENT, (de-note'-ment) *n. s.* Sign; indication.

To DENOUNCE, (de-nouns') *v. a.* To threaten by proclamation; to threaten by some outward sign; to give information against; to accuse publickly.

DENOUNCEMENT, (de-nouns'-ment) *n. s.* The act of proclaiming any menace.

DENOUNCER, (de-nouns'-er) *n. s.* One that declares some menace; one who accuses publickly.

DENSE, (dense) *a.* Close; compact; approaching to solidity.

DENSITY, (den'-se-te) *n. s.* Closeness; compactness.

DENTAL, (den'-tal) *a.* Belonging to the teeth. In grammar, A term applied to the letters pronounced principally by the agency of the teeth.

DENTED, (dent'-ed) *a.* Notched.

DENTELLI, (den-tel'-le) *n. s.* Modillons; a kind of brackets.

DENTICULATION, (den-tik-u-la'-shun) *n. s.* The state of being set with small teeth, or prominences resembling teeth, like those of a saw.

DENTICULATED, (den-tik'-u-la-ted) *a.* Set with small teeth.

DENTIFRICE, (den'-te-fris) *n. s.* A powder made to scour the teeth.

DENTIST, (den'-tist) *n. s.* A surgeon who confines his practice to the teeth.

DENTITION, (den-tish'-un) *n. s.* Breeding the teeth; the time at which children's teeth are bred.

To DENUDATE, (de-nu'-date) *v. a.* To divest; to strip.

DENUDATION, (den-nu-da'-shun) *n. s.* Stripping or making naked.

To DENUDE, (de-nude') *v. a.* To strip.

To DENUNCIATE, (de-nun'-she-ate) *v. a.* To denounce; to threaten.

DENUNCIATION, (de-nun-she-a'-shun) *n. s.* The act of denouncing.

DENUNCIATOR, (de-nun-she-a'-tur) *n. s.* He that proclaims any threat; he that lays an information against another.

To DENY, (de-ni') *v. a.* To contradict; opposed to affirm; to contradict an accusation; to refuse, opposed to grant; to disown; to renounce; to disregard.

DEOBSTRUENT, (de-ob'-stru-ent) *a.* Having the medicinal power to resolve viscidities, or to open the animal passages.

DEOBSTRUENT, (de-ob'-stru-ent) *n. s.* A medicine that has the power to resolve viscidities, or to open the animal passages.

DEODAND, (de'-o-dand) *n. s.* A thing given or forfeited to God for the pacifying his wrath, in case of any misfortune, by which any Christian comes to a violent end, without the fault of any reasonable creature.

To DEPART, (de-part') *v. n.* To go away from a place; to desist from a practice; to desert; to revolt; to apostatise; to die; to decease.

DEPARTER, (de-par'-ter) *n. s.* One that refines metals by separation.

DEPARTING, (dẹ-pärt'-ing) *n. s.* A going away; separation.

DEPARTMENT, (dẹ-pärt'-mẹnt) *n. s.* Separate allotment; province or business assigned to a particular person; a division or extent of country under the same juriadiction.

DEPARTMENTAL, (dẹ-pärt-mẹn'-tạl) *a.* Belonging to a department, or province.

DEPARTURE, (dẹ-pär'-tụre) *n. s.* A going away; death; decease; a forsaking; an abandoning.

DEPASCENT, (dẹ-pạs'-sẹnt) *a.* Feeding.

To DEPASTURE, (dẹ-pạs'-tụre) *v. n.* To feed; to graze.

To DEPAUPERATE, (dẹ-pạw'-pẹr-ạte) *v. a.* To make poor; to impoverish.

DEPECTIBLE, (dẹ-pẹk'-tẹ-bl) *a.* Tough; clammy.

DEPECULATION, (dẹ-pẹk-ụ-lạ'-shụn) *n. s.* A robbing of the commonwealth.

To DEPEND, (dẹ-pẹnd') *v. n.* To hang from; to be in a state influenced by some external cause; to be in a state of dependance; to be connected with anything, as with its cause. *To depend upon*, to rely on.

DEPENDANCE, (dẹ-pẹn'-dạnse) } *n. s.* The
DEPENDANCY, (dẹ-pẹn'-dạn-sẹ) } state of hanging down from a supporter; something hanging upon another; concatenation; connexion; state of being at the disposal or under the sovereignty of another; the things or persons of which any man has the dominion or disposal; reliance; trust confidence.

DEPENDANT, (dẹ-pẹn'-dạnt) *a.* Hanging down; relating to something previous; in the power of another.

DEPENDANT, (dẹ-pẹn'-dạnt) *n. s.* One who lives in subjection; a retainer.

DEPENDENCE, (dẹ-pẹn'-dẹnse) } *n. s.* A
DEPENDENCY, (dẹ-pẹn'-dẹn-sẹ) } thing or person at the disposal or discretion of another; state of being subordinate; that which is subordinate; concatenation; connexion; relation of anything to another; trust; reliance; confidence.

DEPENDENT, (dẹ-pẹn'-dẹnt) *a.* Hanging down.

DEPENDENT, (dẹ-pẹn'-dẹnt) *n. s.* One subordinate; one at the disposal of another.

DEPENDER, (dẹ-pẹn'-dẹr) *n. s.* A dependant.

To DEPHLEGMATE, (dẹ-flẹg'-mạte) *v. a.* To clear from phlegm.

DEPHLEGMATION, (dẹ-flẹg-mạ'-shụn) *n. s.* An operation which takes away from the phlegm any spirituous fluid by repeated distillation.

To DEPICT, (dẹ-pikt') *v. a.* To paint; to portray; to describe.

To DEPICTURE, (dẹ-pik'-tụre) *v. a.* To represent in colours.

To DEPILATE, (dẹp'-il-ạte) *v. a.* To pull off hair.

DEPILATION, (dẹp-il-ạ'-shụn) *n. s.* A pulling off the hair.

DEPILATORY, (dẹ-pi'-lạ-tụr-ẹ) *n. s.* Any ointment, salve, or water, which takes away hair.

DEPILATORY, (dẹ-pi'-lạ-tụr-ẹ) *a.* Taking away the hair.

DEPILOUS, (dẹ-pi'-lụs) *a.* Without hair.

DEPLANTATION, (dẹ'-plạn-tạ'-shụn) *n. s.* Taking plants up from the bed.

DEPLETION, (dẹ-plẹ'-shụn) *n. s.* Emptying.

DEPLORABLE, (dẹ-plọ'-rạ-bl) *a.* Lamentable; sad; causing lamentation; dismal; calamitous; despicable.

DEPLORABLENESS, (dẹ-plọ'-rạ-bl-nẹs) *n. s.* The state of being deplorable.

DEPLORABLY, (dẹ-plọ'-rạ-blẹ) *ad.* Lamentably; miserably.

DEPLORATE, (dẹ-plọ'-rạte) *a.* Lamentable; hopeless.

DEPLORATION, (dẹp-lọ-rạ'-shụn) *n. s.* Deploring or lamenting.

To DEPLORE, (dẹ-plọre') *v. a.* To lament; to bewail; to mourn.

DEPLORER, (dẹ-plọ'-rẹr) *n. s.* A lamenter; a mourner.

To DEPLOY, (dẹ-plọẹ') *v. a.* To display. In military phrase, A column of troops is *deployed*, when the divisions spread wide or open out.

DEPLUMATION, (dẹ-plụ-mạ'-shụn) *n. s.* Plucking off the feathers. In surgery, A swelling of the eye-lids, accompanied with the fall of the hairs from the eye-brows.

To DEPLUME, (dẹ-plụme') *v. a.* To strip of its feathers.

To DEPONE, (dẹ-pọne') *v. a.* To lay down as a pledge or security; to depose.

DEPONENT, (dẹ-pọ'-nẹnt) *n. s.* One that deposes his testimony; an evidence; a witness. In grammar, Such verbs as have no active voice are called *deponents*.

To DEPOPULATE, (dẹ-pọp'-ụ-lạte) *v. a.* To unpeople; to lay waste.

To DEPOPULATE, (dẹ-pọp'-ụ-lạte) *v. n.* To become dispeopled.

DEPOPULATION, (dẹ-pọp-ụ-lạ'-shụn) *n. s.* The act of unpeopling; havock; waste.

DEPOPULATOR, (dẹ-pọp'-ụ-lạ-tụr) *n. s.* A dispeopler; a waster of inhabited countries.

To DEPORT, (dẹ-pọrt') *v. a.* To carry; to demean; to behave.

DEPORT, (dẹ-pọrt') *n. s.* Demeanour; grace of attitude; deportment.

DEPORTATION, (dẹ-pọr-tạ'-shụn) *n. s.* Transportation; exile into a remote part of the dominion; exile in general.

DEPORTMENT, (dẹ-pọrt'-mẹnt) *n. s.* Conduct; management; bearing; demeanour.

DEPOSABLE, (dẹ-pọ'-zạ-bl) *a.* Capable of being taken away.

DEPOSAL, (dẹ-pọ'-zal) *n. s.* The act of depriving a prince of sovereignty.

To DEPOSE, (dẹ-pọze') *v. a.* To lay down; to let fall; to degrade from a throne or high station; to take away; to divest; to lay aside; to give testimony; to attest.

To DEPOSE, (dẹ-pọze') *v. n.* To bear witness.

DEPOSER, (dẹ-pọ'-zẹr) *n. s.* One who deposes or degrades; another from a high station.

To DEPOSIT, (dẹ-pọz'-it) *v. a.* To lay up;

to lodge in any place; to lay up as a pledge, or security; to place at interest; to lay aside.

DEPOSIT, (de-poz'-it) *n. s.* Anything committed to the care of another; a pledge; a pawn; the state of a thing pawned or pledged.

DEPOSITARY, (de-poz'-e-tar-e) *n. s.* One with whom anything is lodged in trust.

DEPOSITION, (dep-po-zish'-un) *n. s.* The act of giving publick testimony; the act of degrading a prince from sovereignty. In canon law, Deposition properly signifies a solemn depriving of a man of his clerical orders.

DEPOSITORY, (de-poz'-e-tur-e) *n. s.* The place where anything is lodged.

DEPOSITUM, (de-poz'-e-tum) *n. s.* That which is entrusted to the care of another; deposit.

DEPOT, (de-po') *n. s.* A place, in which stores are deposited for the use of an army.

DEPRAVATION, (dep-ra-va'-shun) *n. s.* The act of making anything bad; corruption; degeneracy; depravity.

To DEPRAVE, (de-prave') *v. a.* To vitiate; to corrupt; to contaminate; to misrepresent; to wrest; to defame.

DEPRAVEDLY, (de-pra'-ved-le) *ad.* Corruptedly; in a vitiated manner.

DEPRAVEDNESS, (de-pra'vd-nes) *n. s.* Corruption.

DEPRAVEMENT, (de-prave'-ment) *n. s.* A vitiated state; corruption.

DEPRAVER, (de-pra'-ver) *n. s.* A corrupter.

DEPRAVITY, (de-prav'-e-te) *n. s.* Corruption; a vitiated state.

To DEPRECATE, (dep'-pre-kate) *v. a.* To beg off; to pray deliverance from; to avert by prayer; to implore mercy of.

DEPRECATION, (dep-pre-ka'-shun) *n. s.* Prayer against evil; intreaty; petitioning; an excusing; a begging pardon for.

DEPRECATIVE, (dep'-pre-ka-tiv) } *a.*
DEPRECATORY, (dep'-pre-ka-tur-e) } That serves to deprecate; apologetick.

DEPRECATOR, (dep'-pre-ka-tur) *n. s.* One that averts evil by petition.

To DEPRECIATE, (de-pre'-she-ate) *v. a.* To bring a thing down to a lower price; to undervalue.

DEPRECIATION, (de-pre-she-a'-shun) *n. s.* Lessening the worth or value of anything.

To DEPREDATE, (dep'-pre-date) *v. a.* To rob; to pillage; to spoil; to devour.

DEPREDATION, (dep-pre-da'-shun) *n. s.* A robbing; a spoiling; voracity; waste.

DEPREDATOR, (dep'-pre-da-tur) *n. s.* A robber; a devourer.

To DEPRESS, (de-pres') *v. a.* To press, or thrust down; to let fall; to let down; to humble; to deject; to sink.

DEPRESSION, (de-presh'-un) *n. s.* The act of pressing down; the sinking or falling in of a surface; the act of humbling; abasement. *Depression of an Equation*, is the bringing it into lower and more simple terms by division. *Depression of a Star*, is the distance of a star from the horizon below.

DEPRESSIVE, (de-pres'-siv) *a.* Lowering

DEPRESSOR, (de-pres'-sur) *n. s.* He that keeps or presses down; an oppressor. In anatomy, A term given to several muscles of the body, whose action is to depress the parts to which they adhere.

DEPRIVABLE, (de-pri'-va-bl) *a.* Liable to deprivation.

DEPRIVATION, (dep-pre-va'-shun) *n. s.* The act of depriving; state of bereavement.

To DEPRIVE, (de-prive') *v. a.* To bereave one of a thing; to hinder; to debar from; to release; to free from; to put out of an office.

DEPRIVEMENT, (de-prive'-ment) *n. s.* The state of losing.

DEPRIVER, (de-pri'-ver) *n. s.* That which takes away or bereaves.

DEPTH, (depth) *n. s.* Deepness; a deep place; opposed to a shoal; the middle or height of a season, as the depth of Winter; abstruseness; obscurity; sagacity. *Depth of a Squadron or Battalion*, is the number of men in the file.

To DEPULSE, (de-pulse') *v. a.* To drive away.

DEPULSION, (de-pul'-shun) *n. s.* A driving or thrusting away.

DEPULSORY, (de-pul'-sur-e) *a.* Putting away; averting.

To DEPURATE, (dep'-u-rate) *v. a.* To purify; to cleanse.

DEPURATE, (dep'-u-rate) *a.* Cleansed; pure; not contaminated.

DEPURATION, (dep-u-ra'-shun) *n. s.* Separating the pure from the impure part. In surgery, The cleansing of a wound from its matter.

To DEPURE, (de-pure') *v. a.* To cleanse; to purge; to free from some noxious quality.

DEPURGATORY, (de-pur'-ga-tur-e) *a.* Having power to purge.

DEPUTATION, (dep-u-ta'-shun) *n. s.* The act of deputing or sending with a special commission; vicegerency.

To DEPUTE, (de-pute') *v. a.* To send with a special commission.

DEPUTY, (dep'-u-te) *n. s.* A lieutenant; a viceroy; one appointed to govern or act instead of another; any one that transacts business for another.

To DEQUANTITATE, (de-kwan'-te-tate) *v. a.* To diminish the quantity.

To DERACINATE, (de-ras'-se-nate) *v. a.* To pluck or tear up by the roots; to abolish; to destroy; to extirpate.

To DERAIGN, } (de-rane') *v. a.* To disorder;
To DERAIN, } to turn out of course.

DERAIGNMENT, } (de-rane'-ment) *n. s.*
DERAINMENT, } The act of deraigning or proving; a disordering or turning out of course; a discharge of profession; a departure out of religion.

To DERANGE, (de-ranje') *v. a.* To turn out of the proper course; to disorder.

DERANGEMENT, (de-rānje'-mẹnt) *n. s.* Disorder: discomposure of mind or intellect.

DERAY, (de-rā') *n. s.* Tumult; disorder; noise; merriment; jollity; solemnity.

DERELICT, (dẹr'-ẹ-likt) *a.* Wilfully relinquished.

DERELICTION, (dẹr-ẹ-lik'-shun) *n. s.* The act of forsaking or leaving; the state of being forsaken.

DERELICTS, (dẹr'-ẹ-likts) *n. s. pl.* In law, Goods wilfully thrown away, or relinquished.

To DERIDE, (de-ride') *v. a.* To laugh at; to mock.

DERIDER, (de-rī'-dẹr) *n. s.* A mocker; a scoffer.

DERIDINGLY, (de-rī'-ding-lẹ) *ad.* In a jeering manner.

DERISION, (de-rizh'-un) *n. s.* The act of deriding or laughing at; contempt; scorn.

DERISIVE, (de-rī'-siv) *a.* Mocking; scoffing.

DERISIVELY, (de-rī'-siv-lẹ) *ad.* In a contemptuous manner.

DERISORY, (de-rī'-sur-ẹ) *a.* Mocking; ridiculing.

DERIVABLE, (de-rī'-vạ-bl) *a.* Attainable by right of descent or derivation; deducible, as from a root, or cause.

To DERIVATE, (dẹr'-ẹ-vate) *v. a.* To derive.

DERIVATION, (dẹr-ẹ-vā'-shun) *n. s.* A draining of water; a turning of its course; the transmission of anything from its source. In grammar, The tracing of a word from its original. In medicine, The drawing of a humour from one part of the body to another; the thing deduced or derived.

DERIVATIVE, (de-riv'-ạ-tiv) *a.* Derived or taken from another.

DERIVATIVE, (de-riv'-ạ-tiv) *n. s.* The thing or word derived or taken from another.

DERIVATIVELY, (de-rīv'-ạ-tiv-lẹ) *ad.* In a derivative manner.

To DERIVE, (de-rive') *v. a.* To turn the course of water from its channel; to deduce, as from a root or cause; to receive by transmission. In grammar, To trace a word from its origin.

DERIVER, (de-rive'-ẹr) *n. s.* One that draws or fetches, as from the source or principle.

To DEROGATE, (dẹr'-ọ-gate) *v. a.* To do an act so far contrary to a law or custom, as to diminish its former extent; to disparage; to diminish.

To DEROGATE, (dẹr'-ọ-gate) *v. n.* To detract; to lessen reputation; to degenerate.

DEROGATE, (dẹr'-ọ-gate) *a.* Degraded; damaged.

DEROGATELY, (dẹr'-ọ-gate-lẹ) *ad.* In a manner which lessens honour or respect.

DEROGATION, (dẹr-ọ-gā'-shun) *n. s.* The act of weakening or restraining a former law or contract; a defamation; detraction.

DEROGATIVE, (de-rọg'-ạ-tiv) *a.* Detracting; lessening the honour of.

DEROGATORILY, (de-rọg'-ạ-tur-ẹ-lẹ) *ad.* In a detracting manner.

DEROGATORINESS, (de-rọg-ạ-tur-ẹ-nẹss) *n. s.* The act of derogating; the state of being detracted from.

DEROGATORY, (de-rọg'-ạ-tur-ẹ) *a.* Detractious; that lessens the honour of; dishonourable.

DERVIS, (dẹr'-vis) *n. s.* A Turkish priest, or monk.

DESART. See DESERT.

DESCANT, (dẹs'-kant) *n. s.* A song or tune composed in parts; a discourse; a disputation; a disquisition branched out into several divisions or heads.

To DESCANT, (dẹs-kant') *v. n.* To sing in parts; to run a division or variety upon notes; to discourse at large; to make speeches.

To DESCEND, (de-send') *v. n.* To go downwards; to come down; to go down, in a figurative sense; to make an invasion; to proceed as from an original; to be derived from; to fall in order of inheritance to a successor; to extend a discourse from general to particular considerations.

To DESCEND, (de-send') *v. a.* To walk downward.

DESCENDANT, (de-sen'-dant) *n. s.* The offspring of an ancestor.

DESCENDENT, (de-sen'-dẹnt) *a.* Falling; sinking; descending; proceeding from another as an original or ancestor.

DESCENDIBILITY, (de-sen-de-bil'-ẹ-tẹ) *n. s.* Conformity to the rules of descent.

DESCENDIBLE, (de-sen'-de-bl) *a.* Capable of being descended; transmissible by inheritance.

DESCENSION, (de-sen'-shun) *n. s.* Going downwards; descent; a declension; a degradation. In astronomy, right *descension* is the arch of the equator, which descends with the sign or star below the horizon of a direct sphere.

DESCENSIONAL, (de-sen'-shun-ạl) *a.* Relating to descent.

DESCENSIVE, (de-sen'-siv) *a.* Descending; having a descending quality or propensity.

DESCENT, (de-sent') *n. s.* The act of passing from a higher to a lower place; progress downwards; obliquity; inclination; lowest place; degradation; invasion; hostile entrance into a kingdom; transmission of anything by succession and inheritance: the state of proceeding from an original or progenitor; birth; extraction; a single step in the scale of genealogy; a rank in the scale of subordination.

To DESCRIBE, (de-skribe') *v. a.* To delineate; to mark out; to mark out anything by the mention of its properties; to distribute into proper heads or divisions; to define.

DESCRIBER, (de-skrī'-bẹr) *n. s.* He that describes.

DESCRIER, (de-skrī'-ẹr) *n. s.* A discoverer; a detecter.

DESCRIPTION, (de-skrip'-shun) *n. s.* Delineating or expressing anything by perceptible properties; the sentence or passage in which anything is described; a definition; The qualities expressed in a description

DESCRIPTIVE, (de-skrip'-tiv) *a.* Expressing anything by perceptible qualities.
To DESCRY, (de-skri') *v. a.* To spy out at a distance; to detect; to find out anything concealed; to discover; to perceive by the eye.
DESCRY, (de-skri') *n. s.* Discovery.
To DESECRATE, (des'-se-krate) *v. a.* To profane by misapplication; to divert from the purpose to which anything is consecrated.
DESECRATION, (des-se-kra'-shun) *n. s.* The abolition of consecration; profanation.
DESERT, (dez'-ert) *n. s.* A place deserted; a wilderness; solitude.
DESERT, (dez'-ert) *a.* Wild; waste; solitary.
To DESERT, (de-zert') *v. a.* To forsake; to fall away from; to abandon; to leave.
To DESERT, (de-zert') *v. n.* To quit the army in which one is enlisted.
DESERT, (de-zert') *n. s.* Degree of merit or demerit; proportional merit; claim to reward; excellence; right to reward; virtue.
DESERTER, (de-zer'-ter) *n. s.* He that has forsaken his cause or his post; he that leaves the army in which he is enlisted; an abandoner.
DESERTION, (de-zer'-shun) *n. s.* Forsaking or abandoning a cause or post; direliction; quitting an army in which one is enlisted.
To DESERVE, (de-zerv') *v. n.* To be worthy of either good or ill.
To DESERVE, (de-zerv') *v. a.* To be worthy of reward.
DESERVEDLY, (de-zer'-ved-le) *ad.* Worthily.
DESERVER, (de-zer'-ver) *n. s.* A man who merits rewards.
DESERVING, (de-zer'-ving) *a.* Worthy.
DESERVINGLY, (de-zer'-ving-le) *ad.* Worthily.
DESHABILLE. See DISHABILLE.
DESICCANTS, (de-sik'-kants) *n. s.* Applications that dry up the flow of sores.
To DESICCATE, (de-sik'-kate) *v. a.* To dry up; to exhaust of moisture; to exhale moisture.
To DESICCATE, (de-sik'-kate) *v. n.* To grow dry.
DESICCATION, (des-ik-ka'-shun) *n. s.* The act of making dry; the state of being dried.
DESICCATIVE, (de-sik'-ka-tiv) *a.* Having the power of drying.
To DESIDERATE, (de-sid'-er-ate) *v. a.* To want; to miss; to desire in absence.
DESIDERATUM, (de-sid-e-ra'-tum) *n. s.* An object of particular desire or want.
DESIDIOSE, (de-sid-e-ose') *a.* Idle; lazy; heavy.
To DESIGN, (de-zine') *v. a.* To purpose; to intend anything; to form or order with a particular purpose; to devote intentionally; to plan; to project; to form in idea; to sketch out the first draught of a picture.
DESIGN, (de-zine') *n. s.* An intention; a purpose; a scheme; a plan of action; a scheme formed to the detriment of another; the idea which an artist endeavours to execute or express.
DESIGNABLE, (de-zine'-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being designed.
DESIGNATE, (des'-ig-nate) *a.* Marked out; chosen; appointed.
To DESIGNATE, (des'-ig-nate) *v. a.* To point out; to distinguish.
DESIGNATION, (des-ig-na'-shun) *n. s.* The act of pointing or marking out; appointment; direction; import; intention.
DESIGNATIVE, (des'-ig-na-tiv) *a.* Appointing; shewing.
DESIGNEDLY, (de-zi'-ned-le) *ad.* Purposely; intentionally.
DESIGNER, (de-zi'-ner) *n. s.* One that designs; a purposer; a plotter; a contriver; one that forms the idea of anything in painting, sculpture, architecture, &c.
DESIGNING, (de-zi'-ning) *part. a.* Insidious; treacherous.
DESIGNING, (de-zi'-ning) *n. s.* The art of delineating the appearance of natural objects.
DESIGNMENT, (de-zine'-ment) *n. s.* A purpose and intent; the idea or sketch of a work.
DESIRABLE, (de-zi'-ra-bl) *a.* To be wished with earnestness; pleasing; delightful.
DESIRABLENESS, (de-zi'-ra-bl-nes) *n. s.* The quality of being desirable.
DESIRE, (de-zire') *n. s.* Wish; eagerness to obtain or enjoy.
To DESIRE, (de-zire') *v. n.* To wish; to long for; to covet; to express wishes; to ask; to intreat; to require; to demand.
DESIRER, (de-zi'-rer) *n. s.* One that is eager for anything.
DESIROUS, (de-zi'-rus) *a.* Full of desire; eager; longing after.
DESIROUSLY, (de-zi'-rus-le) *ad.* Eagerly; with desire.
DESIROUSNESS, (de-zi'-rus-nes) *n. s.* Fullness of desire.
To DESIST, (de-sist') *v. n.* To cease from; to stop.
DESISTANCE, (de-sis'-tanse) *n. s.* Desisting; cessation.
DESK, (desk) *n. s.* An inclining table for the use of writers or readers.
DESOLATE, (des'-so-late) *a.* Without inhabitants; deprived of inhabitants; laid waste.
To DESOLATE, (des'-so-late) *v. a.* To deprive of inhabitants; to lay waste.
DESOLATELY, (des'-so-late-le) *ad.* In a desolate manner.
DESOLATER, (des'-so-la-ter) *n. s.* One who causes desolation.
DESOLATION, (des-so-la'-shun) *n. s.* Destruction of inhabitants; gloominess; sadness; a place wasted and forsaken.
DESOLATOR. See DESOLATER.
DESOLATORY, (des'-so-la-tur-e) *a.* Causing desolation.
DESPAIR, (de-spare') *n. s.* Hopelessness; despondence; loss of confidence in the mercy of God.
To DESPAIR, (de-spare') *v. n.* To be without hope; to despond.

DESPAIRER, (de-spare'-er) *n. s.* One without hope.

DESPAIRFUL, (de-spare'-ful) *a.* Hopeless.

DESPAIRINGLY, (de-spa'-ring-le) *ad.* In a manner betokening hopelessness or despondency.

To DESPATCH, (de-spatsh') *v. a.* To send away hastily; to send out of the world; to put to death; to perform a business quickly; to conclude an affair with another.

DESPATCH, (de-spatsh') *n. s.* Hasty execution; conduct management; an express or hasty messenger; a message requiring haste.

DESPATCHER, (de-spatsh'-er) *n. s.* That which destroys or makes an end of; one who performs business.

DESPATCHFUL, (de-spatsh'-ful) *a.* Bent on haste.

DESPECTION, (de-spek'-shun) *n. s.* A looking down; figuratively, a despising.

DESPERADO, (des-pe-ra'-do) *n. s.* One who is desperate, without fear of danger.

DESPERATE, (des'-pe-rate) *a.* Without hope; without care of safety; irretrievable; unsurmountable; mad; hot-brained; furious.

DESPERATELY, (des'-pe rate-le) *ad.* Hopelessly; furiously; madly; violently.

DESPERATENESS, (des'-pe-rate-nes) *n. s.* Madness; fury.

DESPERATION, (des-pe-ra'-shun) *n. s.* Hopelessness; despair.

DESPICABLE, (des'-pe-ka-bl) *a.* Contemptible; vile; worthless.

DESPICABLENESS, (des'-pe-ka-bl-nes) *n. s.* Meanness; vileness; worthlessness.

DESPICABLY, (des'-pe-ka-ble) *ad.* Meanly; vilely.

DESPICIENCY, (de-spish'-e-en-se) *n. s.* A looking down; a despising.

DESPISABLE, (de-spi'-za-bl) *a.* Contemptible; despicable.

To DESPISE, (de-spize') *v. a.* To scorn; to contemn.

DESPISEDNESS, (de-spi'-zed-nes) *n. s.* The state of being despised.

DESPISER, (de-spi'-zer) *n. s.* Contemner; scorner.

DESPITE, (de-spite') *n. s.* Malice; anger; malignity; defiance; unsubdued opposition; act of malice.

To DESPITE, (de-spite') *v. a.* To vex; to offend.

DESPITEFUL, (de-spite'-ful) *a.* Malicious; full of spleen; full of hate.

DESPITEFULLY, (de-spite'-ful-le) *ad.* Maliciously; malignantly.

DESPITEFULNESS, (de-spite'-ful-nes) *n. s.* Malice; hate; malignity.

To DESPOIL, (de-spoil') *v. a.* To rob; to deprive; to divest; to strip.

DESPOILER, (de-spoil'-er) *n. s.* A plunderer.

DESPOLIATION, (des-po-le-a'-shun) *n. s.* The act of despoiling or stripping.

To DESPOND, (de-spond') *v. a.* To despair; to lose hope; to lose hope of the divine mercy.

DESPONDENCY, (de-spon'-den-se) *n. s.* Despair; hopelessness.

DESPONDENT, (de-spon'-dent) *a.* Despairing; hopeless.

DESPONDER, (de-spon'-der) *n. s.* One who is without hope.

DESPONDINGLY, (de-spon'-ding-le) *ad.* In a hopeless manner.

To DESPONSATE, (de-spen'-sate) *v. a.* To betroth; to affiance.

DESPONSATION, (des-pon-se'-shun) *n. s.* The act of betrothing persons to each other.

DESPOT, (des'-pot) *n. s.* An absolute prince; one that governs with unlimited authority; a tyrant.

DESPOTICAL, (de-spot'-e-kal) } *a.* Absolute
DESPOTICK, (de-spot'-ik) } in power.

DESPOTICALLY, (de-spot'-e-kal-le) *ad.* In an arbitrary manner.

DESPOTISM, (des'-po-tizm) *n. s.* Absolute power.

To DESPUMATE, (de-spu'-mate) *v. n.* To throw off parts in foam; to froth; to work.

DESPUMATION, (des-pu-ma'-shun) *n. s.* Throwing off excrementitious parts in scum or foam.

DESQUAMATION, (des-kwam-a'-shun) *n. s.* The act of scaling foul bones.

DESSERT, (de-zert') *n. s.* The fruit or sweetmeats set on the table after the meat.

To DESTINATE, (des'-te-nate) *v. a.* To design for any particular end.

DESTINATE, (des'-te-nate) *a.* Fixed; determined.

DESTINATION, (des-te-na'-shun) *n. s.* The purpose for which anything is appointed; the ultimate design.

To DESTINE, (des'-tin) *v. a.* To doom unalterably to any state or condition; to appoint to any purpose; to devote; to doom to punishment or misery; to fix unalterably.

DESTINY, (des'-te-ne) *n. s.* The power that is supposed to spin the life, and determine the fate of living beings; fate; invincible necessity; doom.

DESTITUTE, (des'-te-tute) *a.* Forsaken; abandoned; abject; friendless; in want of.

DESTITUTION, (des-te-tu'-shun) *n. s.* Utter want.

To DESTROY, (de-stroe') *v. a.* To overturn, as a city; to ruin; to lay waste; to make desolate; to kill; to put an end to; to bring to nought.

DESTROYABLE, (de-stroe'-e-bl) *a.* Capable of being destroyed.

DESTROYER, (de-stroe'-er) *n. s.* One who destroys.

DESTRUCTIBLE, (de-struk'-te-bl) *a.* Liable to destruction.

DESTRUCTIBILITY, (de-struk-te-bil'-le-te) *n. s.* Liableness to destruction.

DESTRUCTION, (de-struk'-shun) *n. s.* The act of destroying; the state of being destroyed; ruin; overthrow.

DESTRUCTIVE, (de-struk'-tiv) *a.* Having

the quality of destroying; wasteful; bringing to destruction.

DESTRUCTIVELY, (de-struk'-tiv-le) *ad.* Ruinously; mischievously.

DESTRUCTIVENESS, (de-struk'-tiv-nes) *n. s.* The quality of destroying or ruining.

DESTRUCTOR, (de-struk'-tur) *n. s.* Destroyer; consumer.

DESUDATION, (des-u-da'-shun) *n. s.* A profuse and inordinate sweating.

DESUETUDE, (des'-swe-tude) *n. s.* Cessation to be accustomed; discontinuance of practice or habit.

DESULTORY, (des'-ul-tur-e) } *a.*
DESULTORIOUS, (des-ul-to'-re-us) }
Roving from thing to thing; unsettled; immethodical; wavering; by starts and leaps.

To DESUME, (de-sume') *v. a.* To take from anything; to borrow.

To DETACH, (de-tatsh') *v. a.* To separate; to disengage; to part from something. A military term, To send out part of a greater body of men on an expedition.

DETACHMENT, (de-tatsh'-ment) *n. s.* The act of detaching; the thing detached; a body of troops sent out from the main army.

To DETAIL, (de-tale') *v. a.* To relate particularly; to display minutely.

DETAIL, (de-tale') *n. s.* A minute and particular account or separation.

DETAILER, (de-ta'-ler) *n. s.* One who relates particulars.

To DETAIN, (de-tane') *v. a.* To keep that which belongs to another; to withhold; to keep back; to restrain from departure; to hold in custody.

DETAINDER, (de-tane'-der) *n. s.* In law, The name of a writ for holding one in custody, properly *detinue*.

DETAINER, (de-ta'-ner) *n. s.* He that holds back any one's right; he that detains anything; confinement; detention. In law, The act of unlawfully holding back the right of another person.

To DETECT, (de-tekt') *v. a.* To discover; to find out any crime or artifice; to discover in general.

DETECTER, (de-tek'-ter) *n. s.* A discoverer.

DETECTION, (de-tek'-shun) *n. s.* Discovery of guilt or fraud; discovery of anything hidden.

DETENTION, (de-ten'-shun) *n. s.* The act of keeping what belongs to another; confinement; restraint.

To DETER, (de-ter') *v. n.* To discourage by terrour.

DETERMENT, (de-ter'-ment) *n. s.* Cause of discouragement; that by which one is deterred.

DETERGENT, (de-ter'-jent) *a.* Having the power of cleansing.

DETERGENT, (de-ter'-jent) *n. s.* That which cleanses.

To DETERIORATE, (de-te'-re-o-rate) *v. a.* To impair; to make worse.

DETERIORATION, (de-te-re-o-ra'-shun) *n. s.* The act of making anything worse; the state of growing worse.

DETERMINABLE, (de-ter'-me-na-bl) *a.* Capable of being certainly decided.

To DETERMINATE, (de-ter'-me-nate) *v. a.* To limit; to fix.

DETERMINATE, (de-ter'-me-nate) *a.* Settled; definite; determined; established; settled by rule; decisive; conclusive; fixed; resolute; resolved.

DETERMINATELY, (de-ter'-me-nate-le) *ad.* Resolutely; certainly; unchangeably.

DETERMINATION, (de-ter-me-na'-shun) *n. s.* Absolute direction to a certain end; the result of deliberation; resolution taken. In law, Judicial decision; expiration; end.

DETERMINATIVE, (de-ter'-me-na-tiv) *a.* Uncontrollably directing to a certain end; causing a limitation.

DETERMINATOR, (de-ter'-me-na-tur) *n. s.* One who determines.

To DETERMINE, (de-ter'-min) *v. a.* To fix; to settle; to conclude; to fix ultimately; to bound; to confine; to adjust; to limit; to define; to influence the choice; to resolve; to decide; to put an end to.

To DETERMINE, (de-ter'-min) *v. n.* To conclude; to settle opinion; to end; to come to an end; to make a decision; to resolve concerning anything.

DETERMINER, (de-ter'-min-er) *n. s.* One who makes a determination.

DETERRATION, (de-ter-ra'-shun) *n. s.* Discovery of anything by removal of the earth that hides it.

DETERSION, (de-ter'-shun) *n. s.* The act of cleansing a sore.

DETERSIVE, (de-ter'-siv) *a.* Having the power to cleanse.

DETERSIVE, (de-ter'-siv) *n. s.* An application that has the power of cleansing wounds.

To DETEST, (de-test') *v. a.* To hate; to abhor.

DETESTABLE, (de-tes'-ta-bl) *a.* Hateful; abhorred.

DETESTABLY, (de-tes'-ta-ble) *a.* Hatefully; abominably;

DETESTABLENESS, (de-tes'-ta-bl-nes) *n. s.* The quality of being detestable.

DETESTATION, (de-tes-ta'-shun) *n. s.* Hatred; abhorrence; abomination.

DETESTER, (de-tes'-ter) *n. s.* One that hates or abhors.

To DETHRONE, (de-*th*rone') *v. a.* To divest of regality; to throw down from the throne.

DETHRONEMENT, (de-*th*rone'-ment) *n. s.* The act of dethroning.

DETHRONER, (de-*th*rone'-er) *n. s.* One who contributes towards depriving of regal dignity.

DETINUE, (de-tin'-u) *n. s.* In law, A writ that lies against him, who, having goods or chattels delivered to him to keep, refuses to deliver them again.

To DETONATE, (det'-to-nate) *v. n.* To make a noise like thunder.

DETONATION, (dĕt-ō-nā'-shŭn) *n. s.* A noise more forcible than the ordinary crackling of salts in calcination.

DETORSION, (dē-tŏr'-shŭn) *n. s.* A departure from the original design.

To DETORT, (dē-tŏrt') *v. a.* To wrest from the original import, meaning, or design.

To DETRACT, (dē-trăkt') *v. a.* To derogate; to take away by envy anything from the reputation of another; to take away; to withdraw.

DETRACTER, (dē-trăk'-tŭr) *n. s.* One that takes away; a slanderer.

DETRACTION, (dē-trăk'-shŭn) *n. s.* The impairing or lessening a man in point of fame; a withdrawing; a taking away.

DETRACTIOUS, (dē-trăk'-shē-ŭs) *a.* Lessening the honour of a thing.

DETRACTIVE, (dē-trăk'-tĭv) *a.* Having the power to take or draw away; disposed to derogate.

DETRACTOR, (dē-trăk'-tŭr) *n. s.* One that takes away another's reputation.

DETRACTORY, (dē-trăk'-tŭr-ē) *a.* Defamatory; derogatory.

DETRACTRESS, (dē-trăk'-trĕs) *n. s.* A censorious woman.

DETRIMENT, (dĕt'-trē-mĕnt) *n. s.* Loss; damage; mischief.

DETRIMENTAL, (dĕt-trē-mĕn'-tăl) *a.* Mischievous; harmful; causing loss.

DETRITION, (dē-trĭsh'-ŭn) *n. s.* The act of wearing away.

To DETRUDE, (dē-trōod') *v. a.* To thrust down; to force into a lower place.

To DETRUNCATE, (dē-trŭng'-kāte) *v. a.* To lop; to cut.

DETRUNCATION, (dē-trŭng-kā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of lopping or cutting.

DETRUSION, (dē-trōō'-zhŭn) *n. s.* The act of thrusting or forcing down.

To DEVASTATE, (dĕv'-ăs-tāte) *v. a.* To lay waste.

DEVASTATION, (dĕv-ăs-tā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Waste; havock; desolation.

DEUCE, (dūse) *n. s.* Two; a word used for a card or die with two spots; the devil. See DRUSE.

To DEVELOPE, (dē-vĕl'-ŭp) *v. a.* To disengage; to disentangle; to clear from its covering.

DEVELOPEMENT, (dē-vĕl'-ŭp-mĕnt) *n. s.* The act of minutely shewing; an exhibition.

DEVERGENCE, (dē-vĕr'-jĕnse) *n. s.* Declivity; declination.

To DEVEST, (dē-vĕst') *v. a.* More frequently *divest*. To strip; to deprive of clothes; to take away any thing good.

DEVEX, (dē-vĕks') *a.* Bending down; declivous.

DEVEXITY, (dē-vĕk'-sē-tē) *n. s.* Incurvation downwards; declivity.

To DEVIATE, (dē'-vē-āte) *v. n.* To wander from the right or common way; to go astray; to err; to sin.

DEVIATION, (dē-vē-ā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of quitting the right way; variation from established rule; offence; obliquity of conduct.

DEVICE, (dē-vīce') *n. s.* A contrivance; a stratagem; a design; a scheme formed: the emblem on a shield; the ensign armorial; invention; a spectacle; a show.

DEVICEFUL, (dē-vīse'-fŭl) *a.* Full of spectacles; inventive; full of speculation.

DEVIL, (dĕv'-vl) *n. s.* A fallen angel; the tempter and spiritual enemy of mankind; an evil spirit; a cant term for mischief.

DEVILING, (dĕv'-vl-ĭng) *n. s.* A young devil.

DEVILISH, (dĕv'-vl-ĭsh) *a.* Partaking of the qualities of the devil; diabolical; having communication with the devil; an epithet of abhorrence or contempt; excessive, in a ludicrous sense.

DEVILISHLY, (dĕv'-vl-ĭsh-lē) *ad.* Diabollically.

DEVILISHNESS, (dĕv'-vl-ĭsh-nĕs) *n. s.* The quality of the devil.

DEVILISM, (dĕv'-vl-ĭzm) *n. s.* The state of devils.

DEVILKIN, (dĕv'-vl-kĭn) *n. s.* A little devil.

DEVILSHIP, (dĕv'-vl-shĭp) *n. s.* The character of a devil.

DEVIOUS, (dē'-vē-ŭs) *a.* Out of the common track; wandering; roving; rambling; erring.

To DEVIRGINATE, (dē-vĕr'-jē-nāte) *v. a.* To deflour; to deprive of virginity.

DEVISABLE, (dē-vī'-zā-bl) *a.* Capable of being contrived or invented; possible to be excogitated. In law, Capable of being granted by will.

To DEVISE, (dē-vīze') *v. a.* To contrive; to form by art; to invent; to plan; to scheme. In law, To bequeath, applied to real property.

To DEVISE, (dē-vīze') *v. n.* To consider; to contrive.

DEVISE, (dē vīze') *n. s.* A gift of lands by will.

DEVISEE, (dĕv'-ē-zē') *n. s.* He to whom something is bequeathed by will.

DEVISER, (dē-vī'-zĕr) *n. s.* A contriver; an inventer.

DEVISOUR, (dĕv-ē-zŏr') *n. s.* He that gives by will.

DEVOCATION, (dĕv-ō-kā'-shŭn) *n. s.* A calling away; a seduction.

DEVOID, (dē-vŏid') *a.* Empty; vacant; void; free from; in want of.

DEVOIR, (dĕv-wŏr') *n. s.* Service; act of civility or obsequiousness.

To DEVOLVE, (dē-vŏlv') *v. a.* To roll down; to move from one hand to another.

To DEVOLVE, (dē-vŏlv') *v. n.* To roll down; to fall in succession into new hands.

DEVOLUTION, (dĕv-ō-lū'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of rolling down; successive removal from hand to hand.

DEVORATION, (dē-vō-rā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of devouring.

DEVOTARY, (dĕv'-ō-tā-rē) *n. s.* One devoted to a particular worship; a votary.

To DEVOTE, (dẹ-vọte') *v. a.* To dedicate; to consecrate; to appropriate by vow; to addict, as to a sect or study; to condemn; to resign to ill; to give up to ill; to execrate.

DEVOTEDNESS, (dẹ-vọ'-tẹd-nẹs) *n. s.* Consecration; addictedness.

DEVOTEE, (dẹv-vọ-tee') *n. s.* One erroneously or superstitiously religious; a bigot.

DEVOTEMENT, (dẹ-vọte'-mẹnt) *n. s.* The act of devoting.

DEVOTER, (dẹ-vọ'-tẹr) *n. s.* One who devotes.

DEVOTION, (dẹ-vọ'-shụn) *n. s.* The state of being consecrated or dedicated; piety; acts of religion; devoutness; an act of external worship; prayer; expression of devotion; an oblation devoted to charitable or pious use; piety; an act of reverence, respect, or ceremony; strong affection; ardent love; earnestness; ardour; eagerness; disposal; power; state of dependance.

DEVOTIONAL, (dẹ-vọ'-shụn-ạl) *a.* Pertaining to devotion; religious.

DEVOTIONIST, (dẹ-vọ'-shụn-ịst) *n. s.* One who is only formally, or superstitiously devout.

To DEVOUR, (dẹ-vọụr') *v. a.* To eat up ravenously; to destroy or consume with rapidity and violence; to swallow up; to enjoy with avidity.

DEVOURER, (dẹ-vọụ'-rẹr) *n. s.* A consumer; he that devours.

DEVOURINGLY, (dẹ-vọụ'-rịng-lẹ) *ad.* In a consuming manner.

DEVOUT, (dẹ-vọụt') *a.* Pious; religious; filled with pious thoughts; expressive of devotion or piety.

DEVOUTLY, (dẹ-vọụt'-lẹ) *ad.* Piously; religiously.

DEVOUTNESS, (dẹ-vọụt'-nẹs) *n. s.* Piety.

DEUSE, (dụse) *n. s.* From *Dusius*, the name of a certain species of evil spirits. A cant name for the devil.

DEUTEROGAMIST, (dụ-tẹr-ọg'-ạ-mịst) *n. s.* He who enters into a second marriage.

DEUTEROGAMY, (dụ-tẹr-ọg'-ạ-mẹ) *n. s.* A second marriage.

DEUTERONOMY, (dụ'-tẹr-ọn-ọ-mẹ) *n. s.* The second book of the law; the fifth book of Moses.

DEUTEROSCOPY, (dụ-tẹr-ọs'-kọ-pẹ) *n. s.* The second intention; the meaning beyond the literal sense.

To DEW, (dụ) *v. a.* To wet as with dew; to moisten; to bedew.

DEW, (dụ) *n. s.* The moisture upon the ground.

DEWBESPRENT, (dụ-bẹ-sprẹnt') *part.* Sprinkled with dew.

DEWDROP, (dụ'-drọp) *n. s.* A drop of dew.

DEW-IMPEARLED, (dụ'-ịm-pẹrld) *part. a.* Covered with dewdrops, which resemble pearls.

DEWLAP, (dụ'-lạp) *n. s.* The flesh that hangs down from the throat of oxen.

DEWY, (dụ'-ẹ) *a.* Resembling dew; partaking of dew; moist with dew; rosicid.

DEXTER, (dẹks'-tẹr) *a.* The right; a term used in heraldry.

DEXTERITY, (dẹks-tẹr'-ẹ-tẹ) *n. s.* Readiness of limbs; activity; readiness of contrivance; quickness of expedient.

DEXTEROUS, (dẹks'-tẹr-ụs) *a.* Expert at any manual employment; active; ready; expert in management; subtle.

DEXTEROUSLY, (dẹks'-tẹr-ụs-lẹ) *ad.* Expertly; skilfully; artfully.

DEXTEROUSNESS, (dẹks'-tẹr-ụs-nẹs) *n. s.* Skill.

DEXTRAL, (dẹks'-trạl) *a.* The right; not the left.

DEXTRALITY, (dẹks-trạl'-ẹ-tẹ) *n. s.* The state of being on the right side.

DEY, (dạ) *n. s.* The title of the supreme governour of Algiers in Barbary, who is called *bey* at Tunis.

DIABETES, (dị-ạ-bẹ'-tẹz) *n. s.* A morbid copiousness of urine.

DIABOLICAL, (dị-ạ-bọl' ẹ-kạl) } *a.* Devil-
DIABOLICK, (dị-ạ-bọl'-ịk) } ish; partaking of the qualites of the devil; impious; atrocious.

DIABOLICALLY, (dị-ạ-bọl'-ẹ-kạl-lẹ) *ad.* In a devilish or nefarious manner.

DIABOLICALNESS, (dị-ạ-bọl'-ẹ-kạl-nẹs) *n. s.* The quality of a devil.

DIABOLISM, (dị-ạb'-ọ-lịzm) *n. s.* The actions of the devil; possession by the devil.

DIACHYLON, (dị-ạk'-ẹ-lọn) *n. s.* A mollifying plaster, made of juices.

DIACODIUM, (dị-ạ-kọ'-dẹ-ụm) *n. s.* The syrup of poppies.

DIACONAL, (dị-ạk'-ọ-nạl) *a.* Of or belonging to a deacon.

DIACOUSTICS, (dị-ạ-kọụ'-stịks) *n. s.* The doctrine of sounds.

DIACRITICAL, (dị-ạ-krịt'-ẹ-kạl) } *a.* Dis-
DIACRITICK, (dị-ạ-krịt'-ịk) } tinguished by a point or mark.

DIADEM, (dị'-ạ-dẹm) *n. s.* A tiara; an ensign of royalty; the mark of royalty worn on the head; the crown.

DIADEMED, (dị'-ạ-dẹmd) *a.* Adorned with a diadem.

DIADROM, (dị'-ạ-drụm) *n. s.* The time in which any motion is performed; the time in which a pendulum performs its vibration.

DIÆRESIS, (dị-ẹr'-ẹ-sịs) *n. s.* The separation or disjunction of syllables, as *aër*.

DIAGNOSTICK, (dị-ạg-nọs'-tịk) *n. s.* A symptom by which a disease is distinguished from others.

DIAGONAL, (dị-ạg'-ọ-nạl) *a.* Reaching from one angle to another, so as to divide a parallelogram into equal parts.

DIAGONAL, (dị-ạg'-ọ-nạl) *n. s.* A line drawn from angle to angle, and dividing a square into equal parts.

DIAGONALLY, (dị-ạg'-ọ-nạl-ẹ) *ad.* In a diagonal direction.

DIAGRAM, (dị'-ạ-grạm) *n. s.* A delineation of geometrical figures.

DIAGRAPHICAL, (di-ą-graf'-fe-kąl) *a.* Descriptive.

DIAL, (di'-ąl) *n. s.* A plate marked with lines, where a hand or shadow shews the hour.

DIAL-PLATE, (di'-ąl-plate) *n. s.* That on which hours or lines are marked.

DIALECT, (di'-ą-lękt) *n. s.* The subdivision of a language; style; manner of expression.

DIALECTICAL, (di-ą-lęk'-te-kąl) *a.* Logical; argumental; respecting dialects, or the subdivision of a language.

DIALECTICIAN, (di-ą-lęk-tish'-ąn) *n. s.* A logician; a reasoner.

DIALECTICK, (di-ą-lęk'-tik) *n. s.* Logick; the art of reasoning.

DIALECTICK, (di-ą-lęk'-tik) *a.* Argumental.

DIALLING, (di'-ąl-ling) *n. s.* The sciaterick science; the knowledge of shadow; the act of constructing dials.

DIALIST, (di'-ąl-list) *n. s.* A constructer of dials.

To DIALOGISE, (di-ąl'-o-jize) *v. n.* To discourse in dialogue.

DIALOGIST, (di-ąl'-lo-jist) *n. s.* A speaker in dialogue; a writer of dialogues.

DIALOGISTICALLY, (di-ą-lo-jis'-te-kąl-le) *ad.* In the manner of a dialogue.

DIALOGUE, (di'-ą-log) *n. s.* A conference; a conversation between two or more.

DIALYSIS, (di-ąl'-e-sis) *n. s.* The figure in rhetorick by which syllables or words are divided.

DIAMANTINE, (di-ą-mąn'-tine) *a.* Adamantine; hard as a diamond.

DIAMETER, (di-ąm'-e-ter) *n. s.* The line, which passing through the centre of a circle or other curvilinear figure, divides it into equal parts.

DIAMETRAL, (di-ąm'-me-trąl) *a.* Describing the diameter; opposite.

DIAMETRALLY, (di-ąm'-me-trąl-e) *ad.* According to the direction of a diameter; in direct opposition.

DIAMETRICAL, (di-ą-met'-tre-kąl) *a.* Describing a diameter; observing the direction of a diameter.

DIAMETRICALLY, (di-ą-met'-tre-kąl-e) *ad.* In a diametrical direction.

DIAMOND, (di'-ą-mund) *n. s.* The most valuable and hardest of all the gems, which is, when pure, perfectly clear and pellucid.

DIAPASM, (di'-ą-pązm) *n. s.* A powder or perfume.

DIAPASON, (di-ą-pa'-zon) *n. s.* A chord which includes all tones; an octave.

DIAPER, (di'-ą-per) *n. s.* Linen cloth woven in flowers, and other figures; the finest species of figured linen after damask.

DIAPHANEITY, (di-ą-fą-ne'-e-te) *n. s.* Transparency; pellucidness.

DIAPHANICK, (di-ą-fąn'-ik) *a.* Transparent; pellucid.

DIAPHANOUS, (di-ąf'-fą-nus) *a.* Transparent; clear; translucent.

DIAPHORETICAL, (di-ą-fo-ret'-te-kąl) *a.* Sudorifick.

DIAPHORETICK, (di-ąf-o-ret'-ik) *a.* Sudorifick; promoting perspiration; causing sweat.

DIAPHORETICKS, (di-ąf-o-ret'-iks) *n. s. pl.* Sudorifick medicines.

DIAPHRAGM, (di'-ą-frągm) *n. s.* The midriff which divides the upper cavity of the body from the lower; any division or partition which divides a hollow body.

DIARIST, (di'-ą-rist) *n. s.* One who keeps a regular account of transactions.

DIARRHOEA, (di-ąr-re'-ą) *n. s.* A flux of the belly.

DIARRHOETICK, (di-ąr-ret'-ik) *a.* Solutive; purgative.

DIARY, (di'-ą-re) *n. s.* An account of the transactions and observations of every day; a journal.

DIASTEM, (di'-ą-stem) *n. s.* In musick, A name applied to a simple interval, in contradiction to a compound one, which has been called a *system*.

DIASTOLE, (di-ąs'-to-le) *n. s.* A figure in rhetorick, by which a short syllable is made long. In surgery, Dilatation of the heart.

DIASTYLE, (di'-ąs-tile) *n. s.* A sort of edifice where the pillars stand at such a distance from one another, that three diameters of their thickness are allowed for intercolumniation.

DIATESSERON, (di-ą-tęs'-se-ron) *n. s.* In musical composition, A perfect fourth.

DIATONICK, (di-ą-ton'-ik) *a.* The ordinary sort of musick which proceeds by different tones, either in ascending or descending.

DIBBLE, (dib'-bl) *n. s.* A small spade; a pointed instrument with which the gardeners make holes for planting.

To DIBBLE, (dib'-bl) *v. n.* To dib or dip; a term used by anglers.

DICACITY, (di-kąs'-se-te) *n. s.* Pertness; sauciness.

DICE, (dise) *n. s.* The plural of *die*.

To DICE, (dise) *v. n.* To game with dice.

DICE-BOX, (dise'-boks) *n. s.* The box from which the dice are thrown.

DICER, (di'-ser) *n. s.* A player at dice.

DICHOTOMY, (di-kot'-o-me) *n. s.* Distribution of ideas by pairs.

DICKER *of Leather*, (dik'-ker) *n. s.* Ten hides; *Dicker* of iron, ten bars.

To DICTATE, (dik'-tate) *v. a.* To deliver to another with authority; to declare with confidence.

DICTATE, (dik'-tate) *n. s.* Rule or maxim delivered with authority; prescription; prescript.

DICTATION, (dik-ta'-shun) *n. s.* Dictating or prescribing.

DICTATOR, (dik-ta'-tur) *n. s.* A magistrate of Rome made in times of exigence and distress, and invested with absolute authority; generally, one invested with absolute authority.

DICTATORIAL, (dik-ta-to'-re-ąl) *a.* Authoritative; confident; dogmatical; overbearing.

DICTATORSHIP, (dik-tā'-tur-ship) *n. s.* The office of dictator; authority; insolent confidence.

DICTATORY, (dik'-tā-tur-ē) *a.* Overbearing; dogmatical.

DICTATURE, (dik-tā'-ture) *n. s.* The office of a dictator.

DICTION, (dik'-shun) *n. s.* Style; language; expression.

DICTIONARY, (dik'-shun-ā-rē) *n. s.* A book containing the words of any language in alphabetical order, with explanations of their meaning; a lexicon; a vocabulary; a word-book.

DID, (did) The preterite of *do*. The sign of the preter-imperfect tense, or perfect.

DIDACTICAL, (di-dak'-te-kal) *a.* Preceptive; giving precepts.
DIDACTICK, (di-dak'-tik)

DIDAPPER, (did'-ap-per) *n. s.* A bird that dives into the water.

DIDASCALICK, (did-as-kal'-ik) *a.* Preceptive; didactick.

DIDST, (didst) The second person of the preter tense of *do*.

DIDUCTION, (di-duk'-shun) *n. s.* Separation by withdrawing one part from the other.

To DIE, (di) *v. a.* To tinge; to colour; to stain.

DIE, (di) *n. s.* Colour; tincture.

To DIE, (di) *v. n.* To lose life; to expire; to pass into another state of existence; to perish; to come to nothing; to sink; to faint; to vanish; to wither, as a vegetable; to grow vapid, as liquor.

DIE, (di) *n. s.* pl. *dice*. A small cube, marked on its faces with numbers from one to six, which gamesters throw in play; any cubick body.

DIE, (di) pl. *dies*. The stamp used in coinage.

DIER, (di'-er) *n. s.* One who follows the trade of dying.

DIET, (di'-et) *n. s.* Food; provisions for the mouth; victuals; food regulated by the rules of medicine.

To DIET, (di'-et) *v. a.* To feed by the rules of medicine; to supply with diet.

To DIET, (di'-et) *v. n.* To eat by the rules of physick; to eat; to feed.

DIET-DRINK, (di'-et-drink) *n. s.* Medicated liquors.

DIET, (di'-et) *n. s.* An assembly of princes or estates.

DIETARY, (di'-et-ā-rē) *n. s.* Pertaining to the rules of diet.

DIETARY, (di'-et-ā-rē) *n. s.* A medicine of diet.

DIETER, (di'-et-er) *n. s.* One who prescribes rules for eating.

DIETETICAL, (di-ē-tet'-e-kal) *a.* Relating to diet; belonging to the medicinal cautions about the use of food.
DIETETICK, (di-ē-tet'-ik)

DIFFARREATION, (dif-far-rē-ā'-shun) *n. s.* The parting of a cake; a sacrifice performed between man and wife at their divorcement, among the Romans.

To DIFFER, (dif'-fer) *v. n.* To be distinguished from; to have properties and qualities not the same with those of another; to contend; to be at variance; to be of a contrary opinion.

DIFFERENCE, (dif'-fer-ense) *n. s.* State of being distinct from something; the quality by which one differs from another; the disproportion between one thing and another caused by the qualities of each; dispute; debate; distinction; point in question; ground of controversy; a logical distinction; evidences of distinction.

DIFFERENT, (dif'-fer-ent) *a.* Distinct; not the same; of contrary qualities; unlike; dissimilar.

DIFFERENTIAL, (dif-fer-en'-shal) *a. Differential method* consists in descending from whole quantities to their infinitely small differences, and comparing together these infinitely small differences, of what kind soever they be.

DIFFERENTLY, (dif'-fer-ent-lē) *a.* In a different manner.

DIFFICILE, (dif'-fe-sil) *a.* Difficult; hard; not easy; scrupulous; hard to be persuaded.

To DIFFICILITATE, (dif-fe-sil'-e-tate) *v. a.* To render difficult; to perplex.

DIFFICULT, (dif'-fe-kult) *a.* Hard, not easy; not facile; troublesome; vexatious.

DIFFICULTLY, (dif'-fe-kult-lē) *ad.* Hardly; with difficulty.

DIFFICULTY, (dif'-fe-kul-tē) *n. s.* Hardness; contrariety to easiness or facility; that which is hard to accomplish; distress; opposition; perplexity in affairs; objection; cavil.

DIFFIDENCE, (dif'-fe-dense) *n. s.* Distrust want of confidence; doubt; want of confidence in ourselves.

DIFFIDENT, (dif'-fe-dent) *a.* Distrustful; doubting; doubtful of an event; uncertain; doubtful of one's self; not confident.

DIFFIDENTLY, (dif'-fe-dent-le) *ad.* In a diffident manner.

DIFFINITIVE, (dif-fin'-e-tiv) *a.* Determinate; definitive.

DIFFISION, (dif-fish'-un) *n. s.* The act of cleaving or splitting.

DIFFLATION, (dif-flā'-shun) *n. s.* The act of scattering with a blast of wind.

DIFFLUENCE, (dif'-flu-ense)
DIFFLUENCY, (dif'-flu-en-se) } *n. s.* The quality of falling away on all sides; the effect of fluidity.

DIFFLUENT, (dif'-flu-ent) *a.* Flowing every way; not consistent; not fixed.

DIFFORM, (dif'-form) *a.* Contrary to uniform; dissimilar; unlike; irregular.

DIFFORMITY, (dif-for'-me-tē) *n. s.* Diversity of form; irregularity.

DIFFRANCHISEMENT, (dif-fran'-tshiz-ment) *n. s.* The act of taking away privileges.

To DIFFUSE, (dif-fuze') *v. a.* To pour out upon a plane, so that the liquor may run every way; to spread abroad; to scatter.

DIFFUSE, (dif-fuse') *a.* Scattered; widely spread; copious; not concise.

DIFFUSED, (dif-fusd') *part. a.* Wild; irregular; dispersed; spread widely.
DIFFUSEDLY, (dif-fu'-zed-le) *ad.* Widely; dispersedly.
DIFFUSEDNESS, (dif-fu'-zed-nes) *n. s.* The state of being diffused.
DIFFUSELY, (dif-fuse'-le) *ad.* Widely; extensively; copiously; not concisely.
DIFFUSER, (dif-fu'-zer) *n. s.* One who disperses.
DIFFUSIBLE, (dif-fu'-ze-bl) *a.* Capable of being diffused.
DIFFUSION, (dif-fu'-zhun) *n. s.* Dispersion; the act of powering abroad.
DIFFUSIVE, (dif-fu'-siv) *a.* Having the quality of scattering every way; scattered; dispersed; extended.
DIFFUSIVELY, (dif-fu'-siv-le) *ad.* Widely; extensively; every way.
DIFFUSIVENESS, (dif-fu'-siv-nes) *n. s.* Extension; dispersion; the power of diffusing; want of conciseness; large compass of expression.
To DIG, (dig) *v. a.* preter. *dug*, or *digged*; part. pass. *dug*, or *digged*. To pierce with a spade or sharp point; to form by digging; to cultivate the ground by turning it with a spade; to pierce with a sharp point. *To dig up*, To throw up that which is covered with earth; to procure by digging.
To DIG, (dig) *v. n.* To work with a spade, in making holes or turning the ground.
DIGAMMA, (di-gam'-ma) *n. s.* The letter F, so called because it resembles the Greek letter *gamma*, made double.
DIGASTRICK, (di-gas'-trik) *a.* Applied to a muscle of the lower jaw, as having, as it were, a double belly.
DIGERENT, (did'-je-rent) *a.* Having the power of digesting, or causing digestion.
DIGEST, (di'-jest) *n. s.* The pandect of the civil law, containing the opinions of the ancient lawyers; a collection of decided cases, arranged under their respective heads.
To DIGEST, (di-jest') *v. a.* To distribute into various classes; to range methodically; to concoct in the stomach; to soften by heat, as in a boiler; to range methodically in the mind; to reduce to any plan, scheme, or method; to receive without loathing or repugnance.
DIGESTER, (di-jes'-ter) *n. s.* He that digests; a strong vessel or engine to boil bony substances, so as to reduce them into a fluid state; that which strengthens the concoctive power.
DIGESTIBLE, (di-jes'-te-bl) *a.* Capable of being digested.
DIGESTION, (di-jes'-te-un) *n. s.* The act of digesting; the preparation of matter by a chymical heat; reduction to a plan; the act of methodising.
DIGESTIVE, (di-jes'-tiv) *a.* Having the power to cause digestion; capable by heat to soften and subdue; methodising; adjusting.
DIGESTURE, (di-jest'-yur) *n. s.* Concoction.
DIGGER, (dig'-ger) *n. s.* One that opens the ground with a spade.
To DIGHT, (dite) *v. a.* To dress; to deck; to adorn; to put on.
DIGHT, (dite) *part. a.* Decked; arrayed; adorned.
DIGIT, (did'-jit) *n. s.* The measure or length containing three-fourths of an inch; the twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon; any of the numbers expressed by single figures; any number to ten, so called from counting upon the fingers.
DIGITAL, (did'-je-tal) *a.* Pertaining to a finger.
DIGITATED, (did'-je-ta-ted) *a.* Branched out into divisions like fingers.
To DIGLADIATE, (di-gla'-de-ate) *v. n.* To fence.
DIGLADIATION, (di-gla-de-a'-shun) *n. s.* A combat with swords.
DIGNIFIED, (dig'-ne-fide) *a.* Invested with some dignity.
DIGNIFICATION, (dig-ne-fe-ka'-shun) *n. s.* Exaltation.
To DIGNIFY, (dig-ne-fi) *v. a.* To advance; to prefer; to exalt; to honour; to adorn; to give lustre to.
DIGNITARY, (dig'-ne-ta-re) *n. s.* A clergyman advanced to some rank above that of a parochial priest.
DIGNITY, (dig'-ne-te) *n. s.* Elevation of rank; grandeur of mien; elevation of aspect; advancement; preferment. Among ecclesiasticks, That promotion or preferment to which any jurisdiction is annexed.
To DIGRESS, (di-gres') *v. n.* To turn aside out of the road; to depart from the main design of discourse or argument; to wander; to expatiate; to deviate.
DIGRESSION, (di-gresh'-un) *n. s.* A passage deviating from the main design of a discourse; deviation.
DIGRESSIONAL, (di-gresh'-un-al) *a.* Deviating from the main purpose.
DIGRESSIVE, (di-gres'-siv) *a.* Tending to expatiate or digress.
DIGRESSIVELY, (di-gres'-siv-le) *ad.* In the way of digression.
To DIJUDICATE, (di-ju-de-kate) *v. a.* To determine by censure.
DIJUDICATION, (di-ju-de-ka'-shun) *n. s.* Judicial distinction.
DIKE, (dike) *n. s.* A channel to receive water; a mound to hinder inundations.
To DILACERATE, (di-las'-se-rate) *v. a.* To tear; to rend; to force asunder.
DILACERATION, (di-las-se-ra'-shun) *n. s.* The act of rending.
To DILANIATE, (di-la'-ne-ate) *v. a.* To tear; to rend in pieces.
DILANIATION, (di-la-ne-a-shun) *n. s.* A tearing in pieces.
To DILAPIDATE, (di-lap'-e-date) *v. n.* To go to ruin; to fall by decay.
DILAPIDATION, (di-lap'-e-da'-shun) *n. s.* The incumbent's suffering any edifices of his ecclesiastical living to go to ruin or decay; ruin or decay in general.

DILAPIDATOR, (di-lăp-e-dā-tur) *n. s.* One who occasions dilapidation.
DILATABILITY, (di-lā-tā-bil'-e-te) *n. s.* The quality of admitting extension.
DILATABLE, (di-lā'-tā-bl) *a.* Capable of extension.
DILATATION, (dil-lā-tā'-shun) *n. s.* The act of extending into greater space; the state of being extended.
To DILATE, (di-late') *v. a.* To extend; to spread out; to enlarge; to tell diffusely and copiously.
To DILATE, (di-late') *v. n.* To widen; to grow wide; to speak largely and copiously.
DILATE, (di-late') *a.* Extensive.
DILATER, (di-lā'-ter) *n. s.* One who enlarges or extends.
DILATION, (di-lā'-shun) *n. s.* Extension; enlargement.
DILATOR, (di-lā'-tur) *n. s.* That which widens or extends.
DILATORILY, (dil'-ā-tur-e-le) *ad.* In a sluggish or procrastinating manner.
DILATORINESS, (dil'-lā-tur-e-nes) *n. s.* Slowness; sluggishness.
DILATORY, (dil'-ā-tur-e) *a.* Tardy; slow; given to procrastination.
DILECTION, (di-lek'-shun) *n. s.* The act of loving; kindness.
DILEMMA, (di-lem'-mā) *n. s.* An argument equally conclusive by contrary suppositions; a difficult or doubtful choice; a vexatious alternative.
DILETTANTE, (dil-et-tan'-te) *n. s.* plur. *dilettanti.* One who delights in cultivating or promoting the fine arts.
DILIGENCE, (dil'-e-jense) *n. s.* Industry; assiduity in business.
DILIGENT, (dil'-e-jent) *a.* Constant in application; assiduous.
DILIGENTLY, (dil'-e-jent-le) *ad.* With assiduity; with heed and perseverance.
DILUCID, (di-lu'-sid) *a.* Clear.
To DILUCIDATE, (di-lu'-se-date) *v. a.* To make clear or plain; to explain.
DILUCIDATION, (di-lu-se-dā'-shun) *n. s.* The act of making clear.
DILUCIDLY, (di-lu'-sid-le) *ad.* Clearly; evidently.
DILUENT, (dil'-lu-ent) *a.* Having the power to thin and attenuate other matter.
DILUENT, (dil'-lu-ent) *n. s.* That which thins other matter.
To DILUTE, (di-lute') *v. a.* To make thin; to attenuate by the admixture of other parts; to make weak.
DILUTE, (di-lute') *a.* Thin; attenuated; figuratively, poor.
DILUTER, (di-lu'-ter) *n. s.* That which makes anything else thin.
DILUTION, (di-lu'-shun) *n. s.* Making anything thin or weak; a weak liquid.
DILUVIAN, (di-lu'-ve-an) *a.* Relating to the deluge.
To DILUVIATE, (di-lu'-ve-ate) *v. n.* To run as a flood.
DIM, (dim) *a.* Not having a quick sight; not seeing clearly; dull of apprehension; not clearly seen; obscure; not luminous; somewhat dark.
To DIM, (dim) *v. a.* To cloud; to darken; to make less bright; to obscure.
DIM-SIGHTED, (dim'-si-ted) *a.* Having weak eyes.
DIMENSION, (di-men'-shun) *n. s.* Space contained in anything; bulk; extent; capacity.
DIMENSIVE, (di-men'-siv) *a.* Having the property of marking boundaries or outlines.
DIMETER, (dim'-e-ter) *a.* Having two poetical measures.
DIMICATION, (dim-e-kā'-shun) *n. s.* A battle contest.
To DIMIDIATE, (de-mid'-e-ate) *v. a.* To divide into two equal parts.
DIMIDIATION, (de-mid-de-ā'-shun) *n. s.* Halving; division into two equal parts.
To DIMINISH, (de-min'-ish) *v. a.* To make less; to impair; to lessen; to degrade.
To DIMINISH, (de-min'-ish) *v. n.* To grow less; to be impaired.
DIMINISHINGLY, (de-min'-ish-ing-le) *ad.* In a manner tending to villify, or lessen.
DIMINUENT, (de-min'-u-ent) *a.* Lessening.
DIMINUTION, (dim-me-nu'-shun) *n. s.* The act of making less; the state of growing less; discredit; loss of dignity; degradation. In architecture, The contraction of the diameter of a column, as it ascends.
DIMINUTIVE, (de-min'-nu-tiv) *a.* Small; little.
DIMINUTIVE, (de-min'-nu-tiv) *n. s.* That which has the property of diminishing; a word formed to express littleness; as, *manniken*, a *little man.*
DIMINUTIVELY, (de-min'-nu-tiv-le) *ad.* In a diminutive manner.
DIMINUTIVENESS, (de-min'-nu-tiv-nes) *n. s.* Smallness; littleness.
DIMISH, (dim'-ish) *a.* Somewhat dim.
DIMISSION, (de-mish'-un) *n. s.* Leave to depart.
DIMISSORY, (dim'-is-sur-re) *a.* Dismissing to another jurisdiction; granting leave to depart.
DIMITY, (dim'-e-te) *n. s.* A fine kind of fustian, or cloth of cotton.
DIMLY, (dim'-le) *ad.* Not with a quick sight, or clear perception; obscurely.
DIMNESS, (dim'-nes) *n. s.* Dulness of sight; slight obscurity.
DIMPLE, (dim'-pl) *n. s.* A small cavity or depression in the cheek, chin, or other part.
To DIMPLE, (dim'-pl) *v. n.* To sink in small cavities.
DIMPLED, (dim'-pld) *a.* Set with dimples.
DIN, (din) *n. s.* A loud noise; a violent and continued sound.
To DIN, (din) *v. a.* To stun with noise; to impress with violent and continued noise.
To DINE, (dine) *v. n.* To eat the chief meal about the middle of the day.
To DINE, (dine) *v. a.* To give a dinner to.
DINETICAL, (de-net'-e-kal) *a.* Whirling round; vertiginous.
To DING, (ding) *v. a.* Pret. and part. *dinged*

and *dung*; to dash with violence; to impress with force.

To DING, (ding) *v. n.* To bluster; to bounce.

DING DONG, (ding-dong) *n. s.* A word by which the sound of bells is imitated.

DINGLE, (ding'-gl) *n. s.* A hollow between hills; a dale.

DINGINESS, (din'-je-nes) *n. s.* The quality of being dingy or brownish.

DINGY, (din'-je) *a.* Dark brown; dun; dirty.

DINING ROOM, (di'-ning-room) *n. s.* The room where entertainments are made.

DINNER, (din'-ner) *n. s.* The chief meal; the meal eaten about the middle of the day.

DINNER-TIME, (din'-ner-time) *n. s.* The time of dining.

DINT, (dint) *n. s.* A blow; a stroke; the mark made by a blow; the cavity remaining after a violent pressure; violence; force; power.

To DINT, (dint) *v. a.* To mark with a cavity by a blow.

DINUMERATION, (di-nu-mer-a'-shun) *n. s.* The act of numbering out singly.

DIOCESAN, (di-os'-se-zan) *n. s.* A bishop as he stands related to his own clergy or flock.

DIOCESAN, (di-os'-se-zan) *a.* Pertaining to a diocese.

DIOCESS, (di'-o-ses) *n. s.* The circuit of every bishop's jurisdiction; a district or division of a country, generally speaking.

DIOPTRICAL, (di-op'-tre-kal) } *a.* Affording a medium for the sight; assisting the sight in the view of distant objects.

DIOPTRICK, (di-op'-trik) }

DIOPTRICKS, (di-op'-triks) *n. s.* A part of optics, treating of the different refractions of the light passing through different mediums, as the air, water, glasses, &c.

DIORAMA, (di-o-ra'-ma) *n. s.* A kind of revolving exhibition, lately introduced.

DIORISM, (di'-o-rizm) *n. s.* Distinction, or definition.

DIORISTICALLY, (di-o-ris'-te-kal-le) *ad.* In a distinguishing manner.

DIORTHOSIS, (di-or-*tho*-sis) *n. s.* A chirurgical operation, by which crooked or distorted members are restored to their primitive shape.

To DIP, (dip) *v. a.* Pret. *dipped*; part. *dipped*, or *dipt*; to immerge; to put into any liquor; to wet.

To DIP, (dip) *v. n.* To sink; to immerge; to enter; to enter slightly into anything.

DIP, (dip) *n. s.* Depression; the sinking or falling in of a surface.

DIPETALOUS, (di-pet'-a-lus) *a.* In botany, Having two flower-leaves.

DIPHTHONG, (dif-*thong*, or dip'-*thong*) *n. s.* A coalition of two vowels to form one sound; as, *vain*, *leaf*. *Cæsar*.

DIPLOMA, (de-plo'-ma) *n. s.* A letter or writing conferring some privilege.

DIPLOMACY, (de-plo'-ma-se) *n. s.* A privileged state; the skill of a diplomatick character; political cunning; a body of envoys.

DIPLOMATED, (dip-lo-ma'-ted) *part. a* Made by diploma.

DIPLOMATICK, (dip-lo-mat'-ik) *a.* Relating to the art of deciphering all old written characters and abbreviations; respecting envoys and ambassadors.

DIPPER, (dip'-per) *n. s.* One that dips in the water.

DIPPING NEEDLE, (dip'-ping-nee-dl) *n. s.* An instrument which shows the inclination of the magnet.

DIPSAS, (dip'-sas) *n. s.* A serpent whose bite produces unquenchable thirst.

DIPTOTE, (dip'-tote) *n. s.* A noun consisting of two cases only.

DIPTYCH, (dip'-tik) *n. s.* A register of bishops and martyrs.

DIRE, (dire) *a.* Dreadful; dismal; mournful; horrible; terrible.

DIRECT, (di-rekt') *a.* Straight, not crooked; not oblique; not retrograde; not collateral; apparently tending to some end, as in a straight line; open, not ambiguous; plain; express.

To DIRECT, (di-rekt') *v. a.* To aim or drive in a straight line; to point against as a mark; to regulate; to adjust; to prescribe certain measure; to order; to command.

DIRECTER, (di-rek'-ter) *n. s.* One that directs; one that prescribes; an instrument that serves to guide any manual operation.

DIRECTION, (di-rek'-shun) *n. s.* Aim at a certain point; tendency of motion impressed by a certain impulse; order; command; prescription; adjustment.

DIRECTIVE, (di-rek'-tiv) *a.* Having the power of direction; informing; shewing the way.

DIRECTLY, (di-rekt'-le) *ad.* In a straight line; rectilineally; immediately; apparently; without circumlocution.

DIRECTNESS, (di-rekt'-nes) *n. s.* Straightness; regularly; tendency to any point.

DIRECTOR, (di-rek'-tur) *n. s.* One that has authority over others; a superintendant; an instructor; one who is consulted in cases of conscience; one appointed to transact the affairs of a trading company; an instrument in surgery, by which the hand is guided in its operation.

DIRECTORIAL, (di-rek-to'-re-al) *a.* Giving direction; respecting a government of France, called the directory.

DIRECTORY, (di-rek'-tur-e) *n. s.* The book published in the grand rebellion for the direction of certain acts of worship; a direction; a guide; the name of the democratick French government in modern times.

DIRECTORY, (di-rek'-tur-e) *a.* Guiding; commanding.

DIREFUL, (dire'-ful) *a.* Dire; dreadful; dismal.

DIREFULNESS, (dire'-ful-nes) *n. s.* Dreadfulness; horrour.

DIREMPTION, (di-remp'-shun) *n. s.* Separation.

DIRENESS, (dire'-nes) *n. s.* Dismalness; horrour; heinousness.

DIREPTION, (di-rep'-shun) *n. s.* The act of plundering.

DIRGE, (derje) *n. s.* A mournful ditty; a song of lamentation.

DIRIGENT, (dir'-e-jent) *a.* Directive. In geometry, The *dirigent* line is that along which the line describent is carried in the generation of any figure.

DIRK, (derk) *n. s.* A kind of dagger.

DIRT, (dert) *n. s.* Excrement; mud; filth; mire; meanness; sordidness.

To **DIRT,** (dert) *v. a.* To foul; to bemire.

DIRTILY, (dert'-e-le) *ad.* Nastily; foully; filthily; meanly; sordidly; shamefully.

DIRTINESS, (dert'-e-nes) *n. s.* Nastiness; meanness; sordidness.

DIRTY, (dert'-e) *a.* Foul; nasty; filthy; sullied; clouded; mean; base; despicable.

To **DIRTY,** (dert'-e) *v. a.* To foul; to soil; to disgrace; to scandalize.

DIRUPTION, (di-rup'-shun) *n. s.* Bursting or breaking.

DIS, (dis) An inseparable particle, implying commonly a privative or negative signification; as, to *arm*, to *disarm*; to *join*, to *disjoin*.

DISABILITY, (dis-a-bil'-e-te) *n. s.* Want of power; weakness; want of qualifications for any purpose; legal impediment.

To **DISABLE,** (dis-a'-bl) *v. a.* To deprive of force; to weaken; to hinder from action; to impair; to diminish; to deprive of usefulness; to exclude as wanting proper qualifications.

DISABLEMENT, (dis-a'-bl-ment) *n. s.* The act of disabling; legal impediment.

To **DISABUSE,** (dis-a-buze') *v. a.* To undeceive; to set free from a mistake; to set right.

To **DISACCOMMODATE,** (dis-ak-kom'-mo-date) *v. a.* To put to inconvenience.

DISACCOMMODATION, (dis-ak-kom-mo-da'-shun) *n. s.* The state of being unfit or unprepared.

DISACCORD, (dis-ak-kord') *n. s.* Disagreement.

DISACCUSTOM, (dis-ak-kus'-tum) *v. a.* To destroy the force of habit.

DISADVANTAGE, (dis-ad-van'-taje) *n. s.* Loss; injury to interest; diminution of anything desirable; a state not prepared for defence.

To **DISADVANTAGE,** (dis-ad-van'-taje) *v. a.* To injure in interest of any kind.

DISADVANTAGEABLE, (dis-ad-van'-ta-ja-bl) *a.* Contrary to profit.

DISADVANTAGEOUS, (dis-ad-van-ta'-jus) *a.* Contrary to interest; contrary to convenience; unfavourable.

DISADVANTAGEOUSLY, (dis-ad-van ta'-jus-le) *ad.* In a manner contrary to interest or profit.

DISADVANTAGEOUSNESS, (dis-ad-van-ta'-jus-nes) *n. s.* Contrariety to profit; mischief; loss.

To **DISAFFECT,** (dis-af-fekt') *v. a.* To fill with discontent; to dislike; to disdain; to disorder.

DISAFFECTED, (dis-af-fek'-ted) *part. a.* Not disposed to zeal or affection.

DISAFFECTEDLY, (dis-af-fek'-ted-le) *ad.* After a disaffected manner.

DISAFFECTEDNESS, (dis-af-fek'-ted-nes) *n. s.* The quality of being disaffected.

DISAFFECTION, (dis-af-fek'-shun) *n. s.* Dislike; ill-will; want of zeal for the government; disorder; bad constitution.

To **DISAFFIRM,** (dis-af-firm') *v. a.* To contradict.

DISAFFIRMANCE, (dis-af-fir'-manse) *n. s.* Confutation; negation.

To **DISAFFOREST,** (dis-af-for'-rest) *v. a.* To throw open to common purposes; to reduce a forest to common ground.

To **DISAGREE,** (dis-a-gree') *n. s.* To differ; not to be the same; to differ in opinion; to be in a state of opposition.

DISAGREEABLE, (dis-a-gree'-a-bl) *a.* Contrary; unsuitable; unpleasing; offensive.

DISAGREEABLENESS, (dis-a-gree'-a-bl-nes) *n. s.* Unsuitableness; contrariety; unpleasantness; offensiveness.

DISAGREEABLY, (dis-a-gree'-a-ble) *ad.* Unsuitably; unpleasantly.

DISAGREEMENT, (dis-a-gree'-ment) *n. s.* Difference; dissimilitude; difference of opinion.

To **DISALLIEGE,** (dis-al-leeje') *v. a.* To alienate from allegiance.

To **DISALLOW,** (dis-al-low') *v. a.* To deny authority to any; to consider as unlawful; not to permit; to censure by some posterior act.

To **DISALLOW,** (dis-al-low') *v. n.* To refuse permission; not to grant.

DISALLOWABLE, (dis-al-low'-a-bl) *a.* Not allowable; not to be suffered.

DISALLOWANCE, (dis-al-low'-anse) *n. s.* Prohibition.

To **DISANCHOR,** (dis-ang'-kur) *v. a.* To drive a ship from its anchor.

To **DISANIMATE,** (dis-an'-e-mate) *v. a.* To deprive of life; to discourage; to deject.

DISANIMATION, (dis-an-e-ma'-shun) *n. s.* Privation of life.

To **DISANNUL** (dis-an-nul') *v. a.* A barbarous word for to annul.

To **DISAPPAREL,** (dis-ap-pa'-rel) *v. a.* To disrobe.

To **DISAPPEAR,** (dis-ap-pere') *v. n.* To be lost to view; to vanish out of sight; to fly; to go away.

DISAPPEARANCE, (dis-ap-pe'-ranse) *n. s.* An end of appearance.

To **DISAPPOINT,** (dis-ap-point') *v. a.* To defeat of expectation; to balk; to deprive or bereave of anything.

DISAPPOINTMENT, (dis-ap-point'-ment) *n. s.* Defeat of hopes; miscarriage of expectations.

DISAPPROBATION, (dis-ap-pro-ba'-shun) *n. s.* Censure; condemnation.

DISAPPROVAL, (dis-ap-proo'-val) *n. s.* Disapprobation.

To **DISAPPROVE,** (dis-ap-proov') *v. a.* To dislike; to censure; to reject as disliked.

To DISARM, (dis-ȧrm') v. a. To equal or divest of arms.

DISARMER, (dis-ȧr'-mer) n. s. One who disarms or arms.

To DISARRANGE, (dis-ȧr-rānje') v. a. To unsettle; to put out of order.

DISARRANGEMENT, (dis-ȧr-rānje'-mẹnt) n. s. Disorder; confusion.

To DISARRAY, (dis-ȧr-rȧ') v. a. To undress any one; to discomfit; to rout; to overthrow.

DISARRAY, (dis-ȧr-rȧ') n. s. Disorder; confusion; undress.

DISASTER, (diz-ȧs'-ter) n. s. The blast or stroke of an unfavourable planet; misfortune; grief; mishap; misery; calamity.

To DISASTER, (diz-ȧs'-ter) v. a. To blast by the stroke of an unfavourable star; to afflict; to mischief.

DISASTROUS, (diz-ȧs'-trus) a. Unlucky; gloomy; threatening misfortune; unhappy; calamitous; miserable.

DISASTROUSLY, (diz-ȧs'-trus-lẹ) ad. In a dismal manner.

DISASTROUSNESS, (diz-ȧs'-trus-nes) n. s. Unluckiness.

To DISAVOUCH, (dis-ȧ-vȯutsh') v. a. To retract profession; to disown.

To DISAVOW, (dis-ȧ-vȯu') v. a. To disown; to deny knowledge of.

DISAVOWAL, (dis-ȧ-vȯu'-ȧl)
DISAVOWMENT, (dis-ȧ-vȯu'-mẹnt) } n. s. Denial; the act of disowning.

To DISAUTHORIZE, (dis-ȧw'-*thọ*-rize) v. a. To deprive of credit or authority.

To DISBAND, (dis-band') v. a. To dismiss from military service; to break up an army; to dismiss from service.

To DISBAND, (dis-band') v. n. To retire from military service; to separate; to break up; to be dissolved.

To DISBARK, (dis-bȧrk') v. a. To land from a ship; to strip the bark from.

DISBELIEF, (dis-bẹ-lēef') n. s. Refusal of credit.

To DISBELIEVE, (dis-bẹ-lēev') v. a. Not to credit; not to hold true.

DISBELIEVER, (dis-bẹ-lē'-ver) n. s. One who refuses belief.

DISBODIED, (dis-bọd'-ẹ-ȧd) a. Freed from the clogs and impediments of the body.

To DISBOWEL, (dis-bȯu'-ẹl) v. a. To eviscerate; to deprive of contents.

To DISBUD, (dis-bud') v. a. To take away the branches or sprigs newly put forth.

To DISBURDEN, (dis-bur'-dn) v. a. To ease of a burden; to unload; to disencumber, discharge, or clear; to throw off a burden.

To DISBURDEN, (dis-bur'-dn) v. n. To ease the mind.

To DISBURSE, (dis-burse') v. a. To spend or lay out money.

DISBURSEMENT, (dis-burs'-mẹnt) n. s. Act of disbursing or laying out; sum spent.

DISBURSER, (dis-bur'-ser) n. s. One that disburses.

To DISCALCEATE, (dis-kȧl'-shẹ-ȧte) v. a. To put off the shoes.

DISCALCEATION, (dis-kȧl-shẹ-ȧ'-shun) n. s. The pulling off the shoes.

To DISCARD, (dis-kȧrd') v. a. To throw out of the hand such cards as are useless, to dismiss from service or employment.

DISCARNATE, (dis-kȧr'-nate) a. Stripped of flesh.

To DISCASE, (dis-kase') v. a. To strip; to undress.

DISCEPTATION, (dis-sep-tȧ'-shun) n. s. Controversy; disputation.

To DISCERN, (diz-zern') v. a. To descry; to see; to judge; to have knowledge of by comparison; to distinguish.

To DISCERN, (diz-zern') v. n. To make distinction; to have judicial cognisance.

DISCERNER, (diz-zer'-ner) n. s. Discoverer; he that descries; a judge; one that has the power of distinguishing.

DISCERNIBLE, (diz-zer'-nẹ-bl) a. Discoverable; perceptible.

DISCERNIBLENESS, (diz-zer'-nẹ-bl-nes) n. s. Visibleness.

DISCERNIBLY, (diz-zer'-nẹ-blẹ) ad. Perceptibly; apparently.

DISCERNING, (diz-zer'-ning) n. s. The power of distinguishing.

DISCERNING, (diz-zer'-ning) part. a. Judicious; knowing.

DISCERNINGLY, (diz-zer'-ning-lẹ) ad. Judiciously.

DISCERNMENT, (diz-zern'-mẹnt) n. s. Judgment; power of distinguishing.

To DISCERP, (dis-serp') v. a. To tear in pieces; to break; to separate; to select.

DISCERPIBILITY, (dis-ser-pẹ-bil'-lẹ-tẹ) n. s. Liableness to be separated.

DISCERPTIBLE, (dis-serp'-tẹ-bl) a. Frangible; separable.

DISCERPTIBILITY, (dis-serp-tẹ-bil'-ẹ-tẹ) n. s. Liability to be destroyed by disunion of parts.

DISCERPTION, (dis-serp'-shun) n. s. The act of pulling to pieces.

DISCESSION, (dẹ-sesh'-un) n. s. Departure.

To DISCHARGE, (dis-tsharje') v. a. To disburden; to exonerate; to unload; to disembark; to give vent to anything; to let fly; to unload a gun; to clear a debt by payment; to set free from obligation; to clear from an accusation; to perform; to execute; to put away; to divest of any office or employment; to dismiss; to release; to emit.

To DISCHARGE, (dis'-tsharje') v. n. To dismiss itself; to break up.

DISCHARGE, (dis-tsharje') n. s. Vent explosion; emission; matter vented; disruption; evanescence; dismission from an office; release from an obligation or penalty; absolution from a crime; ransom price of ransom; performance; execution; an acquittance from a debt; exemption; privilege.

DISCHARGER, (dis-tshar'-jer) n. s. He that discharges; he that fires a gun.

DISCINCT, (dis-sinkt') *a.* Ungirded; loosely dressed.

To **DISCIND**, (dis-sind') *v. a.* To divide; to cut in pieces.

DISCIPLE, (dis-si'-pl) *n. s.* A scholar; one that professes to receive instructions from another.

DISCIPLESHIP, (dis-si'-pl-ship) *n. s.* The state or function of a disciple.

DISCIPLINABLE, (dis'-se-plin-ą-bl) *a.* Capable of instruction; capable of improvement by discipline.

DISCIPLINABLENESS, (dis'-se-plin-ą-bl-nes) *n. s.* Capacity of instruction.

DISCIPLINANT, (dis'-se-ple-nant) *n. s.* One of a religious order so called.

DISCIPLINARIAN, (dis-se-plin-ą'-re-ąn) *a.* Pertaining to discipline.

DISCIPLINARIAN, (dis-se-plin-ą'-re-ąn) *n. s.* One who rules or teaches with strictness; a follower of the presbyterian sect, so called from their clamour about discipline.

DISCIPLINARY, (dis'-se-plin-ą-re) *a.* Pertaining to discipline; relating to a regular course of education.

DISCIPLINE, (dis'-se-plin) *n. s.* Education; instruction; rule of government; order; military regulation; a state of subjection; anything taught; art; science; punishment; chastisement; external mortification.

To **DISCIPLINE**, (dis'-se-plin) *v. a.* To educate; to regulate; to punish; to advance by instruction.

To **DISCLAIM**, (dis-klame') *v. a.* To disown; to deny any knowledge of; to renounce.

DISCLAIMER, (dis-kla'-mer) *n. s.* One that disclaims, disowns, or renounces. In law, A plea containing an express denial or refusal.

To **DISCLOSE**, (dis-kloze') *v. a.* To uncover; to hatch; to open; to reveal; to tell.

DISCLOSER, (dis-klo'-zer) *n. s.* One that reveals or discovers.

DISCLOSURE, (dis-klo'-zhure) *n. s.* Discovery; act of revealing anything secret.

DISCOLORATION, (dis-kul-o-ra'-shun) *n. s.* The act of changing the colour; change of colour; stain; die.

To **DISCOLOUR**, (dis-kul'-lur) *v. a.* To change from the natural hue; to stain.

DISCOLOURED, (dis-kul'-lurd) *a.* Having various colours.

To **DISCOMFIT**, (dis-kum'-fit) *v. a.* To defeat; to conquer; to vanquish.

DISCOMFIT, (dis-kum'-fit) *n. s.* Defeat; rout; overthrow.

DISCOMFITURE, (dis-kum'-fit-ure) *n. s.* Defeat.

DISCOMFORT, (dis-kum'-furt) *n. s.* Uneasiness; sorrow; melancholy.

To **DISCOMFORT**, (dis-kum'-furt) *v. a.* To grieve; to sadden.

To **DISCOMMEND**, (dis-kom-mend') *v. a.* To blame; to censure.

DISCOMMENDABLE, (dis-kom-men'-dą-bl) *a.* Blamable; censurable.

DISCOMMENDABLENESS(dis-kom-men-dą-bl-nes) *n. s.* Blamableness; liablility to censure.

DISCOMMENDATION, (dis-kom-men-dą'-shun) *n. s.* Blame; reproach.

DISCOMMENDER, (dis-kom-men'-der) *n. s.* One that discommends.

To **DISCOMMODATE**, (dis-kom'-mo-date) *v. a.* To molest.

To **DISCOMMODE**, (dis-kom-mode') *v. a.* To put to inconvenience; to molest.

DISCOMMODIOUS, (dis-kom-mo'-de-us) *a.* Inconvenient; troublesome; unpleasing.

DISCOMMODIOUSNESS, (dis-kom-mo'-de-us-nes) *n. s.* Inconvenience.

To **DISCOMMON**, (dis-kom'-mon) *v. a.* To deprive of the right of common; to deprive of the privileges of a place.

To **DISCOMPOSE**, (dis-kom-poze') *v. a.* To disorder; to unsettle; to ruffle; to disturb the temper; to offend; to fret; to vex; to displace; to discard.

DISCOMPOSURE, (dis-kom-po'-zhure) *n. s.* Disorder; perturbation; disagreement of parts.

To **DISCOMPT**. See DISCOUNT.

To **DISCONCERT**, (dis-kon-sert') *v. a.* To unsettle the mind; to discompose; to break a scheme; to defeat a machination.

DISCONFORMITY, (dis-kon-for'-me-te) *n. s.* Want of agreement; inconsistency.

DISCONGRUITY, (dis-kong-groo'-e-te) *n. s.* Disagreement; inconsistency.

To **DISCONNECT**, (dis-kon-nekt') *v. a.* To break the ties.

DISCONNECTION, (dis-kon-nek'-shun) *n. s.* Disunion.

DISCONSOLATE, (dis-kon'-so-late) *a.* Void of comfort; hopeless; sorrowful; melancholy.

DISCONSOLATELY, (dis-kon'-so-late-le) *ad.* In a disconsolate manner; comfortlessly.

DISCONSOLATENESS, (dis-kon'-so-late-nes) *n. s.* The state of being disconsolate.

DISCONTENT, (dis-kon-tent') *n. s.* Want of content; uneasiness; one who is discontented.

DISCONTENT, (dis-kon-tent') *a.* Uneasy at the present state; dissatisfied.

To **DISCONTENT**, (dis-kon-tent') *v. a.* To dissatisfy; to make uneasy.

DISCONTENTED, (dis-kon-ten'-ted) *part. a.* Uneasy; cheerless; querulous.

DISCONTENTEDNESS, (dis-kon-ten'-ted-nes) *n. s.* Uneasiness; dissatisfaction.

DISCONTENTMENT, (dis-kon-tent'-ment) *n. s.* The state of being discontented.

DISCONTINUANCE, (dis-kon-tin'-u-ąnse) *n. s.* Want of cohesion of parts; disruption; cessation; intermission.

DISCONTINUATION, (dis-kon-tin-u-ą'-shun) *n. s.* Disruption of continuity; breach of union of parts; separation.

To **DISCONTINUE**, (dis-kon-tin'-u) *v. n.* To lose the cohesion of parts; to lose an established custom or right.

To DISCONTINUE, (dis-kŏn-tĭn'-ū) *v. a.* To leave off; to cease any practice or habit; to break off; to interrupt.

DISCONTINUER, (dis-kŏn-tĭn'-ū-ẽr) *n. s.* One who discontinues a rule or custom.

DISCONTINUITY, (dis-kŏn-tẽ-nū'-ẽ-tẽ) *n. s.* Disunity of parts.

DISCONTINUOUS, (dis-kŏn-tĭn'-ū-ŭs) *a.* Parted; discontinued; broken off.

DISCORD, (dis'-kord) *n. s.* Disagreement; opposition; mutual anger; difference, or contrariety of qualities, particularly of sounds; a combination of disagreeing sounds.

DISCORDANCE, (dis-kor'-dănse) } *n. s.*
DISCORDANCY, (dis-kor'-dăn-sẽ) } Disagreement; opposition; inconsistency.

DISCORDANT, (dis-kor'-dănt) *a.* Inconsistent; at variance with itself; opposite; contrarious; inharmonious; incongruous.

DISCORDANTLY, (dis-kor'-dănt-lẽ) *ad.* Inconsistently; in a discordant manner; inharmoniously.

To DISCOVER, (dis-kŭv'-ẽr) *v. a.* To shew; to disclose; to bring to light; to make visible; to expose to view; to make known; to reveal; to ken; to espy; to find out; to detect; to find though concealed.

DISCOVERABLE, (dis-kŭv'-ẽr-ă-bl) *a.* Capable of being found out; apparent; exposed to view.

DISCOVERER, (dis-kŭv'-ẽr-ẽr) *n. s.* One that finds anything not known before; a scout; one who is put to descry the posture or number of an enemy.

DISCOVERY, (dis-kŭv'-ẽr-ẽ) *n. s.* The act of finding anything hidden; the act of revealing or disclosing any secret.

To DISCOUNSEL, (dis-kŏun'-sĕl) *v. a.* To dissuade; to give contrary advice.

DISCOUNT, (dis'-kŏunt) *n. s.* The sum refunded in a bargain; a deduction according to the rate or interest, for money advanced beforehand; an allowance made on a bill, or any other debt, not yet due, in order to receive money for the same.

To DISCOUNT, (dis-kŏunt') *v. a.* To count back; to pay back again; to pay beforehand; deducting an equivalent for so doing.

To DISCOUNTENANCE, (dis-kŏun'-tẽ-năn-sẽ) *v. a.* To discourage by cold treatment; to abash; to put to shame.

DISCOUNTENANCER, (dis-kŏun'-tẽ-năn-sẽr) *n. s.* One that discourages by cold treatment.

DISCOUNTER, (dis'-kŏunt-ẽr) *n. s.* One who advances money upon discount.

To DISCOURAGE, (dis-kŭr'-ăje) *v. a.* To depress; to deprive of confidence; to deter; to fright from any attempt.

DISCOURAGER, (dis-kŭr'-ră-jẽr) *n. s.* One that impresses diffidence and terrour.

DISCOURAGEMENT, (dis-kŭr'-răje-mẽnt) *n. s.* The act of deterring or depressing hope; determent; the cause of depression or fear.

DISCOURSE, (dis-korse') *n. s.* The act of the understanding, by which it passes from premises to consequences; conversation; mutual intercourse of language; effusion of language; speech; a treatise; a dissertation.

To DISCOURSE, (dis-korse') *v. n.* To converse; to talk; to relate; to treat upon in a solemn or set manner; to reason.

To DISCOURSE, (dis-korse') *v. a.* To treat of; to talk over; to discuss; to utter.

DISCOURSER, (dis-kor'-sẽr) *n. s.* A speaker; an haranguer; a writer on any subject; a dissertator.

DISCOURSIVE, (dis-kor'-sĭv) *a.* Passing by intermediate steps from premises to consequences; containing dialogue; interlocutory; conversable.

DISCOURTEOUS, (dis-kor'-tẽ-ŭs) *a.* Uncivil; uncomplaisant.

DISCOURTEOUSLY, (dis-kor'-tẽ-ŭs-lẽ) *ad.* Uncivilly; rudely.

DISCOURTESY, (dis-kŭr'-tẽ-sẽ) *n. s.* Incivility; rudeness.

DISCOUS, (dis'-kŭs) *a.* Broad; flat; wide, resembling a disk.

DISCREDIT, (dis-krĕd'-it) *n. s.* Ignominy reproach; disgrace.

To DISCREDIT, (dis-krĕd'-it) *v. a.* To deprive of credibility; to disgrace; to make less reputable; to distrust; not to credit.

DISCREDITABLE, (dis-krĕd'-it-ă-bl) *a.* Disgraceful; reproachful.

DISCREET, (dis-krēet') *a.* Prudent; circumspect; cautious; modest; not forward.

DISCREETLY, (dis-krēet'-lẽ) *ad.* Prudently; cautiously.

DISCREETNESS, (dis-krēet'-nẽs) *n. s.* Discretion.

DISCREPANCE, (dis'-krẽ-pănse) }
DISCREPANCY, (dis-krep'-ăn-sẽ) } *n. s.* Difference; contrariety.

DISCREPANT, (dis'-krẽ-pănt) *a.* Different; disagreeing.

DISCRETE, (dis-krēte') *a.* Distinct; disjoined; disjunctive. In mathematicks, *Discrete Proportion* is when the ratio between two pairs of numbers or quantities is the same; but there is not the same proportion between all the four: thus, 6 : 8 :: 3 : 4.

DISCRETION, (dis-krĕsh'-ŭn) *n. s.* Prudence; knowledge to govern or direct one's self; wise management; liberty of acting at pleasure; disjunction; separation.

DISCRETIONAL, (dis-krĕsh'-ŭn-ăl) *a.* Unlimited.

DISCRETIONALLY, (dis-krĕsh'-ŭn-ăl-lẽ) *ad.* At pleasure; at choice.

DISCRETIONARY, (dis-krĕsh'-ŭn-ă-rẽ) *a.* Left at large; unlimited; unrestrained.

DISCRETIVE, (dis-krē'-tĭv) *a.* Separate; distinct. In logick, *Discretive* propositions are such as have distinctive or disjunctive particles; as *but, notwithstanding*, &c. whereby the sense is disjoined. In grammar, *Discretive* distinctions are such as imply opposition, as not a man, *but* a beast.

DISCRETIVELY, (dis-krē'-tĭv-lẽ) *ad.* In a distinguishing manner.

DISCRIMINABLE, (dis-krim'-e-na-bl) *a.* Distinguishable by outward marks or tokens.
To DISCRIMINATE, (dis-krim'-e-nate) *v. a.* To mark with notes of difference; to distinguish by certain tokens; to select or separate; to sever.
DISCRIMINATE, (dis-krim'-e-nate) *a.* Distinguished by certain tokens.
DISCRIMINATELY, (dis-krim'-e-nate-le) *ad.* Distinctly; minutely.
DISCRIMINATENESS, (dis-krim'-e-nate-nes) *n. s.* Distinctness; marked difference.
DISCRIMINATION, (dis-krim-e-na'-shun) *n. s.* The faculty of distinguishing; the state of being distinguished; distinction; difference put; the marks of distinction.
DISCRIMINATIVE, (dis-krim'-e-na-tiv) *a.* Observing or marking distinction; characteristical.
DISCRIMINATIVELY, (dis-krim'-e-na-tiv-le) *ad.* In an observance of due distinction.
DISCRUCIATING, (dis-kroo'-she-a-ting) *a.* Painful.
DISCUBITORY, (dis-ku'-be-tur-e) *a.* Fitted to the posture of leaning.
To DISCULPATE, (dis-kul'-pate) *v. a.* To exculpate; to clear from the imputation of a fault.
DISCUMBENCY, (dis-kum'-ben-se) *n. s.* The act of leaning at meat, after the ancient manner.
To DISCUMBER, (dis-kum'-ber) *v. a.* To disengage from any troublesome weight, or impediment.
DISCURRENT, (dis-kur'-rent) *a.* Not current; deprived of circulation.
DISCURSIST, (dis-kur'-sist) *n. s.* An arguer; a disputer.
DISCURSIVE, (dis-kur'-siv) *a.* Moving here and there; roving; desultory; proceeding by regular gradation from premises to consequences; argumentative.
DISCURSIVELY, (dis'-kur'-siv-le) *ad.* By due gradation of argument.
DISCURSIVENESS, (dis-kur'-siv-nes) *n. s.* Due gradation of arguments.
DISCURSORY, (dis-kur'-sur-e) *a.* Argumental.
DISCUS, (dis'-kus) *n. s.* A quoit; a heavy flat piece of iron thrown in the ancient sports.
To DISCUSS, (dis-kus') *v. a.* To examine; to clear by disquisition; to disperse; to break to pieces; to shake off.
DISCUSSER, (dis-kus'-ser) *n. s.* He that discusses; an examiner.
DISCUSSION, (dis-kush'-un) *n. s.* Disquisition; an examination. In surgery, The dispersing of the humours by insensible evaporation.
DISCUSSIVE, (dis-kus'-siv) *a.* Having the power to discuss or disperse any noxious matter.
DISCUTIENT, (dis-ku'-she-ent) *n. s.* A medicine that has power to repel or drive back the matter of tumours in the blood.
To DISDAIN, (diz-dane') *v. a.* To scorn; to consider as unworthy of one's character.
To DISDAIN, (diz-dane') *v. n.* To scorn; to think unworthy; to grow impatient or angry.
DISDAIN, (diz-dane') *n. s.* Contempt; scorn; indignation.
DISDAINFUL, (diz-dane'-ful) *a.* Contemptuous; haughtily scornful; indignant.
DISDAINFULLY, (diz-dane'-ful-e) *ad.* Contemptuously; with haughty scorn.
DISDAINFULNESS, (diz-dane'-ful-nes) *n.* Contempt; contemptuousness.
DISEASE, (diz-eze') *n. s.* Distemper; malady.
To DISEASE, (diz-eze') *v. a.* To afflict with disease; to make morbid; to infect.
DISEASEDNESS, (diz-e'-zed-nes) *n. s.* Sickness; morbidness.
DISEASEFUL, (dis-eze'-ful) *a.* Abounding with disease; producing disease.
To DISEMBARK, (dis-em-bark') *v. a.* To land troops from a ship.
To DISEMBARK, (dis-em-bark') *v. n.* To land.
To DISEMBARRASS, (dis-em-bar'-ras) *v. a.* To free from clog and impediment.
DISEMBARRASSMENT, (dis-em-bar'-ras-ment) *n. s.* Freedom from perplexity.
To DISEMBITTER, (dis-em-bit'-ter) *v. a.* To sweeten; to free from bitterness.
DISEMBODIED, (dis-em-bod'-ed) *a.* Divested of the body.
To DISEMBODY, (dis-em-bod'-de) *v. a.* To discharge from military incorporation.
To DISEMBOGUE, (dis-em-bogue') *v. a.* To pour out at the mouth of a river; to vent; to eject; to cast forth.
To DISEMBOGUE, (dis-em-bogue') *v. n.* To gain a vent; to flow.
DISEMBOSOMED, (dis-em-bo'-zumd) *part. a.* Separated from the bosom.
DISEMBOWELLED, (dis-em-bou'-eld) *part. a.* Taken from out the bowels.
To DISENCHANT, (dis-en-tshant') *v. a.* To free from the force of an enchantment.
To DISENCUMBER, (dis-en-kum'-ber) *v. a.* To discharge from encumbrances; to disburthen; to exonerate; to free from obstruction of any kind.
DISENCUMBRANCE, (dis-en-kum'-brans) *n. s.* Freedom from encumbrance.
To DISENGAGE, (dis-en-gaje') *v. a.* To separate from anything with which it is in union; to disentangle; to clear from impediments or difficulties; to wean; to abstract the mind; to free from any powerful detention; to release from an obligation.
To DISENGAGE, (dis-en-gaje') *v. n.* To set one's self free from.
DISENGAGED, (dis-en-gajd') *part. a.* Disjoined; disentangled; vacant; at leisure; released from obligation.
DISENGAGEDNESS, (dis-en-ga'-jed-nes) *n. s.* The quality of being disengaged; freedom from any pressing business; disjunction.
DISENGAGEMENT, (dis-en-gaje'-ment) *n. s.* Release from any engagement, or obligation; freedom of attention; vacancy.
To DISENROLL, (dis-en-role') *v. a.* erase or remove out of a roll or list.

To DISENTANGLE, (dis-en-tang'-gl) *v. a.* To unfold or loose the parts of anything interwoven with another; to set free from impediments; to clear from perplexity or difficulty; to disengage; to separate.

DISENTANGLEMENT, (dis-en-tang'-gl-ment) *n. s.* Clearing from perplexity or difficulty.

To DISENTHRAL, (dis-en-*thrawl'*) *v. a.* To set free; to restore to liberty; to rescue from slavery.

To DISENTHRONE, (dis-en-*throne'*) *v. a.* To depose from sovereignty; to dethrone.

To DISENTITLE, (dis-en-ti'-tl) *v. a.* To deprive of claim or title.

To DISENTRANCE, (dis-en-trans') *v. a.* To awaken from a trance, or deep sleep.

DISESTIMATION, (dis-es-te-ma'-shun) *n. s.* Disrespect; disesteem.

DISFAVOUR, (dis-fa'-vur) *n. s.* Discountenance; unpropitious regard; unfavourable aspect; a state of ungraciousness or unacceptableness; want of beauty.

To DISFAVOUR, (dis-fa'-vur) *v. a.* To discountenance; to withhold or withdraw kindness; to deform.

DISFAVOURER, (dis-fa'-vur-er) *n. s.* Discountenancer; not a favourer.

DISFIGURATION, dis-fig-u-ra'-shun) *n. s.* The act of disfiguring; the state of being disfigured; deformity.

To DISFIGURE, (dis-fig'-ure) *v. a.* To change anything to a worse form; to deform; to mangle.

DISFIGUREMENT, (dis-fig'-ure-ment) *n. s.* Defacement of beauty; change of a better form to a worse.

To DISFOREST, (dis-for'-rest) *v. a.* To reduce land from the privileges of a forest to the state of common land.

To DISFRANCHISE, (dis-fran'-tshiz) *v. a.* To deprive of privileges or immunities.

DISFRANCHISEMENT, (dis-fran'-tshiz-ment) *n. s.* The act of depriving of privileges.

To DISFURNISH, (dis-fur'-nish) *v. a.* To deprive; to unfurnish; to strip.

To DISGARNISH, (dis-gar'-nish) *v. a.* To strip of ornaments.

To DISGARRISON, (dis-gar'-re-zn) *v. a.* To deprive of a garrison.

To DISGORGE, (diz-gorje') *v. a.* To discharge by the mouth; to vomit; to pour out with violence.

DISGORGEMENT, (dis-gorge'-ment) *n. s.* The act of disgorging; the thing disgorged or vomited.

DISGRACE, (diz-grase') *n. s.* State of being out of favour; state of ignominy; dishonour; state of shame; cause of shame.

To DISGRACE, (diz-grase') *v. a.* To bring a reproach upon; to dishonour, as an agent; to bring to shame, as a cause; to put out of favour.

DISGRACEFUL, (diz-grase'-ful) *a.* Shameful; ignominious.

DISGRACEFULLY, (diz-grase'-ful-e) *ad.* In disgrace; with indignity; ignominiously.

DISGRACEFULNESS, (diz-grase'-ful-nes) *n. s.* Ignominy.

DISGRACER, (diz-gra'-ser) *n. s.* One that exposes to shame; one that causes ignominy.

To DISGREGATE, (dis'-gre-gate) *v. a.* To separate; to disperse.

To DISGUISE, (dis-gize') *v. a.* To conceal by an unusual dress; to hide by a counterfeit appearance; to disfigure; to change the form.

DISGUISE, (dis-gize') *n. s.* A dress contrived to conceal the person that wears it; a false appearance; counterfeit show.

DISGUISEMENT, (dis-gize'-ment) *n. s.* Dress of concealment.

DISGUISER, (dis-gi-zer) *n. s.* One that puts on a disguise; one that conceals another by a disguise; one that disfigures.

DISGUST, (diz-gust') *n. s.* Aversion of the palate from anything; offence conceived.

To DISGUST, (diz-gust') *v. a.* To raise aversion in the stomach; to distaste; to strike with dislike; to offend; to produce aversion.

DISGUSTFUL, (diz-gust'-ful) *a.* Nauseous; causing aversion.

DISGUSTING, (diz-gust-ing) *part. a.* Offensive to the taste; nauseous.

DISGUSTINGLY, (diz-gust'-ing-le) *ad.* In a manner to disgust.

DISH, (dish) *n. s.* A broad wide vessel, in which food is served up at the table; a deep hollow vessel for liquid food; the meat served in a dish; any particular kind of food; a kind of measure among miners.

To DISH, (dish) *v. a.* To serve in a dish; to send up to table.

DISH-CLOUT, (dish'-klout) *n. s.* The cloth with which the maids rub their dishes.

DISHABILLE, (dis-a-bil') *n. s.* Undress; loose or negligent dress.

To DISHEARTEN, (dis-har'-tn) *v. a.* To discourage; to deject; to terrify; to depress.

DISHERISON, (dis-her'-e-zn) *n. s.* A debarring from inheritance; a disinheriting.

To DISHEVEL, (de-shev'-vel) *v. a.* To spread the hair disorderly.

DISHONEST, (diz-on'-est) *a.* Void of probity; void of faith; faithless; wicked; fraudulent; unchaste; lewd; disgraced; dishonoured; disgraceful; ignominious.

DISHONESTLY, (diz-on'-est-le) *ad.* Without faith; without probity; faithlessly; wickedly; lewdly; wantonly; unchastely; in a dishonoured manner.

DISHONESTY, (diz-on'-nes-te) *n. s.* Want of probity; faithlessness; unchastity; incontinence; lewdness.

DISHONOUR, (diz-on'-nur) *n. s.* Reproach; disgrace; ignominy.

To DISHONOUR, (diz-on'-nur) *v. a.* To disgrace; to bring shame upon; to violate chastity; to treat with indignity; to deprive of ornament.

DISHONOURABLE, (diz-on'-nur-a-bl) *a.* Shameful; reproachful; void of faith; ignominious; being in a state of neglect; or disesteem.

DISHONOURABLY, (dis-on'-nur-a-ble) *ad.* Ignominiously; neglectedly.

DISHONOURER, (dis-on'-nur-er) *n. s.* One that treats another with indignity; a violator.

DISIMPROVEMENT, (dis-im-proov'-ment) *n. s.* Reduction from a better to a worse state; the contrary to improvement.

To DISINCARCERATE, (dis-in-kar'-se-rate) *v. a.* To set at liberty; to free from prison.

DISINCLINATION, (dis-in-kle-na'-shun) *n. s.* Want of affection; dislike.

DISINCLINED, (dis-in-klined') *a.* Averse; not favourably disposed.

DISINGENUOUS, (dis-in-jen'-u-us) *a.* Unfair; meanly artful; viciously subtle; sly; cunning; illiberal.

DISINGENUOUSLY, (dis-in-jen'-u-us-le) *ad.* In a disingenuous manner.

DISINGENUOUSNESS, (dis-in-jen'-u-us-nes) *n. s.* Mean subtlety; unfairness; low craft.

DISINHERISON, (dis-in-her'-e-zn) *n. s.* The act of cutting off from any hereditary succession; the act of disinheriting; the state of being cut off from an hereditary right.

To DISINHERIT, (dis-in-her'-it) *v. a.* To cut off from an hereditary right; to deprive of an inheritance.

To DISINTER, (dis-in-ter') *v. a.* To unbury; to take as out of the grave.

DISINTERESSMENT, (dis-in'-ter-es-ment) *n. s.* Disregard to private advantage; disinterestedness.

DISINTEREST, (dis-in'-ter-est) *n. s.* What is contrary to one's wish or prosperity; indifference to profit; superiority to regards of private advantage.

To DISINTEREST, (dis-in'-ter-est) *v. a.* To render superiour to private advantage.

DISINTERESTED, (dis-in'-ter-es-ted) *a.* Superiour to regard of private advantage; without any concern in an affair; without fear or hope.

DISINTERESTEDLY, (dis-in'-ter-es-ted-le) *ad.* In a disinterested manner.

DISINTERESTEDNESS, (dis-in'-ter-es-ted-nes) *n. s.* Contempt of private interest.

DISINTERMENT, (dis-in-ter'-ment) *n. s.* The act of unburying, or removing out of the grave.

To DISINVITE, (dis-in-vite') *v. a.* To retract an invitation.

To DISINVOLVE, (dis-in-volv') *v. a.* To uncover; to disentangle.

To DISINURE, (dis-in-ure') *v. a.* To deprive of practice, habit, or custom.

To DISJOIN, (dis-join') *v. n.* To separate; to part from each other; to sunder.

To DISJOINT, (dis-joint') *v. a.* To put out of joint; to break at junctures; to make incoherent; to break the relation between the parts.

To DISJOINT, (dis-joint') *v. n.* To fall in pieces.

DISJOINT, (dis-joint') *part.* Separated; divided.

DISJOINTLY, (dis-joint'-le) *ad.* In a divided state.

DISJUNCT, (dis-jungkt') *a.* Disjoined; separate.

DISJUNCTION, (dis-jungk'-shun) *n. s.* Disunion; separation; parting.

DISJUNCTIVE, (dis-jungk'-tiv) *a.* Incapable of union; marking separation or opposition. In grammar, An epithet for any particle, such as *or*, *nor*, &c. which separates the sense; in distinction from the *conjunctive* particles.

DISJUNCTIVE, (dis-jungk-tiv) *n. s.* A disjunctive conjunction.

DISJUNCTIVELY, (dis-jungk'-tiv-le) *ad.* Distinctly; separately.

DISK, (disk) *n. s.* The face of the sun, or any planet, as it appears to the eye; a broad piece of iron thrown in the ancient sports; a quoit.

DISLIKE, (dis-like') *n. s.* Disinclination; absence of affection; the contrary to fondness; discord; dissension; disagreement.

To DISLIKE, (dis-like') *v. a.* To disapprove; to regard without affection.

To DISLIKEN, (dis-li'-kn) *v. a.* To make unlike.

DISLIKENESS, (dis-like'-nes) *n. s.* Dissimilitude; unlikeness.

To DISLIMB, (dis-lim') *v. a.* To tear limb from limb.

To DISLOCATE, (dis'-lo-kate) *v. a.* To put out of the proper place; to put out of joint; to disjoint.

DISLOCATION, (dis-lo-ka'-shun) *n. s.* The act of shifting the places of things; the state of being displaced; a luxation; a joint put out.

To DISLODGE, (dis-lodje') *v. a.* To remove from a place; to remove from an habitation; to drive an enemy from a station; to remove an army to other quarters.

To DISLODGE, (dis-lodje') *v. n.* To go away to another place.

DISLOYAL, (dis-loe'-al) *a.* Not true to allegiance; faithless; false to a sovereign; disobedient; dishonest; perfidious; not true to the marriage-bed; false in love; not constant.

DISLOYALLY, (dis-loe'-al-le) *ad.* Faithlessly; treacherously.

DISLOYALTY, (dis-loe'-al-te) *n. s.* Want of fidelity to the sovereign; want of fidelity in love.

DISMAL, (diz-mal) *a.* Sorrowful; dire; horrid; melancholy; uncomfortable; unhappy; dark.

DISMALLY, (diz'-mal-le) *ad.* Horribly; sorrowfully.

DISMALNESS, (diz'-mal-nes) *n. s.* Horrour; sorrow.

To DISMANTLE, (dis-man'-tl) *v. a.* To deprive of a dress; to strip; to denude; to loose; to throw off a dress; to throw open; to strip a town of its outworks; to break down anything external.

To DISMASK, (dis-mask') *v. a.* To divest of a mask.

DISMASTED, (dis-mast'-ed) *a.* An epithet for a ship which is deprived of her masts.

To DISMAY, (dis-mā') *v. a.* To terrify; to discourage; to depress; to deject.

DISMAY, (dis-mā') *n. s.* Fall of courage; terrour felt; desertion of mind; fear impressed.

DISMAYEDNESS, (dis-mā'-ed-nes) *n. s.* Dejection of courage.

To DISMEMBER, (dis-mem'-ber) *v. a.* To divide member from member; to dilacerate; to cut in pieces.

DISMEMBERMENT, (dis-mem'-ber-ment) *n. s.* Division.

To DISMISS, (diz-mis') *v. a.* To send away; to give leave of departure; to discard; to divest of an office. *To dismiss a cause or petition*, A term in the court of Chancery, for removing it out of court without any farther hearing.

DISMISSAL, (diz-mis'-sal) *n. s.* Dismission.

DISMISSION, (diz-mish'-un) *n. s.* Dispatch; act of sending away; an honourable discharge from any office or place; deprivation; obligation to leave any post or place.

DISMISSIVE, (diz-mis'-siv) *a.* Causing dismission, or giving leave to depart.

To DISMOUNT, (diz-mount') *v a.* To throw off an horse; to throw from any elevation or place of honour; to throw cannon from its carriage.

To DISMOUNT, (diz-mount') *v. n.* To alight from an horse; to descend from any elevation.

To DISNATURALIZE, (diz-nat'-u-ra-lize) *v. a.* To alienate; to make alien; to deprive of the privileges of birth.

DISOBEDIENCE, (dis-o-be'-de-ense) *n. s.* Violation of lawful command or prohibition; breach of duty due to superiours; incompliance.

DISOBEDIENT, (dis-o-be'-de-ent) *a.* Not observant of lawful authority.

To DISOBEY, (dis-o-bā') *v. a.* To break commands or transgress prohibitions.

DISOBLIGATION, (dis-ob-le-gā'-shun) *n. s.* Offence; cause of disgust.

DISOBLIGATORY, (dis-ob'-le-gā-tur-e) *a.* Releasing obligation.

To DISOBLIGE, (dis-o-blije') *v. a.* To offend; to disgust; to give offence to.

DISOBLIGER, (dis-o-bli'-jer) *n. s.* One who offends another.

DISOBLIGING, (dis-o-bli'-jing) *part. a.* Unpleasing; offensive; discourteous.

DISOBLIGINGLY, (dis-o-bli'-jing-le) *ad.* In a disgusting or offensive manner; without attention to please.

DISOBLIGINGNESS, (dis-o-bli'-jing-nes) *n. s.* Offensiveness.

DISORBED, (diz-orbd') *a.* Thrown out of the proper orbit.

DISORDER, (diz-or'-der) *n. s.* Want of regular disposition; irregularity; confusion; tumult; disturbance; bustle; neglect of rule; breach of laws; violation of standing institution; sickness; distemper; discomposure of mind; turbulence of passions.

To DISORDER, (dis-or'-der) *v. a.* To throw into confusion; to confound; to disturb; to ruffle; to make sick; to disturb the body; to discompose; to disturb the mind.

DISORDERED, (diz-or'-derd) *a.* Disorderly; irregular; vicious; loose; unrestrained in behaviour.

DISORDEREDNESS, (dis-or'-der-ed-nes) *n. s.* Irregularity; want of order.

DISORDERLY, (dis-or'-der-le) *a.* Confused; immethodical; irregular; tumultuous; lawless; contrary to law.

DISORDERLY, (dis-or-der-le) *ad.* Without rule; without method; confusedly; without law; inordinately.

DISORDINATE, (diz-or'-de-nate) *a.* Not living by the rules of virtue.

DISORDINATELY, (dis-or'-de-nate-le) *ad.* Inordinately; viciously.

DISORGANIZATION, (dis-or'-gan-i-za'-shun) *n. s.* Destruction of system; subversion of order.

To DISORGANIZE, (dis-or'-gan-ize) *v. a.* To break in pieces; to destroy the order of.

To DISOWN, (dis-one') *v. a.* To deny; not to allow; to abnegate; to renounce.

To DISPAIR, (dis-pare') *v. a.* To part a couple.

To DISPAND, (dis-pand') *v. a.* To display; to spread abroad.

DISPANSION, (dis-pan'-shun) *n. s.* The act of displaying; diffusion; dilatation.

To DISPARAGE, (dis-par'-aje) *v. a.* To marry any one to another of inferiour condition; to match unequally; to injure by a comparison with something of less value; to treat with contempt; to mock; to flout.

DISPARAGEMENT, (dis-par'-aje-ment) *n. s.* Injurious union or comparison with something of inferiour excellence; reproach; disgrace; indignity. In law, Matching an heir in marriage under his or her degree, or against decency.

DISPARAGER, (dis-par'-a-jer) *n. s.* One that disgraces; one that treats with indignity.

DISPARATE, (dis'-pa-rate) *a.* Separate; dissimilar.

DISPARATES, (dis'-pa-rates) *n. s.* Opposites, or things altogether unlike one another.

DISPARITY, (dis-par'-e-te) *n. s.* Inequality; difference in rank or excellence; dissimilitude; unlikeness.

To DISPARK, (dis-park') *v. a.* To throw open a park; to set at large; to release from enclosure.

To DISPART, (dis-part') *v. a.* To divide in two; to separate; to break; to burst: to rive.

DISPASSION, (dis-pash'-un) *n. s.* Freedom from mental perturbation.

DISPASSIONATE, (dis-pash'-un-ate) *a.* Cool; calm; impartial.

DISPASSIONATELY, (dis-pash'-un-ate-le) *ad.* In a calm and temperate manner.

DISPASSIONED, (dis-pash'-und) *a.* Free from passion.

To DISPATCH. See *To* DESPATCH.

To DISPEL, (dis-pel') *v. a.* To drive by scattering; to dissipate.

DISPENSABLE, (dis-pen'-sa-bl) *a.* Capable of being dispensed with.

DISPENSABLENESS, (dis-pen'-sa-bl-nes) *n. s.* Capability of being dispensed with.

DISPENSARY, (dis-pen'-sa-re) *n. s.* The place where medicines are dispensed.

DISPENSATION, (dis-pen-sa'-shun) *n. s.* Distribution; dealing out anything; the dealing of God with his creatures; method of providence; distribution of good and evil; an exemption from some law.

DISPENSATIVE, (dis-pen'-sa-tiv) *a.* Granting dispensation.

DISPENSATIVELY, (dis-pen'-sa-tiv-le) *ad.* By dispensation.

DISPENSATOR, (dis-pen-sa'-tur) *n. s.* One employed in dealing out anything; a distributer.

DISPENSATORY, (dis-pen'-sa-tur-e) *n. s.* A book in which the composition of medicines is described and directed.

DISPENSATORY, (dis-pen'-sa-tur-e) *a.* Having the power of granting dispensation.

To DISPENSE, (dis-pense') *v. a.* To deal out; to distribute; to make up a medicine. *To dispense with*, To excuse; to grant dispensation for; to set free from an obligation.

DISPENSER, (dis-pen'-ser) *n. s.* One that dispenses; a distributer.

To DISPEOPLE, (dis-pe'-pl) *v. a.* To depopulate; to empty of people.

DISPEOPLER, (dis-pe'-pl-er) *n. s.* A depopulator; a waster.

To DISPERGE, (dis-perje') *v. a.* To sprinkle; to scatter.

To DISPERSE, (dis-perse') *v. a.* To scatter; to drive to different parts; to dissipate; to deal about; to distribute.

DISPERSEDLY, (dis-per'-sed-le) *ad.* In a dispersed manner; separately.

DISPERSEDNESS, (dis-per'-sed-nes) *n. s.* The state of being dispersed.

DISPERSER, (dis-per'-ser) *n. s.* A scatterer; a spreader.

DISPERSION, (dis-per'-shun) *n. s.* The act of sprinkling, scattering, or spreading; the state of being scattered.

DISPERSIVE, (dis-per'-siv) *a.* Having the quality of dispersing.

To DISPIRIT, (dis-pir'-it) *v. a.* To discourage; to deject; to depress; to exhaust the spirits.

DISPIRITEDNESS, (dis-pir'-it-ted-nes) *n. s.* Want of vigour; want of vivacity.

DISPITEOUS, (dis-pit'-e-us) *a.* Malicious; furious.

DISPITEOUSLY, (dis-pit'-e-us-le) *ad.* Maliciously.

To DISPLACE, (dis-plase') *v. a.* To put out of place; to place in another situation; to put out of any state or condition; to disorder.

DISPLACENCY, (dis-pla'-sen-se) *n. s.* Incivility; disobligation; disgust; anything unpleasing.

To DISPLANT, (dis-plant') *v. a.* To remove a plant; to drive a people from their residence.

DISPLANTATION, (dis-plan-ta'-shun) *n. s.* The act of displanting.

To DISPLAY, (dis-pla') *v. a.* To spread wide; to exhibit to the sight or mind; to set ostentatiously to view; to open.

DISPLAY, (dis-pla') *n. s.* An exhibition of anything to view.

DISPLAYER, (dis-pla'-er) *n. s.* That which sets to view.

DISPLEASANCE, (dis-plez'-anse) *n. s.* Anger; discontent.

DISPLEASANT, (dis-plez'-ant) *a.* Unpleasing; offensive.

To DISPLEASE, (dis-pleze) *v. a.* To offend; to make angry; to make sad.

DISPLEASURE, (dis-plezh'-ure) *n. s.* Uneasiness; pain received; offence; pain given; anger; indignation; state of disgrace; state of being discountenanced; disfavour.

To DISPLEASURE, (dis-plezh'-ure) *v. a.* To displease.

To DISPLODE, (dis-plode) *v. a.* To disperse with a loud noise; to vent with violence.

DISPLOSION, (dis-plo'-zhun) *n. s.* The act of disploding.

DISPLUMED, (dis-ploomd') *a.* Stripped of feathers.

DISPORT, (dis-port) *n. s.* Play; sport; pastime.

To DISPORT, (dis-port') *v. a.* To divert.

To DISPORT, (dis-port') *v. n.* To play; to toy; to wanton.

DISPOSABLE, (dis-po'-za-bl) *a.* Capable of being disposed.

DISPOSAL, (dis-po'-zal) *n. s.* The act of disposing or regulating anything; regulation; the power of distribution; the right of bestowing; government; management; conduct; establishment in a new state; dismission into new hands.

To DISPOSE, (dis-poze') *v. a.* To employ to various purposes; to give; to place; to bestow; to turn to any particular end; to adapt; to form for any purpose; to frame the mind; to incline; to regulate; to adjust; *To Dispose of*, To apply to any purpose; to put into the hands of another; to give away by authority; to direct; to conduct; to place in any condition; to put away by any means.

DISPOSER, (dis-po'-zer) *n. s.* Distributer; giver; bestower; governour; director.

DISPOSITION, (dis-po-zish'-un) *n. s.* Order; method; distribution; natural fitness; quality; tendency to any act or state; temper of mind; affection of kindness or ill-will; predominant inclination; assortment; adjustment of external circumstances.

DISPOSITIVE, (dis-poz'-e-tiv) *a.* Having the power or quality of disposing; decretive.

DISPOSITIVELY, (dis-poz'-e-tiv-le) *ad.*

In a dispositive manner; respecting individuals, distributively.

DISPOSITOR, (dis-pŏz'-ĕ-tŭr) *n. s.* In astrology, The lord of that sign in which the planet is, and by which therefore it is overruled.

To DISPOSSESS, (dis-pŏz-zĕs') *v. a.* To put out of possession; to deprive; to disseize.

DISPOSSESSION, (dis-pŏz-zĕsh'-ŭn) *n. s.* Putting out of possession.

DISPOSURE, (dis-pō'-zhŭre) *n. s.* Disposal; government; power; management; state; posture.

DISPRAISE, (dis-prāze') *n. s.* Blame; censure; dishonour.

To DISPRAISE, (dis-prāze') *v. a.* To blame; to censure.

DISPRAISER, (dis-prā'-zĕr) *n. s.* A censurer; one who blames.

DISPRAISIBLE, (dis-prā'-zē-bl) *a.* Unworthy of commendation.

DISPRAISINGLY, (dis-prā'-zing-lē) *ad.* With blame; with censure.

To DISPREAD, (dis-sprĕd') *v. a.* To spread different ways. In this word, and a few others, *dis* means different ways; in different directions.

To DISPREAD, (dis-sprĕd') *v. n.* To extend or expand itself.

DISPROFIT, (dis-prŏf'-ĭt) *n. s.* Loss; damage; detriment.

DISPROOF, (dis-prōōf') *n. s.* Confutation.

DISPROPORTION, (dis-prō-pōr'-shŭn) *n. s.* Unsuitableness in form or quantity of one thing, or one part of the same thing, to another; want of symmetry; disparity.

To DISPROPORTION, (dis-prō-pōr'-shŭn) *v. a.* To mismatch; to join unfitly.

DISPROPORTIONABLE, (dis-prō-pōr'-shŭn-ā-bl) *a.* Unsuitable in form or quantity.

DISPROPORTIONABLENESS, (dis-prō-pōr'-shŭn-ā-bl-nĕs) *n. s.* Unsuitableness to something else.

DISPROPORTIONABLY, (dis-prō-pōr'-shŭn-ā-blē) *ad.* Unsuitably; not symmetrically.

DISPROPORTIONAL, (dis-prō-pōr'-shŭn-ăl) *a.* Without proportion.

DISPROPORTIONALITY, (dis-prō-pōr-shŭn-ăl'-ĕ-tē) *n. s.* The state of being without proportion.

DISPROPORTIONALLY, (dis-prō-pōr'-shŭn-ăl-lē) *ad.* Unsuitably with respect to quantity or value.

DISPROPORTIONATE, (dis-prō-pōr'-shŭn-āte) *a.* Unsymmetrical; unsuitable, either in bulk, form, or value.

DISPROPORTIONATELY, (dis-prō-pōr'-shŭn-āte-lē) *ad.* Unsuitably; unsymmetrically.

DISPROPORTIONATENESS, (dis-prō-pōr'-shŭn-āte-nĕs) *n. s.* Unsuitableness in bulk, form, or value.

To DISPROVE, (dis-prōōve') *v. a.* To confute an assertion; to convict a practice of errour.

DISPROVER, (dis-prōō'-vĕr) *n. s.* One that disproves or confutes; one that blames; a censurer.

DISPUNISHABLE, (dis-pŭn'-ish-ā-bl) *a.* Without penal restraint.

DISPUTABLE, (dis'-pū-tā-bl, or dis-pū'-tā-bl) *a.* Liable to contest; controvertible; lawful to be contested.

DISPUTANT, (dis'-pū-tănt) *n. s.* A controvertist; an arguer; a reasoner.

DISPUTANT, (dis'-pū-tănt) *a.* Disputing; engaged in controversy.

DISPUTATION, (dis-pū-tā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The skill of controversy; argumentation; controversy; argumental contest.

DISPUTATIOUS, (dis-pū-tā'-shŭs) *a.* Inclined to dispute; cavilling.

DISPUTATIVE, (dis-pū'-tā-tĭv) *a.* Disposed to debate; argumentative.

To DISPUTE, (dis-pūte') *v. n.* To contend by argument; to debate.

To DISPUTE, (dis-pūte') *v. a.* To contend for, whether by words or action; to question; to reason about; to discuss.

DISPUTE, (dis-pūte') *n. s.* Contest; controversy.

DISPUTER, (dis-pū'-tĕr) *n. s.* A controvertist; one given to argument and opposition.

DISQUALIFICATION, (dis-kwŏl-ĕ-fĕ-kā'-shŭn) *n. s.* That which disqualifies or makes unfit.

To DISQUALIFY, (dis-kwŏl'-ĕ-fī) *v. a.* To make unfit; to disable by some natural or legal impediment; to deprive of a right or claim by some positive restriction; to disable.

DISQUIET, (dis-kwī'-ĕt) *n. s.* Uneasiness; restlessness; want of tranquillity; vexation; anxiety.

DISQUIET, (dis-kwī'-ĕt) *a.* Unquiet; uneasy; restless.

To DISQUIET, (dis-kwī'-ĕt) *v. a.* To disturb; to make uneasy; to harass.

DISQUIETER, (dis-kwī'-ĕt-ĕr) *n. s.* A disturber; a harasser.

DISQUIETFUL, (dis-kwī'-ĕt-fŭl) *a.* Producing uneasiness or vexation.

DISQUIETLY, (dis-kwī'-ĕt-lē) *ad.* Without rest; anxiously; uneasily.

DISQUIETNESS, (dis-kwī'-ĕt-nĕs) *n. s.* Uneasiness; restlessness.

DISQUIETOUS, (dis-kwī'-ĕ-tŭs) *a.* Causing disquiet.

DISQUIETUDE, (dis-kwī'-ĕ-tūde) *n. s.* Uneasiness; anxiety; disturbance.

DISQUISITION, (dis-kwĕ-zish'-ŭn) *n. s.* Examination; disputative enquiry.

DISREGARD, (dis-rĕ-gārd') *n. s.* Slight notice; neglect; contempt.

To DISREGARD, (dis-rĕ-gārd') *v. a.* To slight; to neglect; to contemn.

DISREGARDER, (dis-rĕ-gārd'-ĕr) *n. s.* One who slights or contemns a thing.

DISREGARDFUL, (dis-rĕ-gārd'-fŭl) *a.* Negligent; contemptuous.

DISREGARDFULLY, (dis-rĕ-gārd'-fŭl-lē) *a.* Negligently; contemptuously.

DISRELISH, (dis-rel'-ish) *n. s.* Bad taste; nauseousness; dislike of the palate; squeamishness.

To DISRELISH, (dis-rel'-ish) *v. a.* To make nauseous; to infect with an unpleasant taste; to want a taste for; to dislike.

DISREPUTABLE, (dis-rep'-u-ta-bl) *a.* Not creditable.

DISREPUTATION, (dis-rep-u-ta'-shun) *n. s.* Disgrace; dishonour; loss of reputation; ignominy.

DISREPUTE, (dis-re-pute') *n. s.* Ill character; dishonour; want of reputation.

DISRESPECT, (dis-re-spekt') *n. s.* Incivility; want of reverence; an act approaching to rudeness.

To DISRESPECT, (dis-re-spekt') *v. a.* To shew disrespect to.

DISRESPECTFUL, (dis-re-spekt'-ful) *a.* Irreverent; uncivil.

DISRESPECTFULLY, (dis-re-spekt'-ful-le) *ad.* Irreverently; uncivilly.

To DISROBE, (dis-robe') *v. a.* To undress; to uncover; to strip.

DISROBER, (dis-ro'-ber) *n. s.* One who strips off a garment.

DISRUPTION, (dis-rup'-shun) *n. s.* The act of breaking asunder; breach; rent; dilaceration.

DISSATISFACTION, (dis-sat-is-fak'-shun) *n. s.* The state of being dissatisfied; discontent.

DISSATISFACTORINESS, (dis-sat-is-fak'-tur-e-nes) *n. s.* Inability to give content.

DISSATISFACTORY, (dis-sat-is-fak'-tur-e) *a.* Unable to give content.

To DISSATISFY, (dis-sat'-is-fi) *v. a.* To discontent; to displease; to fail to please.

To DISSECT, (dis-sekt') *v. a.* To cut in pieces; applied to anatomical enquiries; to divide and examine minutely.

DISSECTION, (dis-sek'-shun) *n. s.* The act of separating the parts of animal bodies; anatomy; nice examination.

DISSECTOR, (dis-sek'-tur) *n. s.* One who dissects; an anatomist.

To DISSEISE, (dis-seze') *v. a.* In law, To dispossess; to deprive.

DISSEISIN, (dis-se'-zin) *n. s.* An unlawful dispossessing a man of his land, tenement, or other immoveable or incorporal right.

DISSEIZOR, (dis-se'-zor) *n. s.* He that dispossesses another.

DISSEMBLANCE, (dis-sem'-blanse) *n. s.* Want of resemblance; dissimilitude.

To DISSEMBLE, (dis-sem'-bl) *v. a.* To hide under false appearance; to pretend that not to be which really is; to pretend that to be which is not.

To DISSEMBLE, (dis-sem'-bl) *v. n.* To play the hypocrite; to use false professions; to wheedle.

DISSEMBLER, (dis-sem'-bler) *n. s.* An hypocrite; a man who conceals his true disposition; one who pretends that not to be which really is; one who feigns what he does not feel or think.

DISSEMBLING, (dis-sem'-bling) *n. s.* Dissimulation; fallacious appearance.

DISSEMBLINGLY, (dis-sem'-bling-le) *ad.* With dissimulation; hypocritically.

To DISSEMINATE, (dis-sem'-e-nate) *v. a.* To scatter as seed; to sow; to spread every way.

DISSEMINATION, (dis-sem-e-na'-shun) *n. s.* Scattering like seed; sowing or spreading.

DISSEMINATOR, (dis-sem'-e-na-tur) *n. s.* He that scatters; a sower; a spreader.

DISSENSION, (dis-sen'-shun) *n. s.* Disagreement; strife; contention; quarrel.

DISSENSIOUS, (dis-sen'-shus) *a.* Disposed to discord; quarrelsome.

To DISSENT, (dis-sent') *v. n.* To disagree in opinion; to differ; to differ from the established church.

DISSENT, (dis-sent') *n. s.* Disagreement; difference of opinion.

DISSENTANEOUS, (dis-sen-ta'-ne-us) *a.* Disagreeable; contrary.

DISSENTER, (dis-sen'-ter) *n. s.* One that disagrees from an opinion; one who, for whatever reasons, refuses the communion of the English church.

DISSENTIOUS. See DISSENSIOUS.

To DISSERT, (dis-sert') *v. n.* To discourse; to dispute.

DISSERTATION, (dis-ser-ta'-shun) *n. s.* A discourse; a disquisition; a treatise.

DISSERTATOR, (dis-ser-ta'-tur) *n. s.* One who discourses or debates.

To DISSERVE, (dis-serv') *v. a.* To do injury to; to mischief; to hurt.

DISSERVICE, (dis-ser'-vis) *n. s.* Injury; mischief.

DISSERVICEABLE, (dis-ser'-vis-a-bl) *a.* Injurious; mischievous; hurtful.

DISSERVICEABLENESS, (dis-ser'-vis-a-bl-nes) *n. s.* Injury; harm; hurt.

To DISSEVER, (dis-sev'-er) *v. a.* To part in two; to break; to divide; to sunder.

DISSEVERANCE, (dis-sev'-er-anse) *n. s.* Separation.

DISSIDENCE, (dis'-se-dense) *n. s.* Discord; disagreement.

DISSIDENT, (dis-se-dent) *a.* Varying; not agreeing.

DISSILIENCE, (dis-sil'-yense) *n. s.* The act of starting asunder.

DISSILIENT, (dis-sil'-yent) *a.* Starting asunder.

DISSILITION, (dis-sil-ish'-un) *n. s.* Bursting in two; starting different ways.

DISSIMILAR, (dis-sim'-e-lar) *a.* Unlike; heterogeneous.

DISSIMILARITY, (dis-sim-e-lar'-e-te) *n. s.* Unlikeness; dissimilitude.

DISSIMILE, (dis-sim'-e-le) *n. s.* A dissimilitude; a comparison with, and illustration by contraries.

DISSIMILITUDE, (dis-sim-mil'-e-tude) *n. s.* Unlikeliness; want of resemblance; comparison by contraries.

DISSIMULATION, (dis-sim-u-la'-shun) *n. s.* The act of dissembling; hypocrisy.

DISSIPABLE, (dis'-sẹ-pą-bl) *a.* Easily scattered; liable to dispersion.

To DISSIPATE, (dis'-sẹ-pate) *v. a.* To scatter every way; to disperse; to squander a fortune.

DISSIPATION, (dis-sẹ-pą'-shun) *n. s.* The act of dispersion; the state of being dispersed; dissolute living.

DISSOCIABLE, (dis-sọ'-shẹ-ą-bl) *a.* Not to be brought to good fellowship.

To DISSOCIATE, (dis-sọ'-shẹ-ate) *v. a.* To separate; to disunite.

DISSOCIATION, (dis-sọ-shẹ-ą'-shun) *n. s.* Separation; division.

DISSOLVABLE, (diz-zọl'-vą-bl) *a.* Capable of dissolution; liable to be melted.

To DISSOLVE, (diz-zọlv') *v. a.* To destroy the form of anything by disuniting the parts with heat or moisture; to melt; to liquefy; to disunite in any manner; to loose; to break the ties; to separate persons united; to break up assemblies; to solve; to clear; to break an enchantment.

To DISSOLVE, (diz-zọlv') *v. n.* To melt; to be liquefied; to sink away; to fall to nothing; to melt away in pleasures.

DISSOLVENT, (diz-zọl'-vent) *a.* Having the power of dissolving or melting.

DISSOLVENT, (diz-zọl'-vent) *n. s.* That which has the power of disuniting the parts.

DISSOLVER, (diz-zọl'-vur) *n. s.* That which has the power of dissolving; one who solves or clears a difficulty.

DISSOLVIBLE, (diz-zọl'-vẹ-bl) *a.* Liable to perish by dissolution.

DISSOLUBLE, (dis-sọ'-lu-bl) *a.* Capable of separation by heat or moisture.

DISSOLUBILITY, (dis-sọl-lu-bil'-ẹ-te) *n. s.* Liableness to suffer a disunion of parts.

DISSOLUTE, (dis'-sọ-lute) *a.* Loose; wanton; unrestrained; dissolved in pleasures; luxurious; debauched.

DISSOLUTELY, (dis'-sọ-lute-le) *ad.* Loosely; in debauchery; without restraint.

DISSOLUTENESS, (dis'-sọ-lute-nẹs) *n. s.* Looseness; laxity of manners.

DISSOLUTION, (dis-sọ-lu'-shun) *n. s.* Liquefying by heat or moisture; the state of being liquefied; the state of melting away; liquefaction; destruction of anything by separation of parts; the substance formed by dissolving any body; death; destruction; breach or ruin of anything compacted or united; the act of breaking up an assembly.

DISSONANCE, (dis'-sọ-nąnse) } *n. s.* A
DISSONANCY, (dis'-sọ-nąn-sẹ) } mixture of harsh, unpleasing, unharmonious sounds; discord; disagreement.

DISSONANT, (dis'-sọ-nąnt) *a.* Harsh; unharmonious; incongruous; disagreeing.

To DISSUADE, (dis-swąde') *v. a.* To dehort; to divert by reason or importunity.

DISSUADER, (dis-swą'-dẹr) *n. s.* He that dissuades.

DISSUASION, (dis-swą'-zhun) *n. s.* Urgency of reason or importunity against anything; dehortation.

DISSUASIVE, (dis-swą'-siv) *a.* Dehortatory; tending to divert or deter from any purpose.

DISSUASIVE, (dis-swą'-siv) *n. s.* Dehortation; argument employed to turn from any purpose.

DISSYLLABICK, (dis-sil-lab'-ik) *a.* Consisting of two syllables.

DISSYLLABLE, (dis-sil'-lą-bl) *n. s.* A word of two syllables.

DISTAFF, (dis'-taf) *n. s.* plur. *distaves.* The staff from which the flax is drawn in spinning.

To DISTAIN, (dis-tane') *v. a.* To stain; to stain with an adventitious colour; to blot; to sully with infamy.

DISTANCE, (dis'-tanse) *n. s.* Space considered barely in length between any two beings; remoteness in place; space of time; remoteness in time either past or future; ideal disjunction; mental separation; respect; distant behaviour; retraction of kindness; reserve; alienation.

To DISTANCE, (dis'-tanse) *v. a.* To place remotely; to throw off from the view; to leave behind at a race.

DISTANT, (dis'-tant) *a.* Remote in place; remote in time; remote to a certain degree; reserved; shy; remote in nature; not allied; not obvious; not plain.

DISTASTE, (dis-taste') *n. s.* Aversion of the palate; disrelish; dislike; anger; alienation of affection.

To DISTASTE, (dis-taste') *v. a.* To fill the mouth with nauseousness or disrelish; to dislike; to loath; to offend; to disgust; to vex; to exasperate; to sour; to corrupt; to make distasteful.

DISTASTEFUL, (dis-taste'-fụl) *a.* Nauseous to the palate; disgusting; offensive; unpleasing.

DISTASTEFULNESS, (dis-taste'-fụl-nẹs) *n. s.* Dislike; disagreeableness.

DISTEMPER, (dis-tem'-pẹr) *n. s.* A disproportionate mixture of parts; a disease; a malady; want of due temperature; bad constitution of the mind. In painting, A term used when colours are worked up with something besides mere water or oil.

To DISTEMPER, (dis-tem'-pẹr) *v. a.* To disease; to disorder; to disturb; to ruffle; to deprive of temper or moderation; to make disaffected or malignant.

DISTEMPERANCE, (dis-tem'-pẹr-ąnse) *n. s.* Distemperature.

DISTEMPERATE, (dis-tem'-pẹr-ate) *a.* Immoderate; diseased; disordered.

DISTEMPERATURE, (dis-tem'-pẹr-ą-ture) *n. s.* Intemperateness; excess of heat or cold, or other qualities; violent tumultuousness; perturbation of the mind; confusion; commixture of contrarieties; indisposition; slight illness.

To DISTEND, (dis-tend') *v. a.* To stretch out in breadth.

DISTENSION, (dis-ten'-shun) *n. s.* The act of stretching; the state of things stretched.

DISTENT, (dis-tent') *n. s.* Breadth.

DISTENTION, (dis-ten'-shun) *n. s.* The act of stretching; breadth; separating one part from another.

DISTICH, (dis'-tik) *n. s.* A couplet; a couple of lines.

To DISTIL, (dis-til') *v. n.* To drop; to fall by drops; to flow gently and silently; to practise the act of distillation.

To DISTIL, (dis-til') *v. a.* To let fall in drops; to force by fire through the vessels of distillation; to draw by distillation; to dissolve or melt.

DISTILLABLE, (dis-til'-la-bl) *a.* Capable of being distilled.

DISTILLATION, (dis-til-la'-shun) *n. s.* Dropping, or falling in drops; pouring out in drops; that which falls in drops; the act of distilling by fire; the substance drawn by the still.

DISTILLATORY, (dis-til'-la-tur-e) *a.* Belonging to distillation.

DISTILLER, (dis-til'-ler) *n. s.* One who practises the art of distilling; one who makes and sells pernicious and inflammatory spirits.

DISTILLERY, (dis-til'-ler-e) *n. s.* The place where spirits are distilled.

DISTILMENT, (dis-til'-ment) *n. s.* That which is drawn by distillation.

DISTINCT, (dis-tingkt') *a.* Different; not the same in number or kind; different; separate; clear; unconfused; marked out; specified; spotted; variegated.

DISTINCTION, (dis-tingk'-shun) *n. s.* The act of discerning one thing from another; note of difference; honourable note of superiority; that by which one differs from another; difference regarded; preference or neglect in comparison; separation of complex notions; division into different parts; discrimination; discernment; judgement.

DISTINCTIVE, (dis-tingk'-tiv) *a.* Marking a distinction or difference; having the power to distinguish and discern.

DISTINCTIVELY, (dis-tingk'-tiv-le) *ad.* Particularly; not confusedly.

DISTINCTLY, (dis-tingkt'-le) *ad.* Not confusedly; plainly; clearly.

DISTINCTNESS, (dis-tingkt'-nes) *n. s.* Nice observation of the difference between different things; such separation of things as makes them easy to be separately observed.

To DISTINGUISH, (dis-ting'-gwish) *v. a.* To note the diversity of things; to separate by some mark of honour or preference; to divide by proper notes of diversity; to know one from another by any note of difference; to discern critically; to judge; to constitute difference; to specificate; to make known or eminent.

To DISTINGUISH, (dis-ting'-gwish) *v. n.* To make distinction.

DISTINGUISHABLE, (dis-ting'-gwish-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being distinguished; worthy of note; worthy of regard.

DISTINGUISHED, (dis-ting'-gwisht) *part. a.* Eminent; transcendent; extraordinary.

DISTINGUISHER, (dis-ting'-gwish-er) *n. s.* A judicious observer; one that accurately discerns one thing from another; he that separates one thing from another by marks of diversity.

DISTINGUISHINGLY, (dis-ting'-gwish-ing-le) *ad.* With distinction.

DISTINGUISHMENT, (dis-ting'-gwish-ment) *n. s.* Distinction; observation of difference.

To DISTORT, (dis-tort') *v. a.* To writhe; to twist; to deform by irregular motions; to put out of the true direction or posture; to wrest from the true meaning.

DISTORT, (dis-tort') *a.* Distorted.

DISTORTION, (dis-tor'-shun) *n. s.* Irregular motion by which the face or body is writhed, or the parts disordered; a wresting from the true meaning.

To DISTRACT, (dis-trakt') *v. a.* part. pass. *distracted;* anciently *distraught.* To pull different ways at once; to separate; to divide; to turn from a single direction towards various points; to fill the mind with contrary considerations; to perplex; to confound; to make mad.

DISTRACT, (dis-trakt') *part. a.* Mad.

DISTRACTEDLY, (dis-trak'-ted-le) *ad.* Madly; frantickly.

DISTRACTEDNESS, (dis-trak'-ted-nes) *n. s.* The state of being distracted; madness.

DISTRACTER, (dis-trak'-ter) *n. s.* That which draws aside or perplexes.

DISTRACTION, (dis-trak'-shun) *n. s.* Tendency to different parts; separation; confusion; the state in which the attention is called different ways; perturbation of mind; madness; disturbance; discord; difference of sentiments.

DISTRACTIVE, (dis-trak'-tiv) *a.* Causing perplexity.

To DISTRAIN, (dis-trane') *v. a.* To rend; to tear. In law, To seize a person's goods for the payment of rent or taxes.

To DISTRAIN, (dis-trane') *v. n.* To make seizure.

DISTRAINER, (dis-tra'-ner) *n. s.* He that seizes.

DISTRAINT, (dis-trant') *n. s.* Seizure.

DISTRAUGHT, (dis-trawt') *part. a.* Distracted.

DISTRESS, (dis-tres') *n. s.* Calamity; misery; misfortune; the act of making a legal seizure; a compulsion, by which a man is assured to appear in court, or to pay a debt; the thing seized by law.

To DISTRESS, (dis-tres') *v. a.* To prosecute by law to a seizure; to harass; to make miserable.

DISTRESSEDNESS, (dis-tres'-sed-nes) *n. s.* The state of being distressed.

DISTRESSFUL, (dis-tres'-ful) *a.* Miserable; full of trouble; attended with poverty.

DISTRESSFULLY, (dis-tres'-ful-le) *ad.* In a miserable manner.

DISTRESSING, (dis-tres'-sing) *a.* Harassing; afflicting.

To DISTRIBUTE, (dis-trib'-ute) *v. a.* To divide amongst more than two; to deal out.

DISTRIBUTER, (dis-trib'-u-ter) *n. s.* One who deals out anything.

DISTRIBUTION, (dis-tre-bu'-shun) *n. s.* The act of giving or dealing out to others; dispensation.

DISTRIBUTIVE, (dis-trib'-u-tiv) *a.* Assigning to others their portions; allotting to each his claim.

DISTRIBUTIVELY, (dis-trib'-u-tiv-le) *ad.* By distribution; singly; particularly.

DISTRICT, (dis' trikt) *n. s.* The circuit or territory within which a man may be compelled to appearance; circuit of authority; province; region; country; territory.

DISTRICTION, (dis-trik'-shun) *n. s.* Sudden display.

DISTRINGAS, (dis-tring'-gas) *n. s.* The name of a writ, directed to the sheriff or other officer, commanding him to distrain.

To DISTRUST, (dis-trust') *v. a.* To regard with diffidence; not to trust.

DISTRUST, (dis-trust') *n. s.* Discredit; loss of credit; suspicion; want of faith; want of confidence in another.

DISTRUSTFUL, (dis-trust'-ful) *a.* Apt to distrust; suspicious; diffident; modest; timorous.

DISTRUSTFULLY, (dis-trust'-ful-le) *ad.* In a distrustful manner.

DISTRUSTFULNESS, (dis-trust'-ful-nes) *n. s.* Want of confidence.

To DISTUNE, (dis-tune') *v. a.* To disorder; to untune.

To DISTURB, (dis-turb') *v. a.* To perplex; to disquiet; to deprive of tranquillity; to confound; to interrupt; to hinder; to turn off from any direction.

DISTURBANCE, (dis-tur'-banse) *n. s.* Perplexity; interruption of a settled state; confusion; disorder of thoughts; tumult; violation of peace.

DISTURBER, (dis-tur'-ber) *n. s.* A violater of peace; he that causes tumults and publick disorders; he that injures tranquillity; he that causes perturbation of mind.

DISVALUATION, (diz-val-u-a'-shun) *n. s.* Disgrace; diminution of reputation.

To DISVALUE, (diz-val'-u) *v. a.* To undervalue.

DISVALUE, (diz-val'-u) *n. s.* Disregard; disgrace.

DISUNION, (dis-u'-ne-un) *n. s.* Separation; disjunction; breach of concord.

To DISUNITE, (dis-u-nite') *v. a.* To separate; to divide; to part friends or allies.

To DISUNITE, (dis-u-nite') *v. n.* To fall asunder; to become separate.

DISUNITER, (dis-u-ni'-ter) *n. s.* The person or cause that breaks concord.

DISUNITY, (dis-u'-ne-te) *n. s.* A state of actual separation.

To DISVOUCH, (diz-vouutsh) *v. a.* To destroy the credit of; to contradict.

DISUSAGE, (dis-u'-zaje') *n. s.* The gradual cessation of use or custom.

DISUSE, (dis-use') *n. s.* Cessation of use; disuetude; cessation of custom.

To DISUSE, (dis-uze) *v. a.* To cease to make use of; to disaccustom.

DITCH, (ditsh) *n. s.* A trench cut in the ground usually between fields; any long narrow receptacle of water; the foss or moat with which a fortress is surrounded.

To DITCH, (ditsh') *v. n.* To make a ditch;

DITCHER, (ditsh'-er) *n. s.* One who digs ditches.

DITHYRAMB, (dith'-e-ramb) *n. s.* A song in honour of Bacchus.

DITHYRAMBICK, (dith-e-ram'-bik) *n. s.* A song in honour of Bacchus; any poem written with wildness and enthusiasm.

DITHYRAMBICK, (dith-e-ram'-bik) *a.* Wild; enthusiastick.

DITTO, (dit'-to) *ad.* A word, in the accounts of tradesmen, signifying *the same.*

DITTY, (dit'-te) *n. s.* A poem to be sung; a song.

DIVAN, (de-van') *n. s.* The council or court of justice in Turkey or Persia.

To DIVARICATE, (di-var'-e-kate) *v. n.* To be parted into two; to stride.

To DIVARICATE, (di-var'-e-kate) *v. a.* To divide into two.

DIVARICATION, (di-var-e-ka'-shun) *n. s.* Partition into two; division of opinions; extension.

To DIVE, (dive) *v. n.* To sink voluntarily under water; to go under water in search of anything; to go deep into any question, doctrine, or science; to immerge into any business or condition.

To DIVELLICATE, (di-vel'-le-kate) *v. a.* To pull; to tear.

DIVER, (di'-ver) *n. s.* One that sinks voluntarily under water; one that goes under water in search of treasure; he that enters deep into anything.

To DIVERGE, (di-verje') *v. n.* To tend various ways from one point.

DIVERGENCE, (di-ver'-jense) *n. s.* Tendency to various parts from one point.

DIVERGENT, (di-ver'-jent) *a.* Tending to various parts from one point.

DIVERS, (di'-verz) *a.* Several; sundry.

DIVERSE, (di-verse') *a.* Different from another; different from itself; various; multiform; in different directions.

DIVERSIFICATION, (de-ver-se-fe-ka'-shun) *n. s.* The act of changing forms or qualities; variation; variegation; variety of forms; change; alteration.

To DIVERSIFY, (de-ver'-se-fi) *v. a.* To make different from another; to make different from itself; to vary; to variegate.

DIVERSION, (de-ver'-shun) *n. s.* The act of turning anything off from its course; the cause by which anything is turned from its course; sport; something that unbends the mind by turning it off from care. In war, The act of drawing the enemy off from some design by threatening or attacking a distant part.

DIVERSITY, (de-ver'-se-te) *n. s.* Differ-

ence; dissimilitude; unlikeness; variety; distinct being; not identity; variegation.

DIVERSELY, (dī'-vėrs-lė) *ad.* In different ways; differently; variously; in different directions; to different points.

To DIVERT, (dī-vėrt') *v. a.* To turn off from any direction or course; to draw to from a different part; to withdraw the mind; to please; to exhilarate.

DIVERTER, (dī-vėr'-tėr) *n. s.* Anything that diverts.

DIVERTISE, (dī-vėr'-tīz) *v. a.* To please; to exhilarate.

DIVERTISEMENT, (dī-vėr'-tīz-mėnt) *n. s.* Diversion; delight; pleasure; a musical composition.

DIVERTIVE, (dī-vėr'-tīv) *a.* Recreative; amusive; exhilarating.

To DIVEST, (dī-vėst') *v. a.* To strip; to make naked.

DIVESTURE, (dī-vės'-tūre) *n. s.* The act of putting off.

DIVIDABLE, (dė-vī'-dą-bl) *a.* Capable of being separated.

To DIVIDE, (dė-vīde') *v. a.* To part one whole into different pieces; to separate; to keep apart, by standing as a partition between; to disunite; to deal out; to give in shares.

To DIVIDE, (dė-vīde') *v. n.* To part; to sunder; to be of different opinions.

DIVIDEDLY, (dė-vī'-dėd-lė) *ad.* Separately.

DIVIDEND, (dĭv'-ė-dend) *n. s.* A share; the part allotted in division. In arithmetick, The number given to be divided.

DIVIDER, (dė-vī'-dėr) *n. s.* That which parts anything into pieces; a distributer; he who deals out to each his share; a disuniter; a particular kind of compasses.

DIVIDUAL, (dė-vĭd'-ū-ąl) *a.* Divided.

DIVINATION, (dĭv-ė-nā'-shūn) *n. s.* A prediction or foretelling of future things; conjectural presage or prediction.

DIVINATOR, (dĭv'-ė-nā-tūr) *n. s.* One who professes divination.

DIVINATORY, (dė-vī'-nā-tūr-ė) *a.* Professing divination.

DIVINE, (dė-vīne') *a.* Partaking of the nature of God; proceeding from God; excellent in a supreme degree.

DIVINE, (dė-vīne') *n. s.* A minister of the gospel; a priest; a clergyman; a man skilled in divinity; a theologian.

To DIVINE, (dė-vīne') *v. a.* To foretel.

To DIVINE, (dė-vīne') *v. n.* To utter prognostication; to feel presages; to conjecture; to guess.

DIVINELY, (dė-vīne'-lė) *ad.* By the agency or influence of God; excellently in the supreme degree; in a manner noting a deity.

DIVINENESS, (dė-vīne'-nes) *n. s.* Divinity; participation of the divine nature; excellence in the supreme degree.

DIVINER, (dė-vī'-nėr) *n. s.* One that professes divination; conjecturer; guesser.

DIVINITY, (dė-vĭn'-ė-tė) *n. s.* Participation of the nature and excellence of God; deity; godhead; a celestial being; the science of divine things; theology.

DIVISIBLE, (dė-vĭz'-ė-bl) *a.* Capable of being divided into parts.

DIVISIBILITY, (dė-vĭz-ė-bĭl'-ė-tė) *n. s.* The quality of admitting division or separation of parts.

DIVISIBLENESS, (dė-vĭz'-ė-bl-nes) *n. s.* Divisibility.

DIVISION, (dė-vĭzh'-ūn) *n. s.* The act of dividing anything into parts; the state of being divided; that by which anything is kept apart; partition; the part which is separated by dividing; disunion; discord; difference. In arithmetick, The separation or parting of any number or quantity given, into any parts assigned.

DIVISIVE, (dė-vī'-sĭv) *a.* Forming division or distribution; creating division or discord.

DIVISOR, (dė-vī'-zūr) *n. s.* The number given, by which the dividend is divided.

DIVORCE, (dė-vōrse') *n. s.* The legal separation of husband and wife; separation; disunion; the sentence by which a marriage is dissolved; the cause of any penal separation.

To DIVORCE, (dė-vōrse') *v. a.* To separate a husband or wife from the other; to force asunder; to separate by violence; to put away.

DIVORCEMENT, (dė-vōrse'-mėnt) *n. s.* Divorce.

DIVORCER, (dė-vōr'-sėr) *n. s.* The person or cause which produces divorce or separation.

DIVORCIVE, (dė-vōr'-sĭv) *a.* Having power to divorce.

DIURETICK, (dī-ū-rėt'-ĭk) *a.* Having the power to provoke urine.

DIURETICKS, (dī-ū-rėt'-ĭks) *n. s. pl.* Drugs that promote the discharge of urine.

DIURNAL, (dī-ūr'-nąl) *a.* Relating to, or constituting the day; daily; quotidian.

DIURNAL, (dī-ūr'-nąl) *n. s.* A journal; a day-book.

DIURNALIST, (dī-ūr'-nąl-ĭst) *n. s.* A journalist.

DIURNALLY, (dī-ūr'-nąl-lė) *ad.* Daily.

DIUTURNAL, (dī-ū-tūr'-nąl) *a.* Lasting; of long continuance.

DIUTURNITY, (dī-ū-tūr'-nė-tė) *n. s.* Length of duration.

To DIVULGATE, (dī-vūl'-gāte) *v. a.* To publish that which is secret.

DIVULGATE, (dī-vūl'-gāte) *a.* Published; made known.

DIVULGATION, (dī-vūl-gā'-shūn) *n. s.* A publishing abroad.

To DIVULGE, (dī-vūlje') *v. a.* To publish; to reveal to the world; to proclaim; to declare by a publick act.

DIVULGER, (dī-vūl'-jėr) *n. s.* A publisher.

DIVULSION, (dī-vūl'-shūn) *n. s.* Plucking away; laceration.

DIVULSIVE, (dī-vūl'-sĭv) *a.* Having power to tear away.

To DIZEN, (dĭ'-zn) *v. a.* To dress; to deck; to rig out.

To DIZZ, (dĭz) *v. a.* To astonish; to confound; to puzzle; to make giddy or dizzy.

DIZZINESS, (dĭz'-zē-nĕs) *n. s.* Giddiness; whirl in the head.

DIZZY, (dĭz'-zē) *a.* Giddy; vertiginous; causing giddiness; giddy; thoughtless; rotatory; whirling.

To DO, (dōō) *v. a.* Thou *dost*, he *doth* or *does*; preter. *did*; part. pass. *done*. To practise or act anything good or bad; to perform; to achieve; to execute; to transact; to produce any effect; to finish. The phrase, *what to do with*, signifies how to bestow, what use to make of, what course to take, how to employ, which way to get rid of.

To DO, (dōō) *v. n.* To act or behave in any manner well or ill; to make an end; to conclude; to fare; to be, with regard to sickness or health; to succeed; to fulfil a purpose; to deal with. *To do* is used for any verb to save the repetition of the word; as, I shall come, but if I *do* not, go away; that is, if I *come* not. *Do* is a word of vehement command, or earnest request; as, help me, *do*; make haste, *do*. *To do* is put before verbs sometimes expletively; as, I *do* love, or, I love; I *did* love, or, I loved. Sometimes emphatically; as, I *do* hate him, but will not wrong him. Sometimes emphatically, by way of strong negation; as, I *do* not know the man. Sometimes, for the purpose of interrogation; as, *do* you not remember me?

To DOAT, *v. n.* See *To* DOTE.

DOCIBLE, (dŏs'-ē-bl) *a.* Tractable; docile; easy to be taught.

DOCIBILITY, (dŏs-sē-bĭl'-ē-tē) *n. s.* Readiness to learn.

DOCIBLENESS, (dŏs'-ē-bl-nĕs) *n. s.* Teachableness.

DOCILE, (dŏs'-sĭl) *a.* Teachable; easily instructed.

DOCILITY, (dŏ-sĭl'-lē-tē) *n. s.* Aptness to be taught; readiness to learn.

DOCK, (dŏk) *n. s.* A plant; a weed; a place where water is let in or out at pleasure, where ships are built or laid up.

DOCK-YARD, (dŏk'-yard) *n. s.* A place or yard where ships are built, and naval stores reposited.

To DOCK, (dŏk) *v. a.* To cut off a tail; to cut anything short; to cut off a reckoning; to cut off an entail; to lay the ship in a dock.

DOCKET, (dŏk'-ĕt) *n. s.* A label or direction. In law. A small piece of paper or parchment, containing the head of a large writing: also a subscription at the foot of letters patent by the clerk of the dockets. *To strike a docket*, is said of a creditor who gives a bond to the Lord Chancellor, proving his debtor to be a bankrupt; whereupon a commission of bankruptcy is taken out against him.

To DOCKET, (dŏk'-ĕt) *v. a.* To mark the contents or titles of papers on the back of them.

DOCTOR, (dŏk'-tŭr) *n. s.* One that has taken the highest degree in the faculties of divinity, law, physick, or musick; a man skilled in any profession; a physician; any able or learned man.

To DOCTOR, (dŏk'-tŭr) *v. a.* To cure.

DOCTORAL, (dŏk'-tō-răl) *a.* Relating to the degree of a doctor.

DOCTORALLY, (dŏk'-tō-răl-lē) *ad.* In manner of a doctor.

DOCTORATE, (dŏk'-tō-rāte) *n. s.* The degree of a doctor.

DOCTORESS, (dŏk'-tō-rĕs) *n. s.* She who professes the skill of doctor.

DOCTORS-COMMONS, (dŏk'-tŭrz-kŏm'-mŭns) *n. s.* The college of civilians, residing in the city of London.

DOCTORSHIP, (dŏk'-tŭr-shĭp) *n. s.* The rank of a doctor.

DOCTRINAL, (dŏk'-trē-năl) *a.* Containing doctrine, or something formally taught; pertaining to the act or means of teaching.

DOCTRINAL, (dŏk'-trē-năl) *n. s.* Something that is part of doctrine.

DOCTRINALLY, (dŏk'-trē-năl-ē) *ad.* In the form of doctrine; positively.

DOCTRINE, (dŏk'-trĭn) *n. s.* The principles or positions of any sect or master; the act of teaching.

DOCUMENT, (dŏk'-ū-mĕnt) *n. s.* Precept; instruction; direction; a written evidence; a record.

To DOCUMENT, (dŏk'-ū-mĕnt) *v. a.* To teach; to direct.

DOCUMENTAL, (dŏk-ū mĕn'-tăl) *a.* Belonging to instruction.

DOCUMENTARY, (dŏk-ū-mĕn'-tă-rē) *a.* Pertaining to written evidence in law.

DODDER, (dŏd'-dĕr) *n. s.* A plant.

DODDERED, (dŏd'-dĕrd) *a.* Overgrown with dodder.

DODECAGON, (dō-dĕk'-ă-gŏn) *n. s.* In geometry, A figure of twelve equal sides.

DODECAHEDRON, (dō-dē-kă-hĕd'-rŏn) *n. s.* In geometry, One of the regular bodies, comprehended under twelve equal sides, each whereof is a pentagon.

To DODGE, (dŏdje) *v. n.* To use craft; to deal with tergiversation; to shift place as another approaches; to play fast and loose.

DODGER, (dŏd'-jĕr) *n. s.* One who is guilty of mean tricks.

DOE, (dō) *n. s.* A she-deer; the female of a buck.

DOER, (dōō'-ĕr) *n. s.* One that does a thing; actor; agent; performer.

DOES, (dŭz) The third person from *do*, for *doth*.

To DOFF, (dŏf) *v. a.* To put off dress; to strip; to put away; to get rid of.

DOG, (dŏg) *n. s.* A well-known domestick animal; a constellation called Sirius, or Canicula; a reproachful name for a man. *To give or send to the dogs*, To throw away. *To go to the dogs*, To be ruined, destroyed, or

devoured. The male of several species, as the *dog* fox. *A pair of dogs*, Machines of iron for burning wood upon. An iron rod, used by sawyers to fasten a log of timber to the roller at the saw-pit.

To DOG, (dŏg) *v. a.* To hunt as a dog.

DOG-TEETH, (dŏg'-teeth) *n. s.* The teeth in the human head next to the grinders; the eye-teeth.

DOG-TRICK, (dŏg'-trĭk) *n. s.* An ill turn; surly treatment.

DOGBRIAR, (dŏg'-brĭ-ẽr) *n. s.* The briar that bears the hip.

DOGCHEAP, (dŏg'-tsheep) *a.* Cheap as dog's meat.

DOGDAYS, (dŏg'-daze) *n. s.* The days in which the dog-star rises and sets with the sun.

DOGDRAW, (dŏg'-draw) *n. s.* A manifest deprehension of an offender against venison in the forest, when he is found drawing after a deer by the scent of a hound.

DOGE, (dōje) *n. s.* The title of the chief magistrate of Venice and Genoa.

DOGGED, (dŏg'-gĕd) *a.* Sullen; sour; morose.

DOGGEDLY, (dŏg'-gĕd-lē) *ad.* Sullenly; gloomily; sourly; with an obstinate resolution.

DOGGEDNESS, (dŏg'-gĕd-nĕs) *n. s.* Gloomy determination of mind; sullenness.

DOGGER, (dŏg'-gẽr) *n. s.* A small ship with one mast.

DOGGEREL, (dŏg'-grĕl) *a.* Loosed from the measures or rules of regular poetry; vile; despicable.

DOGGEREL, (dŏg'-grĕl) *n. s.* Mean, despicable, worthless verses.

DOGKENNEL, (dŏg'-kĕn-nĕl) *n. s.* A little hut or house for dogs.

DOGMA, (dŏg'-mȧ) *n. s.* Established principle; doctrinal notion; that determination which has a relation to some casuistical point of doctrine, or some doctrinal part of the Christian faith.

DOGMATICAL, (dŏg-mȧt'-ē-kȧl) } *a.* Au-
DOGMATICK, (dŏg-mȧt'-ĭk) } thoritative; magisterial; positive.

DOGMATICALLY, (dŏg-mȧt'-ē-kȧl-ē) *ad.* Magisterially; positively.

DOGMATICALNESS, (dŏg-mȧt'-ē-kȧl-nĕs) *n. s.* The quality of being dogmatical.

DOGMATISM, (dŏg'-mȧ-tĭzm) *n. s.* Positiveness in opinion.

DOGMATIST, (dŏg'-mȧ-tĭst) *n. s.* A magisterial teacher; a positive asserter.

To DOGMATISE, (dŏg'-mȧ-tize) *v. n.* To assert positively.

DOGMATIZER, (dŏg'-mȧ-tī-zẽr) *n. s.* An asserter; a magisterial teacher.

DOGROSE, (dŏg'-rōze) *n. s.* The flower of the hip.

DOGSEARS, (dŏgz'-ẽerz) *n. s.* An expression for the creases made on the leaves of books by their being folded down at the corners.

DOGSTAR, (dŏg'-stär) *n. s.* The star which gives the name to the dog-days.

DOGTROT, (dŏg'-trŏt) *n. s.* A gentle trot.

DOILY, (dŏe'-lē) *n. s.* A species of woollen stuff, so called from the name of the first maker; the name of a small napkin placed on our tables after dinner with the wine.

DOINGS, (dōō'-ĭngz) *n. s.* Things done; events; transactions; feats; actions; behaviour; conduct.

DOIT, (dŏit) *n. s.* A small piece of money.

DOLCEMENTE, (dŭl-tshȧ-mĕn'-tȧ) *ad.* In a soft agreeable manner; a phrase applied to passages in musick.

DOLE, (dōle) *n. s.* The act of distribution or dealing; anything dealt out; provisions or money distributed in charity; grief; sorrow; misery; bound or division of land.

To DOLE, (dōle) *v. a.* To deal; to distribute.

DOLEFUL, (dōle'-fŭl) *a.* Sorrowful; dismal; melancholy; afflicted; impressing sorrow.

DOLEFULLY, (dōle'-fŭl-lē) *a.* In a doleful manner; sorrowfully.

DOLEFULNESS, (dōle'-fŭl-nĕs) *n. s.* Sorrow; melancholy; querulousness; dismalness.

DOLESOME, (dōle'-sŭm) *a.* Melancholy; gloomy.

DOLESOMELY, (dōle'-sŭm-lē) *ad.* In a dolesome manner.

DOLESOMENESS, (dōle'-sŭm-nĕs) *n. s.* Gloom; melancholy.

DOLL, (dŏl) *n. s.* A child's puppet or baby

DOLLAR, (dŏl'-lẽr) *n. s.* A Dutch and German coin of different value, from about 2*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*

DOLORIFEROUS, (dŏl-ō-rĭf'-ẽr-ŭs) *a.* Producing pain.

DOLORIFICAL, (dŏl-ō-rĭf'-ē-kȧl) } *a.* Caus-
DOLORIFICK, (dŏl-ō-rĭf'-ĭk) } ing sorrow, grief, or pain.

DOLOROSO, (dŏl-ō-rō'-zō) *a.* In musick, A term expressing a soft pathetick style of performance.

DOLOROUS, (dŏl'-ō-rŭs) *a.* Sorrowful; doleful; dismal; painful.

DOLOROUSLY, (dŏl'-ō-rŭs-lē) *a.* Sorrowfully; mournfully.

DOLOUR, (dō'-lŭr) *n. s.* Grief; sorrow; lamentation; complaint; pain; pang.

DOLPHIN, (dŏl'-fĭn) *n. s.* The name of a fish.

DOLT, (dōlt) *n. s.* A heavy stupid fellow; a blockhead.

DOLTISH, (dōlt'-ĭsh) *a.* Stupid; mean; dull.

DOLTISHNESS, (dōlt'-ĭsh-nĕs) *n. s.* Folly; stupidity.

DOMABLE, (dōm'-ȧ-bl) *a.* Tamable.

DOMAIN, (dō-mȧne') *n. s.* Dominion; empire; possession; estate; the land about a mansion-house occupied by the lord.

DOMAL, (dō'-mȧl) *a.* Relating to the astrological use of house.

DOME, (dōme) *n. s.* A building; a house; a fabrick; a hemispherical arch; a cupola.

DOMESMAN, (dōomz'-mȧn) *n. s.* An umpire; a judge.

DOMESTICAL, (dō-mĕs'-tē-kȧl) } *a.* Be-
DOMESTICK, (dō-mĕs'-tĭk) } longing

to the house; private; done at home; inhabiting the house; not wild; not foreign; intestine.

DOMESTICALLY, (dō-mes'-tē-kăl-lē) *a.* Relatively to domestick affairs.

DOMESTICANT, (dō-mes'-tē-kant) *a.* Forming part of the same family.

To DOMESTICATE, (dō-mes'-tē-kate) *v. a.* To make domestick; to familiarize; to render, as it were, of the same family.

DOMESTICK, (dō-mes'-tik) *n. s.* One kept in the same house; a servant.

DOMICILE, (dŏm'-ē-sil) *n. s.* A house; a residence.

DOMICILIARY, (dŏm-ē-sil'-ē-ă-rē) *a.* Intruding into private houses.

To DOMICILIATE, (dŏm-ē-sil'-ē-ate) *v. a.* To render domestick.

To DOMIFY, (dŏm'-ē-fi) *v. a.* To tame.

DOMINANT, (dŏm'-ē-nant) *a.* Predominant; presiding.

To DOMINATE, (dŏm'-ē-nate) *v. n.* To predominate; to rule.

To DOMINATE, (dŏm'-ē-nate) *v. a.* To govern.

DOMINATION, (dŏm-ē-nā'-shun) *n. s.* Power; dominion; tyranny; insolent authority; one highly exalted in power, used of angelick beings.

DOMINATIVE, (dŏm'-ē-nā-tiv) *a.* Imperious; insolent; presiding; governing.

DOMINATOR, (dŏm'-ē-nā-tŏr) *n. s.* The presiding or predominant power or influence; the absolute governor or ruler.

To DOMINEER, (dŏm-ē-neer') *v. n.* To rule with insolence; to swell; to bluster.

DOMINICAL, (dō-min'-ē-kăl) *a.* Noting the Lord's day, or Sunday.

DOMINICAN, (dō-min'-ē-kan) *n. s.* One of the order of St. Dominick.

DOMINO, (dŏm-ē'-nō) *n. s.* A kind of hood worn by canons of cathedral churches in Italy; a masquerade garment; a game played with twenty-four oblong pieces of ivory, divided by a line across the face, and indented with spots, from one to double six.

DOMINION, (dō-min'-yun) *n. s.* Sovereign authority; power; right of possession or use; territory; region; district; predominance; ascendant; an order of angels.

DON, (dŏn) *n. s.* A title of honour in Spain.

To DON, (dŏn) *v. a.* To put on; to invest with.

DONARY, (dō'-nă-rē) *n. s.* A thing given to sacred uses.

DONATION, (dō-nā'-shun) *n. s.* The act of giving anything; the grant by which anything is given.

DONATISM, (dŏn'-ă-tizm) *n. s.* The heresy of Donatists.

DONATIST, (dŏn'-ă-tist) *n. s.* One of the followers of Donatus.

DONATIVE, (dŏn'-ă-tiv) *n. s.* A gift; a largess; a present; a benefice given by the patron to a clerk, without presentation to the bishop, or institution or induction by his order.

DONE, (dun) *part. pass.* of the verb *To* Do.

DONE, *a kind of interjection.* The word by which a wager is concluded.

DONJON, (dun'-jun) *n. s.* A strong tower in the middle of a castle or fort; a tower, or place in which prisoners were kept.

DONOR, (dō'-nor) *n. s.* A giver; a bestower.

DOODLE, (doo'-dl) *n. s.* A trifler; an idler.

To DOOM, (doom) *v. a.* To judge; to condemn to any punishment; to pronounce condemnation upon any; to command judicially or authoritatively; to destine; to command by uncontrollable authority.

DOOM, (doom) *n. s.* Judicial sentence; judgment; the great and final judgment; condemnation; determination declared; the state to which one is destined; ruin; destruction.

DOOMSDAY, (doomz'-dā) *n. s.* The day of final and universal judgment; the day of sentence or condemnation.

DOOMSDAY-BOOK, (doomz'-dā-book) *n. s.* A book made by order of William the Conqueror, in which the estates of the kingdom were registered.

DOOMSMAN. See DOMESMAN.

DOOMFUL, (doom'-fŭl) *a.* Full of destruction.

DOOR, (dore) *n. s.* The gate of a house; entrance; portal; passage; avenue.

DOORCASE, (dore'-kase) *n. s.* The frame in which the door is inclosed.

DOORKEEPER, (dore'-keep'-er) *n. s.* Porter.

DOORPOST, (dore'-post) *n. s.* The post of a door.

DOQUET. See DOCKET.

DOREE', (dō-re') *n. s.* A fish, called by us *John Dory*; *John* is perhaps a corruption of the Fr. *jaune*, yellow.

DORIAN, (dō'-rē-ăn) *a.* Dorick.

DORICISM, (dŏr'-ē-sizm) *n. s.* A phrase of the Dorick dialect.

DORICK, (dŏr'-ik) *a.* The most ancient of the orders of Grecian architecture; a dialect of the Greek; a species of the ancient musick.

DORMANCY, (dŏr'-măn-sē) *n. s.* Quiescence.

DORMANT, (dŏr'-mant) *a.* Sleeping; in a sleeping posture; not publick; concealed; not divulged.

DORMANT, (dŏr'-mant) } *n. s.* A large
DORMAR, (dŏr'-mer) } beam; a piece of timber, sometimes called a sleeper; a window made in the roof of a house.

DORMITIVE, (dŏr'-mē-tiv) *n. s.* A sopporific medicine; an opiate.

DORMITORY, (dŏr'-mē-tŭr-ē) *n. s.* A place to sleep in.

DORMOUSE, (dŏr'-mouse) *n. s.* A small animal which passes a large part of the winter in a state of torpor.

DORSAL, (dŏr'-săl) *a.* Relating to the back.

DORSEL, (dŏr'-sil) } *n. s.* A pannier; a
DORSER, (dŏr'-ser) } basket or bag, one of which hangs on either side of a beast of burthen.

DORSIFEROUS, (dŏr-sif'-fē-rus) } *a.* Having
DORSIPAROUS, (dŏr-sip'-pă-rus) } ing the

property of bearing or bringing forth on the back; it is used of plants.

DOSE, (dōse) *n. s.* So much of any medicine as is taken at one time; quantity.

To DOSE, (dōse) *v. a.* To proportion a medicine properly; to give physick or anything nauseous.

DOSSIL, (dŏs'-sĭl) *n. s.* A pledget; a nodule or lump of lint, to be laid on a sore.

DOST, (dŭst) The second person of *Do*.

DOT, (dŏt) *n. s.* A small point or spot made to mark any place in a writing; usually a period.

To DOT, (dŏt) *v. a.* To mark with specks.

To DOT, (dŏt) *v. n.* To make dots.

DOTAGE, (dō'-tăje) *n. s.* Loss of understanding; imbecility of mind; excessive fondness.

DOTAL, (dō'-tăl) *a.* Relating to the portion of a woman.

DOTARD, (dō'-tărd) *n. s.* A man whose age has impaired his intellects.

DOTATION, (dō-tā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of giving a dowry or portion; endowment.

To DOTE, (dōte) *v. n.* To have the intellect impaired by age or passion; to be delirious; to be in love to extremity; *To dote upon*, To regard with excessive fondness.

DOTER, (dō'-tĕr) *n. s.* One whose understanding is impaired by years; a man fondly and weakly in love.

DOTINGLY, (dō'-tĭng-lē) *ad.* Fondly.

DOTTARD, (dŏt'-tărd) *n. s.* A tree kept low by cutting; a decayed tree.

DOTTEREL, (dŏt'-tĕr ĕl) *n. s.* The name of a bird.

DOUBLE, (dŭb'-bl) *a.* Two of a sort; one corresponding to the other; in pairs; twice as much; having one added to another, twofold; of two kinds; two in number; having twice the effect or influence; having the power of two; deceitful; acting two parts, one openly, the other in secret.

DOUBLE, (dŭb'-bl) *ad.* Twice over. It is much used in composition, generally for *doubly*, two ways.

DOUBLE-DEALER, (dŭb-bl-dē'-lĕr) *n. s.* A deceitful, subtle, insidious fellow.

DOUBLE-DEALING, (dŭb-bl-dē'-lĭng) *n. s.* Artifice; dissimulation.

DOUBLE-EDGED, (dŭb-bl-ĕdjd') *a.* Having two edges.

DOUBLE-ENTENDRE, (dōō'-bl-ŏng-tŏng'-dr) *n. s.* A double signification of a sentence or expression.

DOUBLE-FACED, (dŭb'-bl-fāsed) *a.* With two faces; hypocritical.

DOUBLE-TONGUED, (dŭb-bl-tŭngd') *a.* Deceitful.

To DOUBLE, (dŭb'-bl) *v. a.* To enlarge any quantity by addition of the same quantity; to contain twice the quantity; to repeat; to add; to add one to another in the same order or parallel; to fold; to pass round a headland.

To DOUBLE, (dŭb'-bl) *v. n.* To increase to twice the quantity; to turn back, or wind in running; to play tricks; to use sleights.

DOUBLE, (dŭb'-bl) *n. s.* Twice the quantity or number; a trick; a shift; counterpart, as his or her *double*.

DOUBLENESS, (dŭb'-bl-nĕs) *n. s.* The state of being double; duplicity.

DOUBLER, (dŭb'-lĕr) *n. s.* He that doubles anything.

DOUBLET, (dŭb'-lĕt) *n. s.* The inner garment of a man; the waistcoat; two; a pair.

DOUBLING, (dŭb-lĭng) *n. s.* An artifice; a shift.

DOUBLON, (dŭb-lōōn') *n. s.* A Spanish coin containing the value of two pistoles.

DOUBLY, (dŭb'-lē) *ad.* In twice the quantity; to twice the degree; deceitfully.

To DOUBT, (dŏŭt) *v. n.* To question; to be in uncertainty; to fear; to be apprehensive of ill; to suspect; to hesitate; to be in suspense.

To DOUBT, (dŏŭt) *v. a.* To hold questionable; to think uncertain; to think endangered; to fear; to suspect; to distrust.

DOUBT, (dŏŭt) *n. s.* Uncertainty of mind; suspense; undetermined state of opinion; question; point unsettled; scruple; perplexity; irresolution; uncertainty of condition; suspicion; difficulty objected; dread.

DOUBTABLE, (dŏŭt'-ă-bl) *a.* Capable of being doubted.

DOUBTER, (dŏŭ'-tĕr) *n. s.* One who entertains scruples.

DOUBTFUL, (dŏŭt'-fŭl) *a.* Dubious; not settled in opinion; ambiguous: not clear in meaning; obscure; questionable; hazardous; of uncertain event; not secure; not without suspicion; not confident; not with out fear; partaking different qualities.

DOUBTFULLY, (dŏŭt'-fŭl-ē) *ad.* Dubiously; irresolutely; ambiguously; in a state of dread.

DOUBTFULNESS, (dŏŭt'-fŭl-nĕs) *n. s.* Dubiousness; suspense; ambiguity; uncertainty of meaning; hazard; uncertainty of event or condition.

DOUBTING, (dŏŭt'-ĭng) *n. s.* Scruple; perplexity.

DOUBTINGLY, (dŏŭt'-ĭng-lē) *ad.* In a doubting manner; dubiously; without confidence.

DOUBTLESS, (dŏŭt'-lĕs) *a.* Free from fear; void of apprehension of danger.

DOUBTLESS, (dŏŭt'-lĕs) *ad.* Without doubt; without question; unquestionably.

DOUBTLESSLY, (dŏŭt'-lĕs-lē) *ad.* Unquestionably.

DOUCEUR, (dōō-sŭr') *n. s.* Flattery; a lure; a coaxing temptation.

DOVE, (dŭv) *n. s.* A wild pigeon; a pigeon.

DOVECOT, (dŭv'-kŏt) *n. s.* A small building in which pigeons are bred and kept.

DOVEHOUSE, (dŭv'-hŏŭse) *n. s.* A house for pigeons.

DOVELIKE, (dŭv'-līke) *a.* Like a dove in quality or appearance.

DOVETAIL, (dŭv'-tāle) *n. s.* A form of joining two bodies together, where that which is inserted has the form of a wedge reversed, and therefore cannot fall out.

DOVETAILED, (dŭv'-tāled) *a.* Fastened in the dovetail way.
DOUGH, (dō) *n. s.* The paste of bread or pies yet unbaked.
DOUGHTINESS, (dŏŭ'-tē-nĕs) *n. s.* Valour; bravery.
DOUGHTY, (dŏŭ'-tē) *a.* Brave; noble; illustrious; eminent; it is now seldom used but ironically.
DOUGHY, (dō'-ē) *a.* Soft; like dough.
To DOUSE, (dŏŭse) *v. a.* To put over head suddenly in the water.
To DOUSE, (dŏŭse) *v. n.* To fall suddenly into the water.
DOWABLE, (dŏŭ'-ă-bl) *a.* Capable of being dowered.
DOWAGER, (dŏŭ'-ă-jĕr) *n. s.* A widow with a jointure; the title given to ladies who survive their husbands.
DOWCETS, (dŏŭ'-sĕts) *n. s. pl.* The testicles of a hart or stag.
DOWDY, (dŏŭ'-dē) *n. s.* An awkward, ill-dressed, inelegant woman.
DOWDY, (dŏŭ'-dē) *a.* Awkward; ill-dressed.
DOWER, (dŏŭ'-ĕr) *n. s.* That which the wife bringeth to her husband in marriage; that portion of her husband's lands which the widow possesses; endowment; gift.
DOWERED, (dŏŭ'-ĕrd) *a.* Portioned.
DOWERLESS, (dŏŭ'-ĕr-lĕs) *a.* Wanting a fortune; unportioned.
DOWLAS, (dŏŭ'-lăs) *n. s.* A coarse kind of linen.
DOWN, (dŏŭn) *n. s.* Soft feathers; soft wool or tender hair; the soft fibres of plants which wing the seeds.
DOWN, (dŏŭn) *n. s.* A large open plain properly a flat on the top of a hill; a sand-bank.
DOWN, (dŏŭn) *a.* Dejected.
DOWN, (dŏŭn) *prep.* Along a descent; from a higher place to a lower.
DOWN, (dŏŭn) *ad.* On the ground; tending towards the ground; from former to latter times, as down from the conquest; out of sight; below the horizon; into disgrace; into declining reputation.
DOWN, (dŏŭn) *interj.* An exhortation to destruction or demolition; a contemptuous threat.
DOWNCAST, (dŏŭn'-kăst) *a.* Bent down; directed to the ground.
DOWNFAL, (dŏŭn'-făl) *n. s.* Ruin; calamity; a sudden fall; destruction of fabricks.
DOWNFALLEN, (dŏŭn'-făln) *part. a.* Ruined; fallen.
DOWNHEARTED, (dŏŭn'-hărt-ĕd) *a.* Dejected; spiritless.
DOWNHILL, (dŏŭn'-hĭl) *n. s.* Declivity; descent.
DOWNHILL, (dŏŭn'-hĭl) *a.* Declivous; descending.
DOWNLYING, (dŏŭn-lī'-ĭng) *a.* About to be in travail of childbirth.
DOWNLYING, (dŏŭn-lī'-ĭng) *n. s.* The time of lying down, of repose.
DOWNRIGHT, (dŏŭn'-rīte) *a.* Plain; open; apparent; undisguised; directly tending to the point; unceremoniously; honestly surly; plain; without palliation.
DOWNRIGHT, (dŏŭn'-rīte) *ad.* Straight or right down; in plain terms; without ceremony; completely; without stopping short.
DOWNRIGHTLY, (dŏŭn'-rīte-lē) *ad.* In plain terms; bluntly.
DOWNSITTING, (dŏŭn-sĭt'-tĭng) *n. s.* Rest; repose.
DOWNTROD, (dŏŭn'-trŏd) } *part.*
DOWNTRODDEN, (dŏŭn'-trŏd-dn) } *a.* Pushed down; trampled upon.
DOWNWARD, (dŏŭn'-wĕrd) } *ad.* To-
DOWNWARDS, (dŏŭn'-wĕrdz) } wards the centre; from a higher situation to a lower; in the course of successive or lineal descent.
DOWNWARD, (dŏŭn'-wĕrd) *a.* Moving on a declivity; tending to the ground; declivous; bending; depressed; dejected.
DOWNY, (dŏŭ'-nē) *a.* Covered with down or nap; made of down or soft feathers; soft; tender; soothing.
DOWRY. See DOWER.
To DOWSE, (dŏŭse) *v. a.* To give a blow on the face; to strike.
DOWSE, (dŏŭse) *n. s.* A stroke.
DOXOLOGICAL, (dŏk-sō-lŏd'-jē-kăl) *a.* Having a form of thanksgiving to God.
DOXOLOGY, (dŏk-sŏl-ō'-jē) *n. s.* A form of giving glory to God.
To DOZE, (dōze) *v. n.* To slumber; to sleep lightly; to live in a state of drowsiness.
DOZEN, (dŭz'-zn) *n. s.* The number of twelve.
DOZINESS, (dō'-zē-nĕs) *n. s.* Sleepiness.
DOZING, (dō'-zĭng) *n. s.* Sluggishness.
DOZY, (dō'-zē) *a.* Sleepy; drowsy.
DRAB, (drăb) *n. s.* A strumpet; a slut.
To DRAB, (drăb) *v. n.* To associate with strumpets.
DRACHM, (drăm) *n. s.* An old Greek coin; the eighth part of an ounce.
DRAFF, (drăf) *n. s.* Refuse; lees; dregs; sweepings.
DRAFFY, (drăf'-fē) *a.* Worthless; dreggy.
DRAFT, (drăft) *a.* A corrupt spelling of DRAUGHT.
To DRAG, (drăg) *v. a.* To pull along the ground by main force; to draw heavily along; to draw anything burthensome; to pull about with violence and ignominy; to pull roughly and forcibly.
To DRAG, (drăg) *v. n.* To hang so low as to trail or grate upon the ground.
DRAG, (drăg) *n. s.* A net drawn along the bottom of the water; an instrument with hooks to catch hold of things under water; a kind of car drawn by the hand.
To DRAGGLE, (drăg'-gl) *v. a.* To make dirty by dragging on the ground.
To DRAGGLE, (drăg'-gl) *v. n.* To grow dirty by being drawn along the ground.
DRAGGLETAIL, (drăg'-gl-tāle) *n. s.* A sluttish woman.

DRAGMAN, (drăg'-măn) *n. s.* A fisherman that uses a dragnet.

DRAGNET, (drăg'-nĕt) *n. s.* A net which is drawn along the bottom of the water.

DRAGOMAN, (drăg'-ō-măn) *n. s.* An interpreter in the Eastern countries.

DRAGON, (drăg'-ŭn) *n. s.* A kind of imaginary winged serpent, much celebrated in the romances of the middle ages; a fierce violent man or woman; a constellation near the north pole.

DRAGONET, (drăg'-ŭn-ĕt) *n. s.* A little dragon.

DRAGONFLY, (drăg'-ŭn-flī) *n. s.* A fierce stinging fly.

DRAGONISH, (drăg'-ŭn-ĭsh) *a.* Having the form of a dragon.

DRAGONLIKE, (drăg'-ŭn-līke) *a.* Furious; fiery.

DRAGONSBLOOD, (drăg'-ŭnz-blŭd) *n. s.* A resin, so named.

DRAGOON, (drā-gōōn') *n. s.* A kind of soldier that serves indifferently either on foot or horseback.

To DRAGOON, (drā-gōōn') *v. a.* To persecute by abandoning a place to the rage of soldiers.

DRAGOONADE, (drā-gōō-nāde') *n. s.* An abandonment of a place to the rage of soldiers.

To DRAIN, (drāne) *v. a.* To draw off gradually; to empty by drawing gradually away; to make quite dry.

DRAIN, (drāne) *n. s.* The channel through which liquids are gradually drawn; a watercourse; a sink.

DRAINABLE, (drā'-nă-bl) *a.* Capable of being drained.

DRAINING, (drā'-nĭng) *n. s.* The process of making drains for the purpose of carrying off the water.

DRAKE, (drāke) *n. s.* The male of the duck.

DRAM, (drăm) *n. s.* In weight the eighth part of an ounce; such a quantity of distilled spirits as is usually drank at once; spirits; distilled liquors.

DRAMA, (drā'-mă) *n. s.* A poem accommodated to action; a poem in which the action is not related, but represented, and in which therefore such rules are to be observed as make the representation probable.

DRAMATICAL, (drā-măt'-ē-kăl) } *a.* Re-
DRAMATICK, (drā-măt'-ĭk) } presented by action; not narrative.

DRAMATICALLY, (drā-măt'-ē-kăl-ē) *ad.* Representatively; by representation.

DRAMATIST, (drăm'-ă-tĭst) *n. s.* The author of dramatick compositions.

DRANK, (drăngk) The pret. of *drink*.

To DRAPE, (drāpe) *v. n.* To make cloth; to cover with cloth.

DRAPER, (drā'-pĕr) *n. s.* One who sells cloth.

DRAPERY, (drā'-pĕr-ē) *n. s.* Clothwork; the trade of making cloth; cloth; stuffs of wool; the dress of a picture or statue.

DRASTICK, (drăs'-tĭk) *a.* Powerful; efficacious: used of a medicine that works with speed, as the stronger purges.

DRAVE, (drāve) The pret. of *drive*; *drove* is more used.

DRAUGHT, (drăft) *n. s.* The act of drinking; a quantity of liquor drank at once; the act of drawing or pulling carriages; the quality of being drawn; delineation; sketch; outline; the act of sweeping with a net; the quantity of fishes taken by once drawing the net; forces drawn off from the main army; a detachment; the depth which a vessel draws, or sinks into the water; in the plural, *draughts*, a kind of play resembling chess. In commerce, a bill drawn for the payment of money.

To DRAUGHT, (drăft) *v. a.* To draw out; to call forth.

DRAUGHTSMAN, (drăfts'-măn) *n. s.* One who draws pleadings or other writings; one who draws pictures, plans, or maps.

To DRAW, (drăw) *v. a.* pret. *drew*; part. pass. *drawn*. To pull along; to pull forcibly; to pluck; to bring by violence; to drag; to raise out of a deep place; to suck; to attract; to call towards itself; to inhale; to pull a sword from the sheath; to let out any liquid; to unclose or slide back curtains; to close or spread curtains; to extract; to protract; to lengthen; to derive; to deduce as from postulates; to allure; to entice; to lead as a motive; to induce; to persuade; to extort; to force; to wrest; to distort; to compose or to form in writing, as a petition, bill of exchange, &c.; to leave a fight unfinished, as a *drawn* battle; to eviscerate; to embowel; to represent by picture, or in fancy; to form a representative image. *To draw in*, To contract; to pull back; to inveigle; to intice. *To draw off*, To extract by distillation; to drain out by a vent; to withdraw; to abstract. *To draw on*, To occasion; to invite; to cause. *To draw over*, To persuade; to revolt; to induce to change a party. *To draw out*, To protract; to lengthen; to extract; to pump out by insinuation; to induce by motive; to call to action; to range in battle. *To draw up*, To form in order of battle; to form in writing.

To DRAW, (drăw) *v. n.* To perform the office of a beast of draught; to contract; to shrink; to advance; to move; to draw together; to pull a sword from the scabbard; to practise the act of delineation; to make a sore run by attraction. *To draw off*, To retire; to retreat. *To draw on*, To advance; to approach. *To draw up*, To form troops into regular order.

DRAW, (drăw) *n. s.* The act of drawing; the lot or chance drawn.

DRAWABLE, (drăw'-ă-bl) *a.* Capable of being drawn.

DRAWBACK, (drăw'-băk) *n. s.* A return of some part of the duties paid for goods on importation, which are paid back on exportation.

DRAWBRIDGE, (drăw'-brĭdje) *n. s.* A bridge made to be lifted up, to hinder or admit communication at pleasure.

DRAWEE, (drąw-ē') *n. s.* One on whom a bill of exchange is drawn.

DRAWER, (drąw'-ẽr) *n. s.* One employed in procuring water from the well; one whose business is to draw liquors from the cask; that which has the power of attraction; that which incites; a box in a case, out of which it is drawn at pleasure; one who draws a bill of exchange. In the plural, The lower part of a man's dress.

DRAWING, (drąw'-ing) *n. s.* Delineation; representation.

DRAWINGROOM, (drąw'-ing-rōōm) *n. s.* The room in which company assembles; the company assembled there.

To DRAWL, (drąwl) *v. n.* To utter anything in a slow, drivelling way.

To DRAWL, (drąwl) *v. a.* To consume in a drivelling way.

DRAWL, (drąwl) *n. s.* A protracted modulation of the voice.

DRAWN, (drąwn) *part.* Collected; pulled out; equal; where each party takes his own stake; open; put aside, or unclosed; eviscerated; induced as from some motive.

DRAWWELL, (drąw'-wĕl) *n. s.* A deep well.

DRAY, (drą) } *n. s.* The car on
DRAYCART, (drą'-kart) } which beer is carried.

DRAYHORSE, (drą'-hȯrse) *n. s.* A horse which draws a dray.

DRAYMAN, (drą'-mąn) *n. s.* One that attends a dray or cart.

DREAD, (drĕd) *n. s.* Fear; terrour; affright; habitual fear; awe; the person or thing feared.

DREAD, (drĕd) *a.* Terrible; frightful; awful; venerable in the highest degree.

To DREAD, (drĕd) *v. a.* To fear in an excessive degree.

To DREAD, (drĕd) *v. n.* To be in fear.

DREADABLE, (drĕd'-ą-bl) *a.* To be dreaded or feared.

DREADFUL, (drĕd'-fụl) *a.* Terrible; frightful; awful; venerable; full of fear.

DREADFULNESS, (drĕd'-fụl-nĕs) *n. s.* Terribleness; frightfulness.

DREADFULLY, (drĕd'-fụl-ē) *ad.* Terribly; frightfully.

DREADLESS, (drĕd'-lĕs) *a.* Fearless; unaffrighted; intrepid.

DREAM, (drēme) *n. s.* A phantasm of sleep; the thoughts of a sleeping man; an idle fancy; a wild conceit.

To DREAM, (drēme) *v. n.* preter. *dreamed*, or *dreamt*. To have the representation of something in sleep; to think; to imagine; to think idly; to be sluggish; to idle.

To DREAM, (drēme) *v. a.* To see in a dream.

DREAMER, (drē'-mẽr) *n. s.* One who has dreams; one who has fancies in his sleep; an idle fanciful man; a visionary; a mope; a sluggard; an idler.

DREAMINGLY, (drē'-ming-lē) *ad.* Sluggishly; negligently.

DREAMLESS, (drēme'-lĕs) *a.* Free from dreams.

DREÀR, (drēre) *a.* Mournful; dismal.

DREAR, (drēre) *n. s.* Dread; terrour.

DREARILY, (drē'-rẽ-lē) *ad.* Dreadfully; terribly.

DREARINESS, (drē'-rẽ-nĕs) *n. s.* Dismalness; sorrow.

DREARY, (drē'-rē) *a.* Sorrowful; distressful; gloomy; dismal; horrid.

DREDGE, (drĕdje) *n. s.* A kind of net.

To DREDGE, (drĕdje) *v. a.* To gather with a dredge; to scatter flour on anything which is roasting.

DREDGE, (drĕdje) *n. s.* A mixture of oats and barley sown together.

DREDGER, (drĕd'-jẽr) *n. s.* One who fishes with a dredge; an instrument to scatter flour on meat while roasting.

DREDGING-BOX, (drĕd'-jing-bȯks) *n. s.* A box out of which flour is sprinkled upon meat while roasting.

DREGGINESS, (drĕg'-ẽ-nĕs) *n. s.* Fulness of dregs or lees.

DREGGISH, (drĕg'-ish) *a.* Foul with lees.

DREGGY, (drĕg'-ē) *a.* Containing dregs; muddy; feculent.

DREGS, (drĕgz) *n. s.* The sediment of liquours; the lees; the grounds; anything by which purity is corrupted; dross; sweepings; refuse.

To DRENCH, (drĕnsh) *v. a.* To wash; to soak; to steep; to saturate with drink or moisture; to physick by violence.

DRENCH, (drĕnsh) *n. s.* A draught; a swill; physick for a brute; physick that must be given by violence.

DRENCHER, (drĕnsh'-ẽr) *n. s.* One that dips or steeps anything; one that gives physick by force.

To DRESS, (drĕs) *v. a.* To clothe; to invest with clothes; to adorn; to deck; to embellish; to cover a wound with medicaments; to curry; to rub; to rectify; to adjust; to prepare for any purpose; to trim; to fit anything for ready use; to prepare victuals for the table.

To DRESS, (drĕs) *v. n.* To pay particular regard to dress. In military language, To keep the body in such a relative position, as to contribute towards, and make a part of, an exact continuity of line.

DRESS, (drĕs) *n. s.* Clothes; garment; habit; the adjustment of dress.

DRESSER, (drĕs'-sẽr) *n. s.* One employed in putting on the clothes of another; one employed in regulating or adjusting anything; the bench in a kitchen on which meat is drest.

DRESSING, (drĕs'-sing) *n. s.* Attire; ornament; the application made to a sore; preparing; setting in order.

DRESSY, (drĕs'-sē) *a.* Distinguished by dress.

DRESSINGROOM, (drĕs'-sing-rōōm) *n. s.* The room in which clothes are put on.

DREST, (drĕst) *part.* from *dress*.

DRIB, (drib) *n. s.* A drop.

To DRIBBLE, (drib'-bl) *v. n.* To fall in drops; to fall weakly and slowly; to proceed slowly; to slaver as a child or idiot.

To DRIBBLE, (drib'-bl) *v. a.* To throw down in drops.

DRIBBLING, (drib'-ling) *n. s.* A falling in drops.

DRIBLET, (drib'-let) *n. s.* A small quantity; a small sum.

DRIER, (dri'-er) *n. s.* That which has the quality of absorbing moisture.

DRIFT, (drift) *n. s.* Force impellent; impulse; anything driven at random; anything driven or borne along in a body; a storm; a shower; a deep body of snow; tendency, or aim of action; scope of a discourse.

To DRIFT, (drift) *v. a.* To drive; to urge along; to throw together on heaps.

To DRIFT, (drift) *v. n.* To form into heaps; as the snow *drifts*.

DRIFT-WAY, (drift'-wa) *n. s.* A common road for driving cattle.

To DRILL, (dril) *v. a.* To pierce anything with a drill; to perforate; to bore; to make a hole; to draw from step to step; to drain; to draw slowly; to teach the first principles of military movements.

To DRILL, (dril) *v. n.* To flow gently or slowly; to muster; to assemble in order to exercise.

DRILL, (dril) *n. s.* An instrument with which holes are bored; a small dribbling brook; military exercise.

DRILLING, (dril'-ling) *n. s.* The process of sowing seed with a drilling machine, by which it is disposed in regular order, and at an equal depth.

To DRINK, (dringk) *v. n.* preter. *drank*, or *drunk*; part. pass. *drunk*, or *drunken*. To swallow liquors; to quench thirst; to be entertained with liquors; to drink to excess. *To drink to*, To salute in drinking; to wish well to in the act of taking the cup.

To DRINK, (dringk) *v. a.* To swallow, applied to liquids; to suck up; to absorb; to take in by an inlet. Figuratively, To hear; to see.

DRINK, (dringk) *n. s.* Liquor to be swallowed; liquor of any particular kind.

DRINKABLE, (dringk'-a-bl) *a.* Potable; capable of being drunk.

DRINKER, (dringk'-er) *n. s.* One that drinks; a drunkard.

DRINKING, (dringk'-ing) *n. s.* The act of quenching thirst; a festival; the habit of drinking strong liquors to excess.

DRINKING-HORN, (dringk'-ing-horn) *n. s.* A drinking cup made of horn.

To DRIP, (drip) *v. n.* To fall in drops; to have drops falling from it.

To DRIP, (drip) *v. a.* To let fall in drops.

DRIP, (drip) *n. s.* That which falls in drops. In architecture, A large flat member of the cornice, the corona, called by workmen the *drip*.

DRIPPING, (drip'-ing) *n. s.* The fat gathered from roast meat.

DRIPPING-PAN, (drip'-ing-pan) *n. s.* The pan in which the fat of roast meat is caught.

To DRIVE, (drive) *v. a.* pret. *drove*, ancient-ly *drave*; part. pass. *driven*. To produce motion in anything by violence; to force along by impetuous pressure; to expel by force from any place; to send by force to any place; to chase; to hunt; to force or urge in any direction; to impel to greater speed; to guide and regulate a carriage; to convey animals under guidance; to force; to compel; to hurry on inconsiderately; to distress; to straiten; to urge by violence; to press to a conclusion; to carry on; to keep in motion. *To drive out*, To expel.

To DRIVE, (drive) *v. n.* To go as impelled by an external agent; to rush with violence; to pass in a carriage; to tend to, as the scope and ultimate design; to aim; to strike at with fury. A ship is said to *drive* when she cannot be held fast by the anchor.

DRIVE, (drive) *n. s.* A course whereon carriages are driven; passage in a carriage.

To DRIVEL, (driv'-vl) *v. n.* To slaver; to let the spittle fall in drops, like a child, an idiot, or a dotard; to be weak or foolish; to dote.

DRIVEL, (driv'-vl) *n. s.* Slaver; moisture shed from the mouth.

DRIVELLER, (driv'-vl-er) *n. s.* A fool; an idiot.

DRIVEN, (driv'-vn) Participle of *drive*.

DRIVER, (dri'-ver) *n. s.* The person or instrument that gives any motion by violence; one who drives; a charioteer.

DRIVING, (dri'-ving) *n. s.* The act of giving motion; tendency.

To DRIZZLE, (driz'-zl) *v. a.* To shed in small slow drops, as winter rains.

To DRIZZLE, (driz'-zl) *v. n.* To fall in short slow drops.

DRIZZLE, (driz'-zl) *n. s.* A small rain.

DRIZZLY, (driz'-le) *a.* Shedding small rain.

DROLL, (drole) *n. s.* One whose business is to raise mirth by petty tricks; a jester; a buffoon; a farce.

To DROLL, (drole) *v. n.* To jest; to play the buffoon.

DROLLERY, (dro'-ler-e) *n. s.* Idle jokes; buffoonery; a show.

DROLLISH, (drol'-ish) *a.* Somewhat droll.

DROMEDARY, (drum'-e-da-re) *n. s.* A sort of camel.

DRONE, (drone) *n. s.* The bee which makes no honey; a sluggard; an idler; the hum, or instrument of humming.

To DRONE, (drone) *v. n.* To live in idleness; to dream; to give a heavy dull tone.

DRONING, (dro'-ning) *n. s.* Utterance in a dull monotonous manner.

DRONISH, (dro'-nish) *a.* Idle; sluggish.

To DROOP, (droop) *v. n.* To languish with sorrow; to faint; to grow weak; to be dispirited; to sink; to lean downwards.

DROP, (drop) *n. s.* A globule of moisture; a diamond hanging in the ear; an ear-ring.

To DROP, (drop) *v. a.* To pour in drops or single globules; to let fall; to let go; to dismiss from the hand; to utter slightly or casually; to insert indirectly, or by way of digression; to intermit; to cease; to quit

a master; to let go a dependant, or companion, without farther association; to bedrop; to speckle.

To DROP, (drǫp) *v. n.* To fall in drops; to let drops fall; to fall; to come from a higher place; to fall spontaneously; to fall in death; to die suddenly; to sink into silence; to vanish; to come to nothing; to come unexpectedly.

DROPPING, (drǫp'-ping) *n. s.* That which falls in drops; that which drops when the continuous stream ceases.

DROPPINGLY, (drǫp'-ping-lę) *ad.* By drops.

DROPLET, (drǫp'-lęt) *n. s.* A little drop.

DROPS, (drǫps) *n. s.* Medicine taken by the measure of drops.

DROPSICAL, (drǫp'-sę-kạl) *a.* Diseased with a dropsy; tending to a dropsy.

DROPSIED, (drǫp'-sęd) *a.* Diseased with a dropsy.

DROPSY, (drǫp'-sę) *n. s.* A collection of water in the body.

DROSS, (drǫs) *n. s.* The recrement or despumation of metals; rust; incrustation upon metal; refuse; leavings; sweepings.

DROSSINESS, (drǫs'-sę-nęs) *n. s.* Foulness; feculence; rust.

DROSSY, (drǫs'-sę) *a.* Full of scorious or recrementitious parts; full of dross; worthless; foul; feculent.

DROVE, (drǫve) *n. s.* A body or number of cattle; a number of sheep driven; any collection of animals; a crowd; a tumult.

DROVE, (drǫve) *Pret.* from *drive*.

DROVEN, (drǫ'-vn) *part.* from *drive*.

DROVER, (drǫ'-vęr) *n. s.* One that fattens oxen for sale, and drives them to market.

DROUGHT, (drǫụt) *n. s.* Dry weather; want of rain; thirst; want of drink.

DROUGHTINESS, (drǫụ'-tę-nęs) *n. s.* The state of wanting rain.

DROUGHTY, (drǫụ'-tę) *a.* Wanting rain; sultry; thirsty; dry with thirst.

To DROWN, (drǫụn) *v. a.* To suffocate in water; to overwhelm in water; to overflow; to deluge; to immerge.

To DROWN, (drǫụn) *v. n.* To undergo suffocation in the waters.

DROWNER, (drǫụ'-nęr) *n. s.* That which overwhelms or suffocates.

To DROWSE, (drǫụz) *v. a.* To make heavy with sleep.

To DROWSE, (drǫụz) *v. n.* To slumber; to grow heavy with sleep; to look heavy; not cheerful.

DROWSILY, (drǫụ'-zę-lę) *ad.* Sleepily; heavily.

DROWSINESS, (drǫụ'-zę-nęs) *n. s.* Sleepiness; heaviness with sleep.

DROWSY, (drǫụ'-zę) *a.* Sleepy; heavy with sleep; lethargick; heavy; lulling; causing sleep.

To DRUB, (drụb) *v. a.* To thresh; to beat; to bang.

DRUB, (drụb) *n. s.* A thump; a knock.

DRUBBING, (drụb'-bing) *n. s.* A beating; a thumping.

To DRUDGE, (drụdje) *v. n* To labour in mean offices; to work hard; to slave.

DRUDGE, (drụdje) *n. s.* One employed in mean labour; a slave; one doomed to servile occupation.

DRUDGER, (drụdje'-ęr) *n. s.* A mean labourer.

DRUDGERY, (drụdje'-ęr-ę) *n. s.* Mean labour; ignoble toil; dishonourable work; servile occupation.

DRUDGINGLY, (drụdje'-ing-lę) *ad.* Laboriously; toilsomely.

DRUG, (drụg) *n. s.* An ingredient used in physick; a medicinal simple; it is used sometimes for poison; anything without worth or value.

To DRUG, (drụg) *v. a.* To season with ingredients; to tincture with something noxious.

DRUGGERMAN. See DRAGOMAN.

DRUGGET, (drụg'-gęt) *n. s.* A slight kind of woollen stuff.

DRUGGIST, (drụg'-ist) *n. s.* One who sells physical drugs.

DRUID, (drụ'-id) *n. s.* One of the priests and philosophers of the ancient Britons and Gauls.

DRUIDICAL, (drụ'-id-ę-kạl) *a.* Pertaining to the druids.

DRUIDISM, (drụ'-id-izm) *n. s.* The philosophy, or religion, of the druids.

DRUM, (drụm) *n. s.* An instrument of military music; the tympanum of the ear.

To DRUM, (drụm) *v. n.* To beat a drum; to beat with a pulsatory motion.

To DRUM, (drụm) *v. a.* To expel with the sound of a drum; a military expression, signifying the greatest ignominy.

DRUMMAJOR, (drụm-mạ'-jụr) *n. s.* The chief drummer of a regiment.

DRUMMER, (drụm'-męr) *n. s.* He whose office it is to beat the drum.

DRUMSTICK, (drụm'-stik) *n. s.* The stick with which a drum is beaten.

DRUNK, (drụngk) *a.* Intoxicated with strong liquor; inebriated; dreached or saturated with moisture.

DRUNKARD, (drụngk'-ęrd) *n. s.* One addicted to habitual ebriety.

DRUNKEN, (drụng'-kn) *a.* Intoxicated with liquor; given to habitual ebriety; saturated with moisture; done in a state of inebriation.

DRUNKENLY, (drụng'-kn-lę) *a.* In a drunken manner.

DRUNKENNESS, (drụng'-kn-nęs) *n. s.* Intoxication with strong liquor; habitual ebriety; intoxication, or inebriation of any kind.

DRY, (drị) *a.* Arid; not wet; not moist; not rainy; not succulent; not juicy; thirsty; barren; plain; unembellished; wanting; barren; cold; sly; sneering; sarcastical.

To DRY, (drị) *v. a.* To free from moisture; to exhale moisture; to wipe away moisture; to drain; to exhaust; *To dry up*, to deprive totally of moisture.

To DRY, (drị) *v. n.* To grow dry.

DRYAD, (drī'-ăd) *n. s.* A wood-nymph.
DRYER, (drī'-ẽr) *n. s.* That which has the quality of absorbing moisture.
DRYLY, (drī'-lē) *ad.* Without moisture; barrenly; without ornament; slyly; sarcastically.
DRYNESS, (drī'-nẽs) *n. s.* Want of moisture; want of succulence; exhaustion; want of embellishment; barrenness.
DRYNURSE, (drī'-nurse) *n. s.* A woman who brings up and feeds a child without the breast.
DRYSALTER, (drī'-sąl-tẽr) *n. s.* A dealer in salted or dried meats, sauces, oils, pickles, and various other articles.
DRYSHOD, (drī'-shŏd) *a.* Without wet feet.
DUAL, (dū'-ąl) *a.* Expressing the number two.
DUALITY, (dū-ąl'-ē-tē) *n. s.* That which expresses two in number; division; separation.
To DUB, (dŭb) *v. a.* To make a man a knight; to confer any kind of dignity, or new character.
To DUB, (dŭb) *v. n.* To make a quick or brisk noise.
DUB, (dŭb) *n. s.* A blow; a knock; a puddle.
DUBIOUS, (dū'-bē-ŭs) *a.* Doubtful; not settled in any opinion; uncertain; not plain; not clear; having the event uncertain.
DUBIOUSLY, (dū'-bē-ŭs-lē) *ad.* Uncertainly.
DUBIOUSNESS, (dū'-bē-ŭs-nẽs) *n. s.* Uncertainty.
DUBITABLE, (dū'-bē-tą-bl) *a.* Doubtful; uncertain.
DUBITANCY, (dū'-bē-tăn-sē) *n. s.* Doubt; uncertainty.
DUBITATION, (dū-bē-tą'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of doubting; a doubt.
DUCAL, (dū'-kąl) *a.* Pertaining to a duke.
DUCAT, (dŭk'-ăt) *n. s.* A coin struck by dukes; in silver worth four shillings and six-pence; in gold nine shillings and six-pence.
DUCHESS. See DUTCHESS.
DUCHY. See DUTCHY.
DUCK, (dŭk) *n. s.* A water-fowl, both wild and tame; a declination of the head; a dip under water.
To DUCK, (dŭk) *v. n.* To dive under water as a duck; to drop down the head, as a duck; to bow low; to cringe.
To DUCK, (dŭk) *v. a.* To put under water.
DUCKER, (dŭk'-ẽr) *n. s.* A diver; a cringer.
DUCKINGSTOOL, (dŭk'-king-stool) *n. s.* A chair in which scolds were tied, and put under water.
DUCKLEGGED, (dŭk'-lẽgd) *a.* Short legged.
DUCKLING, (dŭk'-ling) *n. s.* A young duck; the brood of the duck.
DUCT, (dŭkt) *n. s.* Guidance; direction; a passage through which anything is conducted.
DUCTILE, (dŭk'-til) *a.* Flexible; pliable; easy to be drawn out into length, or expanded; tractable; obsequious.
DUCTILENESS, (dŭk'-til-nẽs) *n. s.* Flexibility, ductility.
DUCTILITY, (dŭk-til'-ē-tē) *n. s.* Quality of suffering extension; flexibility; obsequiousness; compliance.
DUCTURE, (dŭk'-tŭre) *n. s.* Direction; guidance.
DUDGEON, (dŭd'-jŭn) *n. s.* A small dagger; malice; sullenness; malignity; ill-will.
DUE, (dū) *a.* The part. pass. of *owe*; owed; having a right to demand; proper; fit, appropriate; exact; without deviation.
DUE, (dū) *ad.* Exactly; directly.
DUE, (dū) *n. s.* That which belongs to one; right; just title; whatever custom or law requires to be done; custom; tribute; exactions.
DUENESS, (dū'-nẽs) *n. s.* Fitness.
DUEL, (dū'-ĕl) *n. s.* A combat between two; a single fight.
To DUEL, (dū'-ĕl) *v. n.* To fight a single combat.
DUELLER, (dū'-ĕl-lẽr) *n. s.* A single combatant.
DUELLING, (dū'-ĕl-ling) *n. s.* The custom of fighting duels.
DUELLIST, (dū'-ĕl-list) *n. s.* A single combatant.
DUELLO, (dū-ĕl'-lō) *n. s.* The duel; the rule of duelling.
DUENNA, (dū-ĕn'-ną) *n. s.* An old woman kept to guard a younger.
DUET, (dū-ĕt') *n. s.* An air for two performers.
DUG, (dŭg) *n. s.* A pap; a nipple; the breast.
DUG, (dŭg) *pret.* and *part. pass.* of *dig*.
DUKE, (dūke) *n. s.* One of the highest order of nobility in England.
DUKEDOM, (dūke'-dŭm) *n. s.* The seigniory or possessions of a duke; the title or quality of a duke.
DULBRAINED, (dŭl'-brand) *a.* Stupid; dotish; foolish.
DULCET, (dŭl'-sĕt) *a.* Sweet to the taste; luscious; sweet to the ear; harmonious; melodious; sweet to the mind.
DULCIFICATION, (dŭl-sē-fē-kā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of sweetening.
To DULCIFY, (dŭl'-sē-fī) *v. a.* To sweeten.
DULCIMER, (dŭl'-sē-mẽr) *n. s.* A musical instrument played by striking the brass wires with little sticks.
DULCITUDE, (dŭl'-sē-tūde) *n. s.* Sweetness.
DULL, (dŭl) *a.* Stupid; doltish; blockish; blunt; obtuse; unready; awkward; sad; melancholy; sluggish; heavy; slow of motion; gross; cloggy; vile; not exhilarating; not delightful: as, to make dictionaries is *dull* work; not bright; drowsy; sleepy; inclined to sadness; having a downcast, melancholy look; having weak sight; purblind.
To DULL, (dŭl) *v. a.* To stupify; to infatuate; to blunt; to obtund; to sadden; to make melancholy; to hebetate; to weaken; to damp; to clog; to make heavy, or slow of motion; to sully brightness.
To DULL, (dŭl) *v. n.* To become dull.
DULLARD, (dŭl'-lărd) *n. s.* A blockhead; a dolt.

DULLARD, (dul'-lard) *a.* Doltish; stupid.
DULLER, (dul'-ler) *n. s.* That which makes dull, or weakens.
DULLY, (dul'-le) *ad.* Stupidly; doltishly; slowly; not vigorously; not gaily.
DULNESS, (dul'-nes) *n. s.* Stupidity; weakness of intellect; indocility; want of quick perception; drowsiness; inclination to sleep; sluggishness of motion; dimness; want of lustre; bluntness; want of edge.
DULY, (du'-le) *ad.* Properly; fitly; in due manner; regularly; exactly.
DUMB, (dum) *a.* Mute; incapable of speech; deprived of speech; mute; not using words; silent; refusing to speak.
To DUMB, (dum) *v. a.* To silence.
DUMBLY, (dum'-le) *ad.* Mutely; silently.
DUMBNESS, (dum'-nes) *n. s.* Incapacity to speak; omission of speech; muteness; silence.
To DUMFOUND, (dum'-found) *v. a.* To confuse; to strike dumb.
DUMMY, (dum'-me) *n. s.* One who is dumb. A low expression.
DUMP, (dump) *n. s.* Sorrow; melancholy; sadness. A low word, used generally in the plural, as to be in the *dumps*.
DUMPISH, (dump'-ish) *a.* Sad; melancholy.
DUMPISHNESS, (dump'-ish-nes) *n. s.* Sadness; melancholy.
DUMPLING, (dump'-ling) *n. s.* A sort of pudding.
DUMPY, (dum'-pe) *a.* Short and thick.
DUN, (dun) *a.* A colour partaking of brown and black; dark; gloomy.
To DUN, (dun) *v. a.* To claim a debt with vehemence and importunity.
DUN, (dun) *n. s.* A clamorous, importunate creditor.
DUNCE, (dunse) *n. s.* A dullard; a dolt.
To DUNCIFY, (dun'-se-fi) *v. a.* To make a dunce.
DUNE, (dune) *n. s.* A hill; vulgarly pronounced *down*. See DOWN.
DUNG, (dung) *n. s.* The excrement of animals used to fatten ground.
To DUNG, (dung) *v. a.* To manure with dung.
To DUNG, (dung) *v. n.* To void excrement.
DUNGEON, (dun'-jun) *n. s.* A close prison; a prison dark or subterraneous.
DUNGFORK, (dung'-fork) *n. s.* A fork to toss out dung from stables.
DUNGHILL, (dung'-hil) *n. s.* An heap or accumulation of dung.
DUNGHILL, (dung'-hil) *a.* Sprung from the dunghill; mean; low; base.
DUNGY, (dung'-e) *a.* Full of dung; mean; worthless.
DUNGYARD, (dung'-yard) *n. s.* The place of the dunghill.
DUNNER, (dun'-ner) *n. s.* One employed in soliciting debts.
DUNNISH, (dun'-ish) *a.* Inclining to a dun colour.
DUO, (du'-o) *n. s.* A song or piece of musick to be performed in two parts.
DUODECIMO, (du-o-dese'-se-mo) *n. s.* A book is said to be in *duodecimo*, when a sheet is folded into twelve leaves.
DUODECUPLE, (du-o-dek'-ku-pl) *a.* Consisting of twelves.
DUODENUM, (du-o-de'-num) *n. s.* The first of the small intestines.
DUPE, (dupe) *n. s.* A credulous man; a man easily tricked.
To DUPE, (dupe) *v. a.* To trick; to cheat.
DUPLE, (du'-pl) *a.* Double; one repeated.
To DUPLICATE, (du'-ple-kate) *v. a.* To double.
DUPLICATE, (du'-ple-kate) *a.* *Duplicate* proportion is the proportion of squares.
DUPLICATE, (du'-ple-kate) *n. s.* Another correspondent to the first; a second thing of the same kind; any manuscript copied after another, *i. e.* the same matter written a second time, particularly applied to deeds and other legal instruments. *Duplicate ratio*, in geometry, The product of a ratio multiplied into itself.
DUPLICATION, (du-ple-ka'-shun) *n. s.* The act of doubling; the act of folding together; a fold; a doubling.
DUPLICATURE, (du'-ple-ka-ture) *n. s.* A fold; anything doubled.
DUPLICITY, (du-plis'-e-te) *n. s.* Doubleness; the number of two; deceit; doubleness of heart or of tongue.
DURABILITY, (du-ra-bil'-e-te) *n. s.* The power of lasting.
DURABLE, (du'-ra-bl) *a.* Lasting; having successive existence.
DURABLENESS, (du'-ra-bl-nes) *n. s.* Power of lasting; continuance.
DURABLY, (du'-ra-ble) *ad.* In a lasting manner.
DURA-MATER, (du'-ra-ma'-ter) *n. s.* In anatomy, A thick membrane which enwraps the brain.
DURANCE, (du'-ranse) *n. s.* Imprisonment; endurance; continuance; duration.
DURATION, (du-ra'-shun) *n. s.* The continuance of the existence of things abstractedly considered, which is the same with absolute time.
To DURE, (dure) *v. n.* To last; to endure.
DUREFUL, (dure'-ful) *a.* Lasting.
DURELESS, (dure'-les) *a.* Without continuance; fading; short.
DURESSE, (du'-res) *n. s.* Imprisonment; constraint. In law, An unjust imprisonment, in which a person is restrained of his liberty contrary to law.
DURING, (du'-ring) *prep.* For the time of the continuance of; while anything lasts.
DURITY, (du'-re-te) *n. s.* Hardness; firmness; harshness; cruelty; hardness of mind.
DURST, (durst) The pret. of *dare*.
DUSK, (dusk) *a.* Tending to darkness; tending to blackness; dark-coloured.
DUSK, (dusk) *n. s.* Tendency to darkness; darkness of colour.
To DUSK, (dusk) *v. a.* To make duskish.
To DUSK, (dusk) *v. n.* To grow dark; to begin to lose light or brightness.

DUSKILY, (dŭsk'-ĕ-lĕ) *ad.* With a tendency to darkness or blackness.

DUSKINESS, (dŭs'-kĕ-nĕs) *n. s.* Incipient obscurity.

DUSKISH, (dŭsk'-ish) *a.* Inclining to darkness; tending to blackness.

DUSKISHNESS, (dŭsk'-ish-nĕs) *n. s.* Approach to darkness.

DUSKNESS, (dŭsk'-nĕs) *n. s.* Dimness.

DUSKY, (dŭsk'-ĕ) *a.* Tending to darkness; tending to blackness; gloomy; sad; intellectually clouded.

DUST, (dŭst) *n. s.* Earth or other matter reduced to small particles.

To DUST, (dŭst) *v. a.* To free from dust; to sprinkle with dust; to levigate; to separate by a sieve.

DUSTER, (dŭs'-tĕr) *n. s.* That which frees from dust. In making gunpowder, A sieve so called; a sifter.

DUSTINESS, (dŭs'-tĕ-nĕs) *n. s.* The state of being covered with dust.

DUSTMAN, (dŭst'-măn) *n. s.* One whose employment is to carry away the dust.

DUSTY, (dŭs'-tĕ) *a.* Filled with dust; clouded with dust; covered or scattered with dust.

DUTCH, (dŭtsh) *n. s.* The people of Holland; the Dutch language.

DUTCHESS, (dŭtsh'-ĕs) *n. s.* The lady of a duke; a lady who has the sovereignty of a dukedom; a lady raised to the rank of a dutchess by the king.

DUTCHY, (dŭtsh'-ĕ) *n. s.* A territory which gives title to a duke.

DUTCHYCOURT, (dŭtsh'-ĕ-kŏrt) *n. s.* A court appertaining to a dutchy.

DUTEOUS, (dū'-tĕ-ŭs) *a.* Obedient; obsequious; obedient to good or bad purposes; enjoined by duty.

DUTIFUL, (dū'-tĕ-fŭl) *a.* Obedient; submissive to natural or legal superiours; reverent; expressive of respect.

DUTIFULLY, (dū'-tĕ-fŭl-ĕ) *ad.* Obediently; submissively; reverently; respectfully.

DUTIFULNESS, (dū'-tĕ-fŭl-nĕs) *n. s.* Obedience; submission to just authority; reverence; respect.

DUTY, (dū'-tĕ) *n. s.* That to which a man is by any natural or legal obligation bound; acts or forbearances required by religion or morality; obedience or submission due to parents, governours, or superiours; act of reverence or respect; the business of a soldier on guard; the business of war; service; tax; impost; custom; toll.

DUUMVIRATE, (dū-ŭm'-vĕ-rāte) *n. s.* A government or jurisdiction among the Romans, exercised by two.

DWARF, (dwŏrf) *n. s.* A man below the common size of men; any animal or plant below its natural bulk.

To DWARF, (dwŏrf) *v. a.* To hinder from growing to the natural bulk.

DWARFISH, (dwŏrf'-ish) *a.* Below the natural bulk; low; small; little.

DWARFISHLY, (dwŏrf'-ish-lĕ) *a.* Like a dwarf.

DWARFISHNESS, (dwŏrf'-ish-nĕs) *n. s.* Minuteness of stature; littleness.

To DWELL, (dwĕl) *v. n.* pret. *dwelt* or *dwelled*. To remain; to inhabit; to live in a place; to be suspended with attention; to hang upon with care or fondness; to continue long speaking.

DWELLER, (dwĕl'-lĕr) *n. s.* An inhabitant.

DWELLING, (dwĕl'-ling) *n. s.* Habitation; place of residence; abode.

DWELLINGHOUSE, (dwĕl'-ling-hŏuse) *n. s.* The house in which one lives.

DWELLINGPLACE, (dwĕl'-ling-plāse) *n. s.* The place of residence.

To DWINDLE, (dwĭnd'-dl) *v. n.* To shrink; to lose bulk; to grow little; to degenerate; to sink; to wear away.

To DWINDLE, (dwĭnd'-dl) *v. a.* To make less; to sink; to bring low.

DWINDLED, (dwĭn'-dld) *part. a.* Shrunk; fallen away.

DYE, *n. s.* See DIE.

To DYE, *v. a.* See *To* DIE.

DYER, *n. s.* See DIER.

DYING, (dī'-ing) *n. s.* The art of tinging cloth, stuff, or other matter, with a permanent colour.

DYING, (dī'-ing) *part.* Tinging.

DYING, (dī'-ing) The part. of *die*. Expiring.

DYKE. See DIKE.

DYNAMICKS, (dĭ-năm'-iks) *n. s. pl.* The science of moving powers, particularly of the motion of bodies that mutually act on one another.

DYNASTY, (dĭn'-ăs-tĕ) *n. s.* Government; sovereignty; a race or family of princes.

DYSCRASY, (dĭs'-kră-sĕ) *n. s.* An unequal mixture of elements in the blood; a distemperature.

DYSENTERY, (dĭs'-sĕn-tĕr-ĕ) *n. s.* A looseness, wherein ill humours flow off by stool, and are sometimes attended with blood.

DYSPEPSY, (dĭs'-pĕp-sĕ) *n. s.* A difficulty of digestion.

DYSPHONY, (dĭs'-fō-nĕ) *n. s.* A difficulty in speaking.

DYSPNOEA, (dĭsp-nē'-ă) *n. s.* A difficulty of breathing.

DYSURY, (dĭz'-ū-rĕ) *n. s.* A difficulty in voiding urine.

E has two sounds; long, as *scene*, and short, as *men*. *E* is the most frequent vowel in the English language; for it not only is used like the rest but has the peculiar quality of lengthening the foregoing vowel, as *can, cane; man, mane.*

EACH, (ētsh) *pron.* Either of two; every one of any number.

EAGER, (ē'-gĕr) *a.* Struck with desire; ardently wishing; keenly desirous; hot of disposition; vehement; ardent; impetuous; quick; busy; easily put in action; sharp; sour; acid; keen; severe; biting.

EAGERLY, (ē'-gĕr-lē) *ad.* With great ardour of desire; ardently; hotly; keenly; sharply.

EAGERNESS, (ē'-gĕr-nĕs) *n. s.* Keenness of desire; ardour of inclination; impetuosity; vehemence; violence; tartness; sourness.

EAGLE, (ē'-gl) *n.* . A bird of prey; the standard of the ancient Romans.

EAGLE-EYED, (ē'-gl-īde) *a.* Sharp-sighted as an eagle.

EAGLESTONE, (ē'-gl-stōne) *n. s.* A stone which contains, in a cavity within it, a small loose stone, which rattles when it is shaken.

EAGLET, (ē'-glĕt) *n. s.* A young eagle.

EAGRE, (ē'-gĕr) *n. s.* A tide swelling above another tide, observable in the river Severn.

To EAN, (ēen) *v. n.* To bring forth young: used of sheep.

EAR, (ēer) *n. s.* The whole organ of hearing; that part of the ear that stands prominent; power of judging of harmony; the sense of hearing.

EAR-LAP, (ēer'-lăp) *n. s.* The tip of the ear.

EAR-MARK, (ēer'-mark) *n. s.* A mark on the ear, by which shepherds know their sheep. Figuratively, Any distinction.

To EAR-MARK, (ēer'-mark) *v. a.* To mark cattle on the ear.

EAR-PICK, (ēer'-pik) *n. s.* An instrument by which the ears are cleansed.

EAR-RING, (ēer'-ring) *n. s.* Jewels set in a ring and worn at the ears; ornament of a woman's ear.

EAR-WAX, (ēer'-wăks) *v. n.* The cerumen or exudation which smears the inside of the ear.

EAR-WIG, (ēer'-wig) *n. s.* A sheath-winged insect, imagined to creep into the ear; a whisperer; a prying informer.

To EAR, (ēer) *v. a.* To till; to plow.

To EAR, (ēer) *v. n.* To shoot into ears.

EARED, (ēerd) *a.* Having ears, or organs of hearing; having ears, or ripe corn; plowed.

EARL, (ĕrl) *n. s.* A title of nobility, anciently the highest of this nation, now the third.

EARL-MARSHAL, (ĕrl măr'-shăl) *n. s.* He that has chief care of military solemnities; one of the great officers of state in England, whose business is to take cognizance of all matters respecting honour and arms.

EARLDOM, (ĕrl'-dŭm) *n. s.* The seigniory of an earl.

EARLESS, (ēer'-lĕs) *a.* Without any ears.

EARLINESS, (ĕr'-lē-nĕs) *n. s.* The state of being early.

EARLY, (ĕr'-lē) *a.* Soon, with respect to something else.

EARLY, (ĕr'-lē) *ad.* Soon; betimes.

To EARN, (ĕrn) *v. a.* To gain as the reward or wages of labour, or any performance; to obtain, as a consequence of action.

EARN, (ĕrn) *v. n.* See YEARN.

EARNEST, (ĕr'-nĕst) *a.* Ardent in any affection; warm; zealous; importunate; intent; fixed; eager; serious; important.

EARNEST, (ĕr'-nĕst) *n. s.* Seriousness; a serious event not a jest; pledge; handsel; first fruits; the money which is given in token that a bargain is ratified.

EARNESTLY, (ĕr'-nĕst-lē) *ad.* Warmly; affectionately; zealously; eagerly; desirously.

EARNESTNESS, (ĕr'-nĕst-nĕs) *n. s.* Eagerness; warmth; vehemence; impetuosity; solemnity; zeal; seriousness; solicitude; care; intenseness.

EARNING, (ĕrn'-ing) *n. s.* That which is gained as the reward of any labour.

EARTH, (ĕrth) *n. s.* The element distinct from air, fire, or water; soil; terrene matter; the terraqueous globe; the world; different modification of terrene matter; the *earth* or hole of a fox or badger.

To EARTH, (ĕrth) *v. a.* To hide in the earth; to bury; to inter; to cover with earth.

To EARTH, (ĕrth) *v. n.* To retire under ground.

EARTHBAG, (ĕrth'-băg) *n. s.* In fortification, A sack filled with sand or earth, to keep off the shot of the enemy.

EARTHBANK, (ĕrth'-bănk) *n. s.* In husbandry, A fence made of earth and turf.

EARTHBOARD, (ĕrth'-bord) *n. s.* The board of the plow that shakes off the earth.

EARTHBORN, (ĕrth'-born) *a.* Born of the earth; terrigenous; meanly born.

EARTHEN, (ĕr'-*th*n) *a.* Made of earth; made of clay.

EARTHINESS, (ĕrth'-ē-nĕs) *n. s.* The quality of containing earth; grossness; intellectual coarseness.

EARTHLINESS, (ĕrth'-lē-nĕs) *n. s.* Worldliness.

EARTHLING, (ĕrth'-ling) *n. s.* An inhabitant of the earth; a mortal; a poor frail creature.

EARTHLY, (ɘrth'-lē) *a.* Belonging only to our present state; not spiritual; corporeal; not mental.

EARTHNUT, (ɘrth'-nut) *n. s.* A pignut; a root in shape and size like a nut.

EARTHQUAKE, (ɘrth'-kwāke) *n. s.* Tremor or convulsion of the earth.

EARTHY, (ɘrth'-ē) *a.* Consisting of earth; composed or partaking of earth; terrene; inhabiting the earth; terrestrial; relating to earth; not mental; gross; not refined.

EASE, (ēze) *n. s.* Quiet; rest; undisturbed tranquillity; freedom from pain; rest after labour; intermission of labour; facility; not difficulty; unconstraint; freedom from harshness, formality, forced behaviour, or conceits. *At ease*, Without pain; without anxiety.

To EASE, (ēze) *v. a.* To free from pain; to assuage; to mitigate; to relieve.

EASEFUL, (ēze'-fụl) *a.* Quiet; peaceable; fit for rest.

EASEFULLY, (ēze'-fụl-lē) *ad.* In a quiet manner.

EASEL, (ē'-zl) *n. s.* The frame on which painters rest their canvass.

EASEMENT, (ēze'-mẹnt) *n. s.* Evacuation; assistance; support; relief from any evil. In law, A service that one neighbour has of another by charter or prescription, without profit; as a way through his ground, a sink, or such like.

EASILY, (ē'-zē-lē) *ad.* Without difficulty; without pain; without disturbance; in tranquillity; readily; without reluctance.

EASINESS, (ē'-zē-nēs) *n. s.* Freedom from difficulty; flexibility; compliance; freedom from constraint; rest; tranquillity; the state of being easy.

EAST, (ēest) *n. s.* The quarter where the sun rises, opposite to the west; the regions in the eastern parts of the world.

EAST, (ēest) *a.* From or towards the rising sun.

EASTER, (ēes'-tẹr) *n. s.* The day on which the Christian church commemorates our Saviour's resurrection.

EASTERLING, (ēes'-tẹr-ling) *a.* See STERLING.

EASTERLY, (ēes'-tẹr-lē) *a.* Coming from the parts towards the east; lying towards the east; looking towards the east.

EASTERN, (ēes'-tẹrn) *a.* Dwelling or found in the East; oriental; lying or being towards the east; going towards the east; looking towards the east.

EASTWARD, (ēest'-wẹrd) *ad.* Towards the east.

EASY, (ē'-zē) *a.* Not difficult; not causing difficulty; quiet; at rest; free from pain; complying; unresisting; credulous; ready; not unwilling; free from want; not constrained; not formal.

To EAT, (ēte) *v. a.* pret. *ate*, or *eat*; part. *eaten*. To devour with the mouth; to consume; to corrode.

To EAT, (ēte) *v. n.* To go to meals; to feed; to take food; to make way by corrosion.

EATABLE, (ē'-tą-bl) *a.* Capable of being eaten.

EATABLE, (ē'-tą-bl) *n. s.* Anything that may be eaten.

EATER, (ē'-tẹr) *n. s.* One that eats; a corrosive.

EATING-HOUSE, (ē'-ting-họụse) *n. s.* A house where provisions are sold ready dressed.

EAVES, (ēvz) *n. s.* The edges of the roof which overhang the house.

EAVESDROPPER, (ēvz'-drọp-pẹr) *n. s.* An insidious listener.

EBB, (ẹb) *n. s.* The reflux of the tide towards the sea, opposed to flow; decline; decay; waste.

To EBB, (ẹb) *v. n.* To flow back towards the sea; to decline; to decay.

EBON, (ẹb'-ụn) *a.* Dark; black; made of ebony.

EBONY, (ẹb'-ọ-nē) *n. s.* A hard, heavy, black, valuable wood, which admits a fine gloss.

EBRIETY, (ẹ-bri'-ẹ-tē) *n. s.* Drunkenness.

EBRILLADE, (ą-breel'-yąd) *n. s.* A check of the bridle which a horseman gives a horse, by a jerk of one rein, when he refuses to turn.

EBRIOSITY, (ẹ-brē-ọs'-ẹ-tē) *n. s.* Habitual drunkenness.

EBULLIENCY, (ẹ-bụl'-lē-ẹn-sē) *n. s.* A boiling over.

EBULLIENT, (ẹ-bụl'-lē-ẹnt) *a.* Boiling over.

EBULLITION, (ẹb-ụl-lish'-ụn) *n. s.* The act of boiling up with heat; any intestine motion; that effervescence which arises from the mingling together any alkalizate and acid liquor.

ECCENTRICK, (ẹk-sẹn'-trik) *a.* Deviating from the centre; not having the same centre with another circle; not terminating in the same point; irregular; anomalous.

ECCENTRICAL, (ẹk-sẹn'-trẹ-kąl) *a.* Deviating from the centre; not having the same centre with another circle; not terminating in the same point; irregular; anomalous.

ECCENTRICITY, (ẹk-sẹn-tris'-ẹ-tē) *n. s.* Deviation from a centre; the state of having a different centre from another circle; excursion from the proper orb; deviation from established methods; particularity; irregularity.

ECCENTRICK, (ẹk-sẹn'-trik) *n. s.* A circle not having the same centre with another circle; that which deviates from usual or common occurrence.

ECCHYMOSIS, (ẹk-ki-mọ'-sis) *n. s.* Livid spots or blotches in the skin, made by extravasated blood.

ECCLESIASTES, (ẹk-klē-zhē-ąs'-tez) *n. s.* One of the canonical books of Holy Scripture.

ECCLESIASTICAL, (ẹk-klē-zhē-ąs'-tẹ-kąl) or ECCLESIASTICK, (ẹk-klē-zhē-ąs'-tik) *a.* Relating to the church.

ECCLESIASTICK, (ẹk-klē-zhē-ąs'-tik) *n. s.* A person dedicated to the ministry of religion.

ECCLESIASTICUS, (ẹk-klē-zhē ąs'-tẹ-kụs) *n. s.* One of the books which form the Apocrypha.

ECHINATE, (ek-ki-nate') } *a.* Bristled
ECHINATED, (ek-ki-na'-ted) } like an hedgehog.

ECHINUS, (e-ki'-nus) *n. s.* A hedgehog; a shell-fish set with prickles; the prickly head, cover of the seed, or top of any plant. In architecture, A member or ornament, resembling the prickly rind of a chesnut.

ECHO, (ek'-ko) *n. s.* The return or re-percussion of any sound; the sound returned.

To ECHO, (ek'-ko) *v. n.* To resound; to give the repercussion of a voice; to be sounded back.

To ECHO, (ek'-ko) *v. a.* To send back a voice.

ECHOMETER, (ek-om'-me-ter) *n. s.* In musick, A kind of scale, serving to measure the duration of sounds.

ECLAIRCISSEMENT, (ek-klare'-sis-ment) *n. s.* Explanation; the act of clearing up an affair.

ECLAT, (ek-kla') *n. s.* Splendour; show; lustre.

ECLECTICK, (ek-lek'-tik) *n. s.* One of a sect in the Christian church who considered the doctrine of Plato conformable to the spirit of the Christian; one of a sect of physicians among the ancients.

ECLECTICK, (ek-lek'-tik) *a.* Selecting.

ECLIPSE, (e-klips') *n. s.* An obscuration of the luminaries of heaven; darkness; obscuration.

To ECLIPSE, (e-klips') *v. a.* To darken a luminary; to extinguish; to put out; to cloud; to obscure.

ECLIPTICK, (e-klip'-tik) *n. s.* A great circle of the sphere, supposed to be drawn through the middle of the Zodiack, and making an angle with the Equinoctial, in the points of Aries and Libra, of 23° 30′, which is the sun's greatest declination.

ECLIPTICK, (e-klip'-tik) *a.* Described by the ecliptick line; suffering an eclipse; obscured.

ECLOGUE, (ek'-log) *n. s.* A pastoral poem.

ECONOMICAL, (ek-ko-nom'-e-kal) } *a.* Per-
ECONOMICK, (ek-ko-nom'-ik) } taining to the regulation of an household; frugal.

ECONOMIST, (e-kon'-o-mist) *n. s.* One who is a good manager of affairs; frugal and discreet.

To ECONOMIZE, (e-kon'-o-mize) *v. a.* To employ with economy.

ECONOMY, (e-kon'-o-me) *n. s.* The management of a family; distribution of expence; frugality; discretion of expence; disposition of things; regulation; the disposition or arrangement of any work; system of matter.

ECSTASY, (eks'-ta-se) *n. s.* Any passion by which the thoughts are absorbed, and in which the mind is for a time lost; excessive joy; rapture; enthusiasm; excessive elevation and absorption of the mind; excessive grief or anxiety; madness; distraction.

ECSTATICAL, (eks-tat'-e-kal) } *a.* Ravish-
ECSTATICK, (eks-tat'-ik) } ed; rapturous; elevated beyond the usual bounds of nature; raised to the highest degree of joy.

ECTYPE, (ek'-tipe) *n. s.* A copy.

ECUMENICAL. See OECUMENICAL.

ECURIE, (ek'-ku-re) *n. s.* A place covered for the lodging or housing of horses.

EDACIOUS, (e-da'-shus) *a.* Eating; voracious; devouring.

EDACITY, (e-das'-e-te) *n. s.* Voracity; ravenousness; greediness.

To EDDER, (ed'-der) *v. a.* To bind a fence.

EDDER, (ed'-der) *n. s.* Such fencewood as is commonly put upon the tops of fences.

EDDISH, (ed'-dish) *n. s.* A second crop of grass; the aftermath.

EDDY, (ed'-de) *n. s.* The water that runs contrary to the main stream; whirlpool; circular motion.

EDDY, (ed'-de) *a.* Whirling; moving circularly.

To EDDY, (ed'-de) *v. n.* To keep together in a whirl.

EDEMATOSE, } (e-dem'-a-tus) *a.* Swelling;
EDEMATOUS, } full of humours.

EDEN, (e'-den) *n. s.* Paradise.

EDENTATED, (e-den'-ta-ted) *a.* Deprived of teeth.

EDENTATION, (e-den-ta'-shun) *n. s.* A pulling out of teeth.

EDGE, (edje) *n. s.* The thin or cutting part of a blade; a narrow part rising from a broader; brink; margin; extremity; sharpness; intenseness; keenness; acrimony. *To set teeth on edge*, To cause a tingling uneasiness in the teeth.

To EDGE, (edje) *v. a.* To sharpen; to furnish with an edge; to border with anything; to fringe; to exasperate; to embitter; to put forward beyond a line.

To EDGE, (edje) *v. n.* To move forward against any power.

EDGED, (edjd) *part. a.* Sharp; not blunt.

EDGING, (ed'-jing) *n. s.* A border added to anything by way of ornament; a narrow lace.

EDIBLE, (ed'-e-bl) *a.* Fit to be eaten.

EDICT, (e'-dikt) *n. s.* A proclamation, or command, or prohibition; a law promulgated.

EDIFICANT, (e-dif'-fe-kant) *a.* Building; constructing.

EDIFICATION, (ed-e-fe-ka'-shun) *n. s.* A building; but most commonly instruction; the act of building up a man in the faith; improvement in holiness; improvement; instruction.

EDIFICATORY, (e-dif'-fe-ka-tur-e) *a.* Tending to edification.

EDIFICE, (ed'-e-fis) *n. s.* A fabrick; a building; a structure.

EDIFICIAL, (ed-e-fish'-al) *a.* Respecting an edifice.

EDIFIER, (ed'-e-fi-er) *n. s.* A builder; one that improves or instructs another.

To EDIFY, (ed'-e-fi) *v. a.* To build; to instruct; to improve.

EDIFYINGLY, (ed'-de-fi-ing-le) *ad.* In an instructing manner.

EDILE, (ē'-dīle) *n. s.* The title of a magistrate in old Rome, whose office, in some particulars, resembled that of our justices of peace.

To EDIT, (ĕd'-ĭt) *v. a.* To revise or prepare a work for publication.

EDITION, (ē-dĭsh'-ŭn) *n. s.* Publication of anything, particularly of a book; republication.

EDITOR, (ĕd'-ē-tŭr) *n. s.* He that revises or prepares any work for publication.

EDITORIAL, (ĕd-ē-tō'-rē-ăl) *a.* Belonging to the office of an editor.

EDITORSHIP, (ĕd'-ē-tŭr-ship) *n. s.* The office and duty of an editor.

To EDUCATE, (ĕd'-ŭ-kāte) *v. a.* To breed; to bring up; to instruct youth.

EDUCATION, (ĕd-ŭ-kā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Formation of manners in youth; nurture.

EDUCATOR, (ĕd-ŭ-kā'-tŭr) *n. s.* One that instructs youth.

To EDUCE, (ē-dūse') *v. a.* To bring out; to extract.

EDUCTION, (ē-dŭk'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of bringing anything into view, or bringing out.

EDULCORATION, (ē-dŭl-kō-rā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of sweetening. In chymistry, The freshening or purging anything of its salts, by repeated lotions. In metallurgy, The separating the salts that have been left adhering to a body after any operation.

To EEK, (ēēk) *v. a.* To supply any deficiency; to make bigger by the addition of another piece.

EEL, (ēēl) *n. s.* A serpentine slimy fish, that lurks in mud.

E'EN, (ēēn) *ad.* Contracted from *even*.

EFFABLE, (ĕf'-fā-bl) *a.* Expressable; utterable.

To EFFACE, (ĕf-fāse') *v. a.* To destroy anything painted or carved; to blot out; to strike out; to destroy; to wear away.

EFFECT, (ĕf-fĕkt') *n. s.* That which is produced by an operating cause; consequence; event; purpose; meaning; general intent; completion; perfection; reality. In the plural, goods; moveables.

To EFFECT, (ĕf-fĕkt') *v. a.* To bring to pass; to produce as a cause.

EFFECTIBLE, (ĕf-fĕk'-tē-bl) *a.* Performable; practicable; feasible.

EFFECTION, (ĕf-fĕk'-shŭn) *n. s.* In geometry, A construction; a proposition; a problem, or praxis, drawn from some general proposition.

EFFECTIVE, (ĕf-fĕk'-tĭv) *a.* Having the power to produce effects; efficacious; effectual; operative; active; efficient; useful; as *effective* men in an army.

EFFECTIVELY, (ĕf-fĕk'-tĭv-lē) *ad.* Powerfully; with real operation.

EFFECTOR, (ĕf-fĕk'-tŭr) *n. s.* That which produces any effect; performer.

EFFECTUAL, (ĕf-fĕk'-tū-ăl) *a.* Productive of effects; powerful to a degree adequate to the occasion; efficacious.

EFFECTUALLY, (ĕf-fĕk'-tū-ăl-lē) *ad.* In a manner productive of the consequence intended; efficaciously.

EFFECTUALNESS, (ĕf-fĕk'-tū-ăl-nĕs) *n. s.* The quality of being effectual.

To EFFECTUATE, (ĕf-fĕk'-tū-āte) *v. a.* To bring to pass; to fulfil.

EFFEMINACY, (ĕf-fĕm'-ē-nā-sē) *n. s.* Admission of the qualities of a woman; softness; unmanly delicacy; lascivousness; loose pleasure.

EFFEMINATE, (ĕf-fĕm'-ē-nāte) *a.* Having the qualities of a woman; womanish; voluptuous; tender; resembling the practice of a woman.

To EFFEMINATE, (ĕf-fĕm'-ē-nāte) *v. a.* To make womanish; to weaken; to emasculate; to unman.

EFFEMINATELY, (ĕf-fĕm'-ē-nāte-lē) *ad.* Weakly; softly; in an unmanly degree; by womanish arts.

EFFEMINATENESS, (ĕf-fĕm'-ē-nāte-nĕs) *n. s.* Unmanly softness.

EFFEMINATION, (ĕf-fĕm-ē-nā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The state of one grown womanish; the state of one emasculated or unmanned.

EFFENDI, (ĕf-fĕn'-dē) *n. s.* A title of distinction in Turkey.

To EFFERVESCE, (ĕf-fĕr-vĕs') *v. n.* To generate heat by intestine motion.

EFFERVESCENCE, (ĕf-fĕr-vĕs'-sĕnse) *n. s.* The act of growing hot; production of heat by intestine motion. This term is particularly applied to the effect produced by the mixture of an acid with an alkali.

EFFICACIOUS, (ĕf-fē-kā'-shē-ŭs) *a.* Productive of effects; powerful to produce the consequence intended.

EFFICACIOUSLY, (ĕf-fē-kā'-shē-ŭs-lē) *ad.* Effectually.

EFFICACIOUSNESS, (ĕf-fē-kā'-shē-ŭs-nĕs) *n. s.* The quality of being efficacious.

EFFICACY, (ĕf'-fē-kā-sē) *n. s.* Power to produce effects; production of the consequence intended.

EFFICIENCE, (ĕf-fĭsh'-yĕnse) } *n. s.* The
EFFICIENCY, (ĕf-fĭsh'-yĕn-se) } act or capability of producing effects; agency.

EFFICIENT, (ĕf-fĭsh'-yĕnt) *n. s.* The cause which makes effects to be what they are; he that makes; the effector.

EFFICIENT, (ĕf-fĭsh'-yĕnt) *a.* Causing effects.

EFFICIENTLY, (ĕf-fĭsh'-yĕnt-lē) *ad.* Effectively.

EFFIGIES, (ĕf-fĭd'-jē-ēz) } *n. s.* Resem-
EFFIGY, (ĕf'-fē-jē) } blance; image in painting or sculpture.

To EFFLATE, (ĕf-flāte') *v. a.* To fill with the breath; to puff up.

EFFLORESCENCE, (ĕf-flō-rĕs'-sĕnse) }
EFFLORESCENCY, (ĕf-flō-rĕs'-sĕn-sē) } *n. s.* Production of flowers; the act of flowering. In medicine, The breaking out of some humours in the skin.

EFFLORESCENT, (ĕf-flō-rĕs'-sĕnt) *a.* Shooting out in form of flowers.

EFFLUENCE, (ĕf'-flū-ĕnse) *n. s.* That which issues from some other principle.

EFFLUENT, (ef'-flu-ent) *a.* Flowing out.
EFFLUVIA, (ef-flu'-ve-a) } *n. s.* Those
EFFLUVIUM, (ef-flu'-ve-um) } small particles which are continually flying off from bodies.
EFFLUX, (ef'-fluks) *n. s.* The act of flowing out; effusion; flow; that which flows from something else; emanation.
EFFLUXION, (ef-fluk'-shun) *n. s.* The act of flowing out; emanation.
EFFORT, (ef'-fort) *n. s.* Struggle; strain; vehement action; laborious endeavour.
EFFOSSION, (ef-fosh'-un) *n. s.* Digging up from the ground; deterration.
EFFRONTERY, (ef-frun'-ter-e) *n. s.* Impudence; shamelessness.
To EFFULGE, (ef-fulje') *v. n.* To send forth lustre or effulgence.
EFFULGENCE, (ef-ful'-jense) *n. s.* Lustre; brightness.
EFFULGENT, (ef-ful'-jent) *a.* Shining; bright; luminous.
EFFUMABILITY, (ef-fu-ma-bil'-e-te) *n. s.* The quality of flying away in vapour or fumes.
To EFFUND, (ef-fund') *v. a.* To pour out.
To EFFUSE, (ef-fuze') *v. a.* To pour out; to spill; to shed.
EFFUSE, (ef'-fuze) *n. s.* Waste; effusion.
EFFUSE, (ef-fuse') *a.* Dissipated; extravagant.
EFFUSION, (ef-fu'-zhun) *n. s.* The act of pouring out; waste; the act of spilling or shedding; the thing poured out.
EFFUSIVE, (ef-fu'-siv) *a.* Pouring out; dispersing.
EFT, (eft) *n. s.* A sort of lizard.
To EGERMINATE, (e-jer'-me-nate) *v. n.* To spring or bud out.
EGESTION, (e-jes'-te-un) *n. s.* Throwing out the digested food at the natural vents.
EGG, (eg) *n. s.* The fœtus or production of feathered creatures; also the spawn and sperm of other animals.
EGLANTINE, (eg'-lan-tine) *n. s.* A species of rose; sweet-briar.
EGOTISM, (e'-go-tism) *n. s.* The fault committed in writing by the frequent repetition of the word *ego*, or *I*; too frequent mention of a man's self.
EGOTIST, (e'-go-tist) *n. s.* One that is always repeating the word *ego*, *I*, a talker of himself.
EGOTISTICAL, (e-go-tis'-te-kal) *a.* Addicted to egotism; self-conceited.
To EGOTIZE, (e'-go-tize) *v. n.* To talk much of one's self.
EGREGIOUS, (e-gre'-je-us) *a.* Eminent; remarkable; extraordinary.
EGREGIOUSLY, (e-gre'-je-us-le) *ad.* Eminently; remarkably.
EGREGIOUSNESS, (e-gre'-je-us-nes) *n. s.* The state of being eminent.
EGRESS, (e'-gres) *n. s.* The power or act of going out of any place; departure.
EGRESSION, (e-gresh'-un) *n. s.* The act of going out.
EGRET, (e'-gret) *n. s.* A fowl of the heron kind; a feather of the fowl.
EGYPTIANS, (e-jip'-shans) *n. s.* Natives of Egypt; gypsies.
To EJACULATE, (e-jak'-u-late) *v. a.* To throw; to shoot; to dart out.
EJACULATION, (e-jak-u-la'-shun) *n. s.* The act of darting or throwing out; a short prayer darted out occasionally.
EJACULATORY, (e-jak'-u-la-tur-e) *a.* Throwing out; suddenly darted out; uttered in short sentences; sudden; hasty.
EIDER-DOWN, (i'-der-doun) *n. s.* The down of a Gothland duck, called eider.
To EJECT, (e-jekt') *v. a.* To throw out; to cast forth; to void; to throw out or expel from an office or possession; to expel; to drive away; *to* cast away.
EJECTION, (e-jek'-shun) *n. s.* Casting out; expulsion; discharge.
EJECTMENT, (e-jekt'-ment) *n. s.* A legal writ by which any inhabitant of a house, or tenant of an estate, is commanded to depart; expulsion in general.
EIGHT, (ayt) *a.* Twice four; a word of number.
EIGHTH, (aytth) *a.* Next in order to the seventh; the ordinal of eight.
EIGHTH, (aytth) *n. s.* In musick, An interval comprehending seven conjunct degrees, or eight diatonick sounds.
EIGHTEEN, (ay'-teen) *a.* Twice nine.
EIGHTEENTH, (ay'-teenth) *a.* The next in order to the seventeenth.
EIGHTFOLD, (ayt'-fold) *a.* Eight times the number or quantity.
EIGHTHLY, (aytth'-le) *a.* In the eighth place.
EIGHTIETH, (ay'-te-eth) *a.* The ordinal of eighty.
EIGHTY, (ay'-te) *a.* Eight times ten.
EITHER, (e'-ther) *pron.* Whichsoever of the two; whether one or the other; each; both; any of an indeterminate number.
EITHER, (e'-ther) *ad.* A distributive adverb, answered by *or*; either the one *or*. It sometimes stands by itself, in the sense of *or*.
EJULATION, (ed-ju-la'-shun) *n. s.* Outcry; lamentation; moan; wailing.
To EKE, (eke) *v. a.* To increase; to supply; to fill up deficiences; to protract; to lengthen; to spin out by useless additions.
EKE, (eke) *conjunct.* Also; likewise; beside; moreover.
To ELABORATE, (e-lab'-o-rate) *v. a.* To produce with labour; to heighten and improve by successive endeavours or operations.
ELABORATE, (e-lab'-o-rate) *a.* Finished with great diligence.
ELABORATELY, (e-lab'-o-rate-le) *ad.* Laboriously; with great study or labour.
ELABORATENESS, (e-lab'-o-rate-nes) *n. s.* The state of being elaborately performed.
ELABORATION, (e-lab-o-ra'-shun) *n. s.* Improvement by successive operations.
To ELANCE, (e-lanse') *v. a.* To throw out; to dart.

To ELAPSE, (e-lăpse') *v. n.* To pass away; to glide away.

ELASTICAL, (e-lăs'-te-kăl) } *a.* Having the
ELASTICK, (e-lăs'-tik) } power of returning to the form from which it is distorted or withheld; springy; having the power of a spring.

ELASTICITY, (e-lăs-tis'-e-te) *n. s.* Force in bodies, by which they endeavour to restore themselves to the posture from whence they were displaced by any external force.

ELATE, (e-late') *a.* Flushed with success; lofty; haughty.

To ELATE, (e-late') *v. a.* To elevate with success; to puff up with prosperity; to exalt; to heighten.

ELATEDLY, (e-lā'-ted-le) *ad.* In a triumphant manner, arising from success.

ELATION, (e-lā'-shun) *n. s.* Triumph proceeding from success.

ELBOW, (ĕl'-bo) *n. s.* The next joint or curvature of the arm below the shoulder; any flexure, or angle.

To ELBOW, (ĕl'-bo) *v. a.* To push with the elbow; to push.

To ELBOW, (ĕl'-bo) *v. n.* To jut out in angles; to clash; to justle.

ELBOWCHAIR, (ĕl-bo-tshare') *n. s.* A chair with arms to support the elbows.

ELBOWROOM, (ĕl'-bo-room) *n. s.* Room to stretch out the elbows on each side; freedom from confinement.

ELD, (ĕld) *n. s.* Old age; decrepitude.

ELDER, (ĕl'-dẽr) *a.* Surpassing another in years.

ELDERS, (ĕl'-dẽrz) *n. s. pl.* Persons whose age gives them a claim to credit and reverence; ancestors; those who are older than others; among the Jews, rulers of the people; among presbyterians, laymen introduced into the kirk-polity.

ELDER, (ĕl'-dẽr) *n. s.* The name of a tree.

ELDERLY, (ĕl'-dẽr-le) *a.* Bordering upon old age.

ELDERSHIP, (ĕl'-dẽr-ship) *n. s.* Seniority; primogeniture; presbytery; ecclesiastical senate.

ELDEST, (ĕl'-dest) *a.* The oldest; having the right of primogeniture.

ELDING, (ĕl'-ding) *n. s.* Wood and sticks for burning; fuel.

To ELECT, (e-lekt') *v. a.* To choose for any office or use. In theology, To select as an object of eternal mercy.

ELECT, (e-lekt') *a.* Chosen; taken by preference from among others; chosen to an office, not yet in possession. In theology, Chosen as an object of eternal mercy.

ELECTANT, (e-lĕk'-tant) *n. s.* One who has the power of choosing.

ELECTION, (e-lĕk'-shun) *n. s.* The act or power of choosing; choice; the ceremony of a publick choice. In theology, The predetermination of God by which any were selected for eternal life.

ELECTIONEERING, (e-lĕk-shun-ẽer'-ing) *n. s.* The practices used at the election of a member for parliament.

ELECTIVE, (e-lĕk'-tiv) *a.* Regulated or bestowed by choice; exerting the power of choice.

ELECTIVELY, (e-lĕk'-tiv-le) *ad.* By choice; with preference of one to another.

ELECTOR, (e-lĕk'-tur) *n. s.* He that has a vote in the choice of any officer; a prince, who according to the former constitution of the German empire, had a voice in the choice of the emperour.

ELECTORAL, (e-lĕk'-to-răl) *a.* Having the dignity of an elector.

ELECTORATE, (e-lĕk'-to-rate) *n. s.* The territory or office of an elector.

ELECTRICAL, (e-lĕk'-tre-kăl) } *a.* Attractive
ELECTRICK, (e-lĕk'-trik) } without magnetism; attractive by a peculiar property, supposed once to belong chiefly to amber; produced by an electrick body.

ELECTRICIAN, (e-lĕk-trish'-ăn) *n. s.* One who is skilled in the theory of electricity.

ELECTRICITY, (e-lĕk-tris'-e-te) *n. s.* That power, or property first observed in amber, of attracting light bodies when excited by heat or friction, which is also capable of being communicated in particular circumstances.

To ELECTRIFY, (e-lĕk'-tre-fi) *v. a.* To render electrick; to communicate electricity.

ELECTROMETER, (e-lĕk-trŏm'-e-tẽr) *n. s.* An instrument for measuring the quantity, and determining the quality, of electricity in any electrified body.

ELECTRUM, (e-lĕk'-trum) *n. s.* Amber; which, having the quality when warmed by friction of attracting bodies, gave to one species of attraction the name of *electricity*; and, to the bodies that so attract, the epithet *electrick*: a mixed metal.

ELECTUARY, (e-lĕk'-tu-ă-re) *n. s.* A form of medicine made of conserves and powders, in the consistence of honey.

ELEEMOSYNARY, (ĕl-e-mŏz'-e-nă-re) *a.* Relating to alms; depending upon charity; given in charity.

ELEEMOSYNARY, (ĕl-e-mŏz'-e-nă-re) *n. s.* One who subsists upon alms or charity.

ELEGANCE, (ĕl'-e-gănse) } *n. s.* Beauty
ELEGANCY, (ĕl'-e-găn-se) } without grandeur.

ELEGANT, (ĕl'-e-gănt) *a.* Nice; accurate in discerning; pleasing by minuter beauties.

ELEGANTLY, (ĕl'-e-gănt-le) *ad.* Gracefully; neatly; nicely; with minute beauty.

ELEGIACAL, (ĕl-e-ji'-ă-kăl) *a.* Belonging to an elegy.

ELEGIACK, (ĕl-e-ji'-ăk) *a.* Used in elegies; pertaining to elegies; mournful; sorrowful.

ELEGIACK, (ĕl-e-ji'-ăk) *n. s.* Elegiack verse.

ELEGIAST, (ĕl-e-ji'-ăst) } *n. s.* A writer of
ELEGIST, (ĕl'-e-jist) } elegies.

ELEGY, (ĕl'-e-je) *n. s.* A mournful song; a funeral song.

ELEGIT, (ĕl-e'-jit) *n. s.* In law, A writ that lies for him who has recovered debt or damages in the king's court against one not able in his goods to satisfy his creditors.

ELEMENT, (ĕl'-ĕ-mĕnt) *n. s.* The first or constituent principle or anything; the four elements usually so called, are earth, fire, air, water; the proper habitation or sphere of anything; an ingredient; a constituent part; the lowest or first rudiments of literature or science.

ELEMENTAL, (ĕl-ĕ-mĕn'-tăl) *a.* Produced by some of the four elements; arising from first principles; rude; elementary.

ELEMENTALITY, (ĕl-ĕ-mĕn-tăl'-ĕ-tē) *n. s.* Composition; combination of ingredients.

ELEMENTARITY, (ĕl-ĕ-mĕn-tăr'-ĕ-tē) *n. s.* The simplicity of nature; absence of composition; being uncompounded.

ELEMENTARY, (ĕl-ĕ-mĕn'-tăr-ē) *ad.* Uncompounded; having only one principle or constituent part; initial; of or belonging to the elements.

ELENCH, (ē-lĕntsh', or ē-lĕngk') *n. s.* In logick, A sophistical argument.

ELEPHANT, (ĕl'-ĕ-fănt) *n. s.* The largest of quadrupeds; his teeth are ivory.

ELEPHANTIASIS, (ĕl-ĕ-făn-tī'-ă-sĭs) *n. s.* A species of leprosy, so called from incrustations like those on the hide of an elephant.

ELEPHANTINE, (ĕl-ĕ-făn'-tīne) *a.* Pertaining to the elephant.

To ELEVATE, (ĕl'-ĕ-vāte) *v. a.* To raise up aloft; to exalt; to dignify; to raise with great conceptions.

ELEVATE, (ĕl'-ĕ-vāte) *part. a.* Exalted; raised aloft; raised with great conceptions.

ELEVATION, (ĕl-ĕ-vā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of raising aloft; exaltation; dignity; exaltation of the mind by noble conceptions; exaltation of style. In astronomy, The height of any heavenly body with respect to the horizon. In gunnery, The angle which the chase of a cannon or mortar, or the axis of the hollow cylinder makes with the plane of the horizon. In architecture, A draught and description of the face or principal side of a building.

ELEVATOR, (ĕl'-ĕ-vā-tŭr) *n. s.* A raiser or lifter up.

ELEVE, (ĕl-āve') *n. s.* Literally, a scholar or disciple; one who has studied under a particular master; one brought up, or protected, by another.

ELEVEN, (ē-lĕv'-vn) *a.* Ten and one.

ELEVENTH, (ē-lĕv'-ĕnth) *a.* The next in order to the tenth.

ELF, (ĕlf) *n. s. pl. elves;* a wandering spirit, supposed to be seen in wild unfrequented places; a fairy; a dwarf, or little person.

ELF-LOCK, (ĕlf'-lŏk) *n. s.* Hair twisted by elves; a common superstition.

ELFIN, (ĕl'-fĭn) *a.* Relating to fairies; elfish.

ELFISH, (ĕlf'-ĭsh) *a.* Relating to elves or demons.

To ELICIT, (ē-lĭs'-sĭt) *v a.* To strike out; to fetch out by labour or art.

ELICITATION, (ē-lĭs-sē-tā'-shŭn) *n. s.* A deducing of the power of the will into act.

ELIGIBILITY, (ĕl-ĕ-jē-bĭl'-ĕ-tē) *n. s.* Worthiness to be chosen.

ELIGIBLE, (ĕl'-ĕ-jē-bl) *a.* Fit to be chosen; preferable.

ELIGIBLENESS, (ĕl'-ĕ-jē-bl-nĕs) *n. s.* Worthiness to be chosen; preferableness.

ELIMINATION, (ē-lĭm-ĕ-nā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of banishing rejection.

ELIQUAMENT, (ē-lĭk'-kwă-mĕnt) *n. s.* In chymistry, A fat juice squeezed out of fat or fish.

ELIQUATION, (ĕl-ĕ-kwā'-shŭn) *n. s.* In metallurgy, A separation of the different parts of mixed bodies, by the different degrees of fire required to melt them.

ELISION, (ē-lĭzh'-ŭn) *n. s.* The act of cutting off; division; separation of parts.

ELIXIR, (ē-lĭk'-sĕr) *n. s.* A medicine made by strong infusion, where the ingredients are almost dissolved in the menstruum; the extract or quintessence of anything; any cordial.

ELK, (ĕlk) *n. s.* A large and stately animal of the stag kind.

ELL, (ĕl) *n. s.* A measure containing a yard and a quarter.

ELLIPSIS, (ĕl-lĭp'-sĭs) } *n. s.* A figure of rhe-
ELIPSE, (ē-lĭps') } torick, by which something is left out. In geometry, An oval figure, generated from the section of a cone, by a plane cutting both sides of the cone, but not parallel to the base, and meeting with the base when produced.

ELLIPTICAL, (ĕl-lĭp'-tē-kăl) } *a.* Having
ELLIPTICK, (ĕl-lĭp'-tĭk) } the form of an ellipsis; oval.

ELLIPTICALLY, (ĕl-lĭp'-tē-kăl-lē) *ad.* According to the rhetorical figure.

ELM, (ĕlm) *n. s.* The name of a forest tree.

ELOCUTION, (ĕl-ō-kū'-shŭn) *n. s.* The power of expression or diction; eloquence; beauty of words.

ELOCUTIVE, (ĕl-ō-kū'-tĭv) *a.* Having the power of eloquent expression.

ELOGIST, (ĕl'-ō-jĭst) *n. s.* One who pronounces a panegyrick.

ELOGY, (ĕl'-ō-jē) *n. s.* Praise; panegyrick.

To ELONGATE, *v. a.* To lengthen; to draw out.

To ELONGATE, (ē-lŏng'-gāte) *v. n.* To go off to a distance from anything.

ELONGATION, (ĕl-ŏng-gā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of stretching or lengthening itself; the state of being stretched. In medicine, An imperfect luxation.

To ELOPE, (ē-lōpe') *v. a.* To run away; to break loose; to escape from law or restraint.

ELOPEMENT, (ē-lōpe'-mĕnt) *n. s.* Departure from just restraint; used of a wife, or of a young lady who is to be clandestinely married.

ELOQUENCE, (ĕl'-ō-kwĕnse) *n. s.* The power of speaking with fluency and elegance; oratory; elegant language uttered with fluency.

ELOQUENT, (ĕl'-ō-kwĕnt) *a.* Having the power of oratory.

ELOQUENTLY, (ĕl'-ō-kwĕnt-lē) *ad.* In

elegant language, written or uttered with fluency.

ELSE, (else) *pron.* Other; one besides.

ELSE, (else) *conj.* Otherwise; beside; except that mentioned.

ELSEWHERE, (else'-whare) *ad.* In any other place; in other places; in some other place.

To ELUCIDATE, (e-lu'-se-date) *v. a.* To explain; to clear; to make plain.

ELUCIDATION, (e-lu-se-da'-shun) *n. s.* Explanation; exposition.

ELUCIDATIVE, (e-lu'-se-da-tiv) *a.* Throwing light; explanatory.

ELUCIDATOR, (e-lu'-se-da-tur) *n. s.* Explainer; expositor; commentator.

To ELUDE, (e-lude') *v. a.* To escape by stratagem; to avoid by artifice; to mock by an unexpected escape.

ELUDIBLE, (e-lu'-de-bl) *a.* Possible to be defeated.

ELVES, (elvz) *n. s.* The plural of *elf*.

ELVISH, (el'-vish) *a.* Relating to elves, or wandering spirits.

ELUSION, (e-lu'-zhun) *n. s.* An escape from enquiry or examination; an artifice.

ELUSIVE, (e-lu'-siv) *a.* Practising elusion; tending to deceive; fallacious.

ELUSORINESS, (e-lu'-sur-e-nes) *n. s.* The state of being elusory.

ELUSORY, (e-lu'-sur-e) *a.* Tending to elude; tending to deceive.

To ELUTE, (e-lute') *v. a.* To wash off.

To ELUTRIATE, (e-lu'-tre-ate) *v. a.* To decant, or strain out.

ELUTRIATION, (e-lu-tre-a'-shun) *n. s.* Straining off. In metallurgy, The separating the lighter matters from the ores of metals by water.

ELYSIAN, (e-lizh'-e-an) *a.* Pertaining to Elysium; deliciously soft and soothing; exceedingly delightful.

ELYSIUM, (e-lizh'-e-um) *n. s.* The place assigned by the heathens to happy souls; any place exquisitely pleasant.

To EMACERATE, (e-mas'-se-rate) *v. n.* To waste away.

EMACERATION, (e-mas-se-ra'-shun) *n. s.* Leanness, or falling away in flesh.

To EMACIATE, (e-ma'-she-ate) *v. a.* To waste; to deprive of flesh.

To EMACIATE, (e-ma'-she-ate) *v. n.* To lose flesh; to pine; to grow lean.

EMACIATE, (e-ma'-she-ate) *a.* Sunk; wasted.

EMACIATION, (e-ma-she-a'-shun) *n. s.* The act of making lean; the state of one grown lean.

To EMACULATE, (e-mak'-u-late) *v. a.* To make clean; to take out spots.

EMACULATION, (e-mak-u-la'-shun) *n. s.* Freeing anything from spots or foulness.

EMANANT, (e'-ma-nant) *a.* Issuing from something else.

To EMANATE, (e'-ma-nate) *v. n.* To issue or flow from something else.

EMANATION, (e-ma-na'-shun) *n. s.* The act of issuing or proceeding from any other substance; that which issues from another substance; an efflux.

EMANATIVE, (e-man'-a-tiv) *a.* Issuing from another.

To EMANCIPATE, (e-man'-se-pate) *v. a.* To set free from servitude.

EMANCIPATION, (e-man-se-pa'-shun) *n. s.* The act of setting free; deliverance from slavery.

EMANCIPATOR, (e-man'-se-pa-tur) *n. s.* One who releases from any confinement.

To EMASCULATE, (e-mas'-ku-late) *v. a.* To castrate; to deprive of virility; to effeminate; to vitiate by unmanly softness.

EMASCULATE, (e-mas'-ku-late) *a.* Unmanned; effeminate; vitiated.

EMASCULATION, (e-mas-ku-la'-shun) *n. s.* Castration; effeminacy; womanish qualities.

To EMBALM, (em-bam') *v. a.* To impregnate a body with aromaticks, that it may resist putrefaction; to fill with sweet scent.

EMBALMER, (em-bam'-er) *n. s.* One that practises the art of embalming.

EMBARCATION, (em-bar-ka'-shun) *n. s.* The act of putting on shipboard; the act of going on shipboard.

EMBARGO, (em-bar'-go) *n. s.* A prohibition to pass; a stop put to trade.

To EMBARK, (em-bark') *v. a.* To put on shipboard; to engage another in any affair.

To EMBARK, (em-bark') *v. n.* To go on shipboard; to engage in any affair.

EMBARKATION. See EMBARCATION.

To EMBARRASS, (em-bar'-ras) *v. a.* To perplex; to distress; to entangle.

EMBARRASSMENT, (em-bar'-ras-ment) *n. s.* Perplexity; entanglement.

To EMBASE, (em-base') *v. a.* To vitiate; to depauperate; to lower; to deprave; to impair; to degrade; to vilify.

EMBASEMENT, (em-base'-ment) *n. s.* Deterioration; deprivation.

EMBASSADOR, (em-bas'-sa-dur) *n. s.* A person sent in a publick character from one state or power to another to represent and transact the business of that state or power by which he is sent.

EMBASSAGE, (em'-bas-saje) } *n. s.* A pub-
EMBASSY, (em'-bas-se) } lick message; the business of an embassador.

To EMBATTLE, (em-bat'-tl) *v. a.* To range in order or array of battle.

To EMBATTLE, (em-bat'-tl) *v. n.* To be ranged in battle array.

EMBATTLED, (em-bat'-tld) *a.* Indented like a battlement.

To EMBAY, (em-ba') *v. a.* To enclose in a bay; to landlock.

EMBEDDED, (em-bed'-ded) *a.* Sunk in another substance.

To EMBELLISH, (em-bel'-lish) *v. a.* To adorn; to beautify.

EMBELLISHMENT, (em-bel'-lish-ment) *n. s.* Ornament; adventitious beauty; decoration; adscititious grace.

EMBERS, (em'-berz) *n. s. pl.* Hot cinders; ashes not yet extinguished.

EMBERWEEK, (ĕm'-bĕr-week) *n. s.* A week in which an ember day or day of humiliation falls.

To EMBEZZLE, (ĕm-bĕz'-zl) *v. a.* To appropriate by breach of trust; to waste; to swallow up in riot.

EMBEZZLEMENT, (ĕm-bĕz'-zl-mĕnt) *n. s.* The act of appropriating that which is received in trust for another; the thing appropriated.

EMBEZZLER, (ĕm-bĕz'-lĕr) *n. s.* One who appropriates to himself what is received in trust for another.

To EMBLAZON, (ĕm-blā'-zn) *v. a.* To adorn with figures of heraldry; to deck in glaring embellishments.

EMBLAZONER, (ĕm-blā'-zn-ĕr) *n. s.* One who publishes in a pompous manner; a herald; a blazoner.

EMBLAZONRY, (ĕm-blā'-zn-rē) *n. s.* Devices upon shields.

EMBLEM, (ĕm'-blĕm) *n. s.* An occult representation; an allusive picture; a typical designation.

EMBLEMATICAL, (ĕm-blĕ-măt'-ĕ-kăl) } EMBLEMATICK, (ĕm-blĕ-măt'-ĭk) } *a.* Comprising an emblem; allusive; occultly representative; dealing in emblems; using emblems.

EMBLEMATICALLY, (ĕm-blĕ-măt'-ĕ-kăl-ē) *ad.* In the manner of emblems; allusively.

EMBLEMATIST, (ĕm-blĕm'-ă-tĭst) *n. s.* A writer or inventer of emblems.

To EMBLEMATIZE, (ĕm-blĕm'-ă-tīze) *v. a.* To represent by an emblem.

EMBLEMENTS, (ĕm'-blĕ-mĕnts) *n. s. pl.* Profits arising from land sown, or generally from the ground.

EMBLEMIZE, (ĕm'-blĕm-īze) *v. n.* To make or use emblems.

To EMBODY. See *To* IMBODY.

EMBOGUING, (ĕm-bō'-gĭng) *n. s.* The mouth of a river; the place where it empties itself into the sea.

To EMBOLDEN. See *To* IMBOLDEN.

EMBOLISM, (ĕm'-bō-lĭzm) *n. s.* Intercalation; insertion of days or years to produce regularity and equation of time; the time inserted; intercalatory time.

To EMBOSS, (ĕm-bŏs') *v. n.* To form with protuberances; to engrave with relief, or rising work.

EMBOSSMENT, (ĕm-bŏs'-mĕnt) *n. s.* Any thing standing out from the rest; jut; eminence; relief; rising work.

EMBOUCHURE, (ŏm-boo-shaur') *n. s.* The aperture of a flute or other wind instrument.

To EMBOWEL, (ĕm-bŏw'-ĕl) *v. a.* To eviscerate; to deprive of the entrails; to bury within any other substance.

EMBOWELLER, (ĕm-bŏw'-ĕl-ĕr) *n. s.* One who takes out entrails.

EMBOWERED, (ĕm-bŏw'-ĕrd) *part. a.* Sheltered, as in a bower.

To EMBRACE, (ĕm-brāse') *v. a.* To hold fondly in the arms; to squeeze in kindness; to seize ardently or eagerly; to lay hold on; to comprehend; to take in, as natural philosophy *embraces* many sciences; to comprise; to enclose; to contain; to encircle; to admit; to receive.

To EMBRACE, (ĕm-brāse') *v. n.* To join in an embrace.

EMBRACE, (ĕm-brāse') *n. s.* Clasp; fond pressure in the arms; hug.

EMBRACEMENT, (ĕm-brāse'-mĕnt) *n. s.* Clasp in the arms; hug; embrace; comprehension; state of being contained; enclosure; conjugal endearment.

EMBRACER, (ĕm-brā'-sĕr) *n. s.* The person embracing.

EMBRASURE, (ĕm brā'-zhure) *n. s.* An aperture in the wall, through which the cannon is pointed; battlement.

To EMBROCATE, (ĕm'-brō-kāte) *v. a.* To rub any part diseased with medicinal liquors.

EMBROCATION, (ĕm-brō-kā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of rubbing any part diseased with medicinal liquors or spirits; the lotion with which any diseased part is washed.

To EMBROIDER, (ĕm-brŏe'-dĕr) *v. a.* To border with ornaments; to decorate with figured work.

EMBROIDERER, (ĕm-brŏe'-dĕr-ĕr) *n. s.* One that adorns clothes with needlework.

EMBROIDERY, (ĕm-brŏe'-dĕr-ē) *n. s.* Figures raised upon a ground; variegated needlework; variegation; diversity of colours.

To EMBROIL, (ĕm-brŏil') *v. a.* To disturb; to confuse; to distract; to perplex; to entangle.

EMBROILMENT, (ĕm-brŏil'-mĕnt) *n. s.* Confusion; disturbance.

To EMBRUE. See *To* IMBRUE.

EMBRYO, (ĕm'-brē-ō) } EMBRYON, (ĕm'-brē-ŏn) } *n. s.* The offspring yet unfinished in the womb; the state of anything yet not fit for production; yet unfinished.

To EMEND, (ē-mĕnd') *v. a.* To amend; to correct.

EMENDABLE, (ē-mĕn'-dă-bl) *a.* Capable of emendation; corrigible.

EMENDATION, (ĕm-ĕn-dā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Correction; alteration of anything from worse to better; an alteration made in the text by verbal criticism.

EMENDATOR, (ĕm-ĕn-dā'-tŭr) *n. s.* A corrector; an improver; an alterer for the better.

EMENDATORY, (ē-mĕn'-dă-tŭr-ē) *a.* Contributing correction or emendation.

EMERALD, (ĕm'-ĕ-răld) *n. s.* A green precious stone.

To EMERGE, (ē-mĕrje') *v. n.* To rise out of anything in which it is covered; to issue; to proceed; to rise; to mount from a state of depression or obscurity; to rise into view.

EMERGENCE, (ē-mĕr'-jĕnse) } EMERGENCY, (ē-mĕr'-jĕn-sē) } *n. s.* The act of rising out of any fluid by which anything is covered; the act of rising into view; any sudden occasion; unexpected casualty; pressing necessity; exigence.

EMERGENT, (ē-mĕr'-jĕnt) *a.* Rising out

of that which overwhelms or obscures it; rising into view; proceeding or issuing from anything; sudden; unexpectedly casual.

EMERITED, (ẹ-mẹr'-ịt-ẹd) *a.* Allowed to have done sufficient publick service.

EMEROIDS, (ẹm'-ẹr-ọidz) *n. s.* Painful swellings of the hemorrhoidal veins; piles.

EMERSION, (ẹ-mẹr'-shụn) *n. s.* The act of rising out of any fluid. In astronomy, The time when a star, having been obscured by its approach to the sun, appears again.

EMERY, (ẹm'-ẹr-ẹ) *n. s.* An iron ore, useful in cleaning and polishing steel.

EMETICAL, (ẹ-mẹt'-ẹ-kạl) } *a.* Having the
EMETICK, (ẹ-mẹt'-ịk) } quality of provoking vomits.

EMETICALLY, (ẹ-mẹt'-ẹ-kạl-ẹ) *ad.* In such a manner as to provoke to vomit.

EMETICK, (ẹ-mẹt'-ịk) *n. s.* A medicine provoking vomits.

EMICATION, (ẹm-ẹ-kạ'-shụn) *n. s.* Sparkling; flying off in small particles.

EMICTION, (ẹ-mik'-shụn) *n. s.* Urine; what is voided by the urinary passages.

EMIGRANT, (ẹm'-ẹ-grạnt) *n. s.* One who emigrates.

To EMIGRATE, (ẹm'-ẹ-grạte) *v. n.* To leave one's native country to reside in a foreign land.

EMIGRATION, (ẹm-ẹ-grạ'-shụn) *n. s.* The act of emigrating.

EMINENCE, (ẹm'-ẹ-nẹnse) } *n. s.* Loftiness; height; summit; highest part; a part rising above the rest; a place where one is exposed to general notice; exaltation; conspicuousness; reputation; celebrity; fame; greatness; supreme degree; notice; distinction; a title given to cardinals.
EMINENCY, (ẹm'-ẹ-nẹn-sẹ) }

EMINENT, (ẹm'-ẹ-nẹnt) *a.* High; lofty; dignified; exalted; conspicuous; remarkable.

EMINENTLY, (ẹm'-ẹ-nẹnt-lẹ) *ad.* Conspicuously; in a manner that attracts observation; in a high degree.

EMIR, (ẹ'-mẹr) *n. s.* A title of dignity among the Turks and Persians.

EMISSARY, (ẹm'-ẹ-sạ-rẹ) *n. s.* One sent out on private messages; a spy; a secret agent; one that emits or sends out.

EMISSARY, (ẹm'-ịs-sạr-rẹ) *a.* Looking about prying.

EMISSION, (ẹ-mish'-ụn) *n. s.* The act of sending out; vent.

To EMIT, (ẹ-mit') *v. a.* To send forth; to let go; to let fly; to dart; to issue out juridically.

EMMET, (ẹm'-mẹt) *n. s.* An ant; a pismire.

EMOLLIENT, (ẹ-mọl'-yẹnt) *a.* Softening.

EMOLLIENTS, (ẹ-mọl'-yẹnts) *n. s.* Medicines which have the power of relaxing or softening the fibres when too rigid.

EMOLLITION, (ẹm-mọl-lish'-ụn) *n. s.* The act of softening.

EMOLUMENT, (ẹ-mọl'-ụ-mẹnt) *n. s.* Profit; advantage.

EMOLUMENTAL, (ẹ-mọl-ụ-mẹn'-tạl) *a.* Useful; yielding profit.

EMOTION, (ẹ-mọ'-shụn) *n. s.* Disturbance of mind; vehemence of passion.

To EMPAIR. See *To* IMPAIR.

To EMPALE, (ẹm-pale') *v. a.* To fence with a pale; to fortify; enclose; to shut in; to put to death by spitting on a stake fixed upright.

EMPALEMENT, (ẹm-pale'-mẹnt) *n. s.* The punishment of empaling. In heraldry, A conjunction of coats of arms pale-wise. In botany, The cup or outmost part of the flower of a plant.

EMPANNEL, (ẹm-pạn'-nẹl) *n. s.* The writing or entering the names of a jury into schedule by the sheriff, which he has summoned to appear.

To EMPANNEL, (ẹm-pạn'-nẹl) *v. a.* To summon to serve on a jury.

To EMPARADISE. See *To* IMPARADISE.

EMPASSIONED, (ẹm-pạsh'-ụnd) *part. a.* Moved with passion; affected strongly.

EMPERESS, (ẹm'-pẹr-ẹs) *n. s.* A woman invested with imperial power; the wife of an emperour.

To EMPERIL, (ẹm-pẹr'-ril) *v. a.* To endanger.

EMPEROUR, (ẹm'-pẹr-ụr) *n. s.* A monarch of title and dignity superiour to a king.

EMPHASIS, (ẹm'-fạ-sis) *n. s.* A remarkable stress laid upon a word or sentence; particular force impressed by style or pronunciation.

EMPHATICAL, (ẹm-fạt'-ẹ-kạl) } *a.* Forcible;
EMPHATICK, (ẹm-fạt'-ịk) } strong; impressive.

EMPHATICALLY, (ẹm-fạt'-ẹ-kạl-ẹ) *ad.* Strongly; forcibly; in a striking manner.

EMPIRE, (ẹm'-pire) *n. s.* Imperial power; supreme dominion; the region over which dominion is extended; command over anything.

EMPIRICK, (ẹm-pir'-ịk) *n. s.* A sect of physicians, who practised medicine from experience and not from theory; such as deride rules of science to follow nostrums and private opinions; quacks.

EMPIRICAL, (ẹm-pir'-ẹ-kạl) } *a.* Versed;
EMPIRICK, (ẹm-pir'-ịk) } in experiments; known only by experience.

EMPIRICALLY, (ẹm-pir'-ẹ-kạl-lẹ) *ad.* Experimentally; according to experience; without rational ground; charlatanically.

EMPIRICISM, (ẹm-pir'-ẹ-sizm) *n. s.* Dependence on experience without knowledge or art; quackery.

To EMPLASTER, (ẹm-plạs'-tẹr) *v. a.* To cover with a plaster.

EMPLASTICK, (ẹm-plạs'-tik) *a.* Viscous; glutinous.

To EMPLOY, (ẹm-plọẹ') *v. a.* To busy; to keep at work; to exercise; to use as an instrument; to use as means; to use as materials; to commission; to intrust with the management of any affairs; to fill up with business; to pass or spend in business.

EMPLOY, (ẹm-plọẹ') *n. s.* Business; object of industry.

EMPLOYABLE, (em-plǫe'-ą-bl) *a.* Capable to be used; proper for use.
EMPLOYER, (em-plǫe'-er) *n. s.* One that uses or causes to be used; one that sets others to work.
EMPLOYMENT, (em-plǫe'-ment) *n. s.* Business; object of industry; object of labour; the state of being employed; office; post of business; business intrusted.
To EMPOISON, (em-pǫe'-zn) *v. a.* To destroy by poison; to destroy by venomous food or drugs; to taint with poison; to envenom.
EMPOISONER, (em-pǫe'-zn-er) *n. s.* One who destroys by poison.
EMPORIUM, (em-pǫ'-re-um) *n. s.* A place of merchandize; a mart; a commercial city.
To EMPOVERISH, (em-pǫv'-er-ish) *v. a.* To make poor; to depauperate; to reduce to indigence; to lessen fertility.
EMPOVERISHER, (em-pǫv'-er-ish-er) *n. s.* One that makes others poor; that which impairs fertility.
EMPOVERISHMENT, (em-pǫv'-er-ish-ment) *n. s.* Depauperation; cause of poverty.
To EMPOWER, (em-pǫu'-er) *v. a.* To authorize; to commission; to give power; to enable.
EMPRESS, *n. s.* See EMPERESS.
EMPRISE, (em-prize') *n. s.* Attempt of danger; undertaking of hazard; enterprise.
EMPTIER, (em'-te-er) *n. s.* One that empties.
EMPTINESS, (em'-te-nes) *n. s.* Absence of plenitude; inanity; the state of being empty; a void space; vacuity; *vacuum*; want of substance or solidity.
EMPTION, (em'-shun) *n. s.* The act of purchasing; a purchase.
EMPTY, (em'-te) *a.* Void; not full; evacuated; no longer full; devoid; unfurnished; vain.
To EMPTY, (em'-te) *v. a.* To evacuate; to exhaust.
To EMPTY, (em'-te) *v. n.* To become empty.
To EMPURPLE, (em-pur'-pl) *v. a.* To make of a purple colour.
EMPYEMA, (em-pi-e'-mą) *n. s.* A collection of purulent matter in any part whatsoever; generally used to signify that in the cavity of the breast only.
EMPYREAL, (em-pir'-e-ąl) *a.* Formed of the element of fire; refined beyond aerial.
EMPYREAN, (em-pi-re'-ąn, or em-pir'-e-ąn) *n. s.* The highest heaven where the pure element of fire is supposed to subsist.
EMPYREAN, (em-pi-re'-ąn, or em-pir'-e-ąn) *a.* Empyreal.
EMPYREUM, (em-pir'-re-um) } *n. s.* The
EMPYREUMA, (em-pi-ru'-mą) } burning of any matter in boiling or distillation.
EMPYREUMATICAL, EMPYREUMATICK, (em-pi-ru-mąt'-e-kąl, em-pi-ru-mąt'-ik) *a* Having the smell or taste of burnt substances.
EMPYROSIS, (em-pi-ro'-sis) *n. s.* Conflagration; general fire.

To EMULATE, (em'-u-late) *v. a.* To rival to propose as one to be equalled or excelled; to imitate with hope of equality, or superiour excellence; to be equal to; to rise to equality with.
EMULATION, (em-u-la'-shun) *n. s.* Rivalry; desire of superiority; contest; contention.
EMULATIVE, (em'-u-la-tiv) *a.* Inclined to emulation; rivalling; disposed to competition.
EMULATOR, (em'-u-la-tur) *n. s.* A rival; a competitor.
EMULGENT, (e-mul'-jent) *a.* Milking or draining out. *Emulgent* vessels, in anatomy, The two large arteries and veins which arise, the former from the descending trunk of the aorta, the latter from the vena cava.
EMULOUS, (em'-u-lus) *a.* Rivalling; engaged in competition; desirous of superiority; desirous of any excellence possessed by another; factious; contentious.
EMULOUSLY, (em'-u-lus-le) *ad.* With desire of excelling or outdoing another.
EMULSION, (e-mul'-shun) *n. s.* A form of medicine, by bruising oily seeds and kernels, and drawing out their substances with some liquor, that thereby becomes milky.
EMUNCTORIES, (e-mungk'-to-rez) *n. s. pl.* Those parts of the body where anything excrementitious is separated and collected.
EMUSCATION, (e-mus-ka'-shun) *n. s.* The act of clearing from moss.
EN, (en) An inseparable particle formed from the Latin *in*. Many words are uncertainly written with *en* or *in*. In many words *en* is changed into *em* for more easy pronunciation.
To ENABLE, (en-a'-bl) *v. a.* To make able; to empower.
To ENACT, (en-ąkt') *v. a.* To act; to perform; to establish by law; to decree; to represent by action.
ENACTOR, (en-ąk'-tur) *n. s.* One that forms decrees, or establishes laws; one who practises or performs anything.
ENALLAGE, (en-ąl'-lą-je) *n. s.* A figure in grammar, whereby some change is made of the common modes of speech, as when one mood or tense of a verb is put for another.
To ENAMBUSH, (en-ąm'-bush) *v. a.* To hide in ambush; to hide with hostile intention.
To ENAMEL, (en-ąm'-el) *v. a.* To inlay, to variegate with colours, properly with colours fixed by fire; to lay upon another body so as to vary it.
To ENAMEL, (en-ąm'-el) *v. n.* To practise the use of enamel.
ENAMEL, (en-ąm'-el) *n. s.* Anything enamelled, or variegated with colours fixed by fire; the cortex or fine exteriour covering of the teeth.
ENAMELLER, (en-ąm'-el-ler) *n. s.* One that practises the art of enamelling.
ENAMELLING, (en-ąm'-el-ing) *n. s.* The art of applying enamels on metals.
To ENAMOUR, (en-ąm'-ur) *v. a.* To inflame with love; to make fond.

ENARRATION, (e-nar-ra'-shun) *n. s.* Explanation; exposition.

ENARTHROSIS, (en-ar-thro'-sis) *n. s.* The insertion of one bone into another to form a joint.

To ENCAGE, (en-kaje') *v. a.* To shut up as in a cage; to coop up; to confine.

To ENCAMP, (en-kamp') *v. n.* To pitch tents; to sit down for a time in a march.

To ENCAMP, (en-kamp') *v. a.* To form an army into a regular camp.

ENCAMPMENT, (en-kamp'-ment) *n. s.* The act of encamping or pitching tents; a camp; tents pitched in order.

To ENCASE, (en-kase') *v. a.* To enclose or hide as in a case or cover.

To ENCAVE, (en-kave') *v. a.* To hide as in a cave.

ENCAUSTICK, (en-kaw'-stik) *a.* Belonging to the art of painting with burnt wax: sometimes applied to enamelling.

To ENCHAIN, (en-tshane') *v. a.* To fasten with a chain; to hold in chains; to bind; hold in bondage; to link together; to concatenate.

To ENCHANT, (en-tshant') *v. a.* To give efficacy to anything by songs of sorcery; to subdue by charms or spells; to delight in a high degree.

ENCHANTER, (en-tshant'-ter) *n. s.* A magician; a sorcerer.

ENCHANTINGLY, (en-tshan'-ting-le) *ad.* With the force of enchantment.

ENCHANTMENT, (en-tshant'-ment) *n. s.* Magical charm; spells; incantation; irresistible influence; overpowering delight.

ENCHANTRESS, (en-tshan'-tres) *n. s.* A sorceress; a woman versed in magical arts; a woman whose beauty or excellencies give irresistible influence.

To ENCHASE, (en-tshase') *v. a.* To infix; to enclose in any other body so as to be held fast, but not concealed; to adorn with raised or embossed work; to engrave.

ENCHIRIDION, (en-ki-rid'-e-un) *n. s.* A little book, which one may carry in one's hand; a manual.

To ENCIRCLE, (en-ser'-kl) *v. a.* To surround; to environ; to enclose in a ring.

ENCLITICAL, (en-klit'-e-kal) *a.* Relating to encliticks.

ENCLITICK, (en-klit'-ik) *n. s.* A particle which throws back the accent upon the foregoing syllable.

To ENCLOISTER, (en-kloi-ster) *v. a.* To shut up as in a cloister.

To ENCLOSE, (en-kloze) *v. a.* To environ; to encircle; to surround; to encompass; to include.

ENCLOSER, (en-klo'-zer) *n. s.* One that encloses or separates.

ENCLOSURE, (en-klo'-zhure) *n. s.* The act of enclosing or environing anything; the separation of common grounds into distinct possessions; state of being shut up in any place; the thing enclosed; ground enclosed; ground separated from the common.

ENCOMIAST, (en-ko'-me-ast) *n. s.* A panegyrist; a proclaimer of praise; a praiser.

ENCOMIASTICAL, (en-ko-me-as'-te-kal) }
ENCOMIASTICK, (en-ko-me-as'-tik) } *a.* Panegyrical; laudatory; containing praise; bestowing praise.

ENCOMIASTICK, (en-ko-me-as'-tik) *n. s.* The panegyrick itself.

ENCOMIUM, (en-ko'-me-um) *n. s.* Panegyrick; praise; eulogy.

To ENCOMPASS, (en-kum'-pas) *v. a.* To enclose; to encircle; to shut in; to surround; to environ; to go round any place.

ENCOMPASSMENT, (en-kum'-pas-ment) *n. s.* The act of encompassing; circumlocution; remote tendency of talk.

ENCORE, (ong-kore') *ad.* Again; once more.

To ENCORE, (ong-kore') *v. a.* To call on a singer or speaker for the repetition of a song or speech.

ENCOUNTER, (en-koun'-ter) *n. s.* Conflict; battle; fight; accidental congress; sudden meeting; unexpected address; casual incident; occasion.

To ENCOUNTER, (en-koun'-ter) *v. a.* To meet face to face; to front; to meet in a hostile manner; to rush against in conflict; to oppose; to oppugn; to meet by accident.

To ENCOUNTER, (en-koun'-ter) *v. n.* To rush together in a hostile manner; to conflict; to engage; to fight; to meet face to face; to come together by chance.

ENCOUNTERER, (en-koun'-ter-er) *n. s.* Opponent; antagonist; enemy.

To ENCOURAGE, (en-kur'-aje) *v. a.* To animate; to incite to anything; to give courage to; to support the spirits; to embolden; to raise confidence; to make confident.

ENCOURAGEMENT, (en-kur'-aje-ment) *n. s.* Incitement to any action or practice; increase of confidence; favour; countenance; support.

ENCOURAGER, (en-kur'-a-jer) *n. s.* One that supplies incitements to anything; a favourer.

ENCOURAGINGLY, (en-kur'-a-jing-le) *ad.* In a manner that gives encouragement.

To ENCREASE, *v. a.* See *To* INCREASE.

To ENCROACH, (en-krotsh') *v. a.* To make invasions upon the right of another; to advance gradually and by stealth upon that to which one has no right.

To ENCROACH, (en-krotsh') *v. n.* To creep on gradually without right; to pass bounds.

ENCROACHER, (en-krotsh'-er) *n. s.* One who seizes the possession of another by gradual and silent means; one who makes slow and gradual advances beyond his rights.

ENCROACHINGLY, (en-krotsh'-ing-le) *ad.* By way of encroachment.

ENCROACHMENT, (en-krotsh'-ment) *n. s.* An unlawful gathering in upon another man; advance into the territories or rights of another.

To ENCRUST, (en-krust') *v. a.* To cover as with a crust.

To ENCUMBER, (ĕn-kŭm'-bẽr) *v. a.* To clog; to load; to impede; to entangle; to embarrass; to load with debts.

ENCUMBRANCE, (ĕn-kŭm'-brănse) *n. s.* Clog; load; impediment; excrescence; useless addition; burthen upon an estate.

ENCYCLICAL, (ĕn-sĭk'-lẽ-kăl) *a.* Circular; sent round through a large region.

ENCYCLOPEDE, (ĕn-sī'-klo-pede) }
ENCYCLOPEDIA, (ĕn-sī-klo-pē'-dē-ă) } *n. s.* The whole circle or compass of learning: a term particularly applied to dictionaries which profess to explain the whole circle of the sciences.

ENCYCLOPEDIAN, (ĕn-sī-klo-pē'-dē-ăn) *a.* Embracing the whole round of learning.

ENCYCLOPEDIST, (ĕn-sī-klo-pē'-dist) *n. s.* One who assists in compiling books which illustrate the whole round of learning.

ENCYSTED, (ĕn-sĭs'-tĕd) *a.* Enclosed in a vesicle or bag.

END, (ĕnd) *n. s.* The extremity of the length of anything materially extended; extremity or last part in general; the conclusion or cessation of any action; ultimate state; final doom; the point beyond which no progression can be made; death; fate; decease; cessation; period; limit; termination; consequence; conclusive event; fragment; broken piece; purpose; intention; thing intended; final design.

To END, (ĕnd) *v. a.* To terminate; to conclude; to finish.

To END, (ĕnd) *v. n.* To come to an end; to be finished; to die; to terminate; to conclude; to cease; to fail; to conclude action or discourse.

To ENDAMAGE, (ĕn-dăm'-āje) *v. a.* To injure; to prejudice; to harm.

ENDAMAGEMENT, (ĕn-dăm'-āje-mĕnt) *n. s.* Damage; injury; loss.

To ENDANGER, (ĕn-dān'-jẽr) *v. a.* To put into hazard; to bring into peril.

To ENDEAR, (ĕn-dēer') *v. a.* To make dear; to make beloved.

ENDEARMENT, (ĕn-dēer'-mĕnt) *n. s.* The cause of love; means by which anything is endeared; the state of being endeared; the state of being loved.

ENDEAVOUR, (ĕn-dĕv'-ŭr) *n. s.* Labour directed to some certain end.

To ENDEAVOUR, (ĕn-dĕv'-ŭr) *v. n.* To labour to a certain purpose.

To ENDEAVOUR, (ĕn-dĕv'-ŭr) *v. a.* To attempt; to essay.

ENDEAVOURER, (ĕn-dĕv'-ŭr-ẽr) *n. s.* One who labours to a certain end.

ENDECAGON, (ĕn-dĕk'-ă-gŏn) *n. s.* A plain figure of eleven sides and angles.

ENDEMIAL, (ĕn-dē'-mē-ăl) }
ENDEMICAL, (ĕn-dĕm'-ĕ-kăl) } *a.* Peculiar to a country: used
ENDEMICK, (ĕn-dĕm'-ĭk) } of any disease proceeding from some cause peculiar to the country where it reigns.

To ENDENIZEN, (ĕn-dĕn'-ĕ-zn) *v. a.* To make free; to enfranchise; to naturalize.

ENDING, (ĕn'-dĭng) *n. s.* Conclusion; consequence; termination; cessation of any action.

ENDICT. See INDICT.

To ENDITE, (ĕn-dīte') *v. n.* To compose.

ENDITER, (ĕn-dī'-tẽr) *n. s.* A composer; a writer.

ENDLESS, (ĕnd'-lĕs) *a.* Having no end; being without conclusion or termination; infinite in longitudinal extent or duration; perpetual; incessant; continual.

ENDLESSLY, (ĕnd'-lĕs-lē) *ad.* Incessantly; perpetually; without termination of length.

ENDLESSNESS, (ĕnd'-lĕs-nĕs) *n. s.* Extension without limit; perpetuity; endless duration.

To ENDORSE, (ĕn-dŏrse') *v. a.* To register on the back of a writing; to superscribe; to write on the back of a bill of exchange.

ENDORSEMENT, (ĕn-dŏrse'-mĕnt) *n. s.* Superscription; writing on the back.

ENDORSER, (ĕn-dŏr'-sẽr) *n. s.* The proprietor of a bill of exchange, who, transferring it to some other, writes his name on the back of it.

To ENDOW, (ĕn-dŏŭ') *v. a.* To enrich with a portion; to supply with any external goods; to enrich with any excellence.

ENDOWER, (ĕn-dŏŭ'-ẽr) *n. s.* One who enriches with a portion.

ENDOWMENT, (ĕn-dŏŭ'-mĕnt) *n. s.* Wealth bestowed to any person or use; the bestowing or assuring a dower; gifts of nature.

To ENDUE, (ĕn-dū') *v. n.* To supply with; to invest with.

ENDURABLE, (ĕn-dū'-rā-bl) *a.* Tolerable; sufferable.

ENDURANCE, (ĕn-dū'-rănse) *n. s.* Continuance; lastingness; patience; sufferance; state of suffering; delay; procrastination.

To ENDURE, (ĕn-dūre') *v. a.* To bear; to sustain; to support; to bear with patience; to undergo; to sustain; to continue in.

To ENDURE, (ĕn-dūre') *v. n.* To last; to remain; to continue; to brook; to bear.

ENDWISE, (ĕnd'-wize) *ad.* Erectly; uprightly; on end.

ENEMY, (ĕn'-ĕ-mē) *n. s.* A publick foe; a private opponent; an antagonist; any one who regards another with malevolence. In theology, The fiend; the devil.

ENERGETICAL, (ĕn-ẽr-jĕt'-ĕ-kăl) }
ENERGETICK, (ĕn-ẽr-jĕt'-ĭk) } *a.* Forcible; strong; active; vigorous.

ENERGETICALLY, (ĕn-ẽr-jĕt'-ĕ-kăl-lē) *ad.* In an operative manner.

To ENERGIZE, (ĕn'-ẽr-jize) *v. a.* To give energy; to excite action.

ENERGY, (ĕn'-ẽr-jē) *n. s.* Power; force; vigour; efficacy; faculty; operation; strength of expression; force of signification; spirit.

To ENERVATE, (ĕ-nẽr'-vāte) *v. a.* To weaken; to deprive of force.

ENERVATE, (ĕ-nẽr'-vāte) *a.* Weakened; deprived of force.

ENERVATION, (ĕn-ẽr-vā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The

act of weakening; emasculation; the state of being weakened; effeminacy.

To ENERVE, (e-nerv') *v. a.* To weaken; to break the force of; to crush.

To ENFEEBLE, (en-fe'-bl) *v. a.* To weaken; to enervate.

To ENFEOFF, (en-feef') *v. a.* In law, To invest with any dignities or possessions.

ENFEOFFMENT, (en-feef'-ment) *n. s.* The act of enfeoffing; the instrument or deed by which one is invested with possessions.

ENFILADE, (en-fe-lade') *n. s.* A straight passage; a thing through which a right line may be drawn.

To ENFILADE, (en-fe-lade') *v. a.* To pierce in a right line.

To ENFOLD. See *To* INFOLD.

To ENFORCE, (en-forse') *v. a.* To add strength to; to strengthen; to make or gain by force; to put in act by violence; to instigate; to provoke; to urge on; to urge with energy; to compel; to constrain.

ENFORCEABLE, (en-for'-se-bl) *a.* Capable of being enforced or compelled.

ENFORCEMENT, (en-forse'-ment) *n. s.* An act of violence; compulsion; force offered; sanction; that which gives force to a law; motive of conviction; urgent evidence; pressing exigence.

ENFORCER, (en-for'-ser) *n. s.* Compeller; one who affects by violence.

To ENFRANCHISE, (en-fran'-tshiz) *v. a.* To admit to the privileges of a freeman; to set free from slavery; to free; to endenizen.

ENFRANCHISEMENT, (en-fran'-tshiz-ment) *n. s.* Investiture of the privileges of a denizen; release from prison or from slavery.

ENFRANCHISER, (en-fran'-tshiz-er) *n. s.* One who gives freedom.

To ENGAGE, (en-gaje') *v. a.* To impawn; to stake; to enlist; to bring into a party; to embark in an affair; to unite; to attach; to make adherent; to induce; to win; to gain; to bind by any appointment or contract; to seize by the attention; to employ; to hold in business; to encounter; to fight.

To ENGAGE, (en-gaje') *v. n.* To conflict; to fight; to embark in any business; to enlist in any party.

ENGAGEMENT, (en-gaje'-ment) *n. s.* The act of engaging, impawning, or making liable to a debt; obligation; adherence to a party or cause; employment of the attention; fight; conflict; battle.

ENGAGINGLY, (en-ga'-jing-le) *ad.* In a winning or obliging manner.

To ENGARLAND, (en-gar'-land) *v. a.* To encircle with a garland.

To ENGENDER, (en-jen'-der) *v. a.* To beget between different sexes; to produce; to form; to excite; to cause.

To ENGENDER, (en-jen'-der) *v. n.* To copulate.

ENGENDERER, (en-jen'-der-er) *n. s.* One who begets.

ENGINE, (en'-jin) *n. s.* Any mechanical complication, in which various movements and parts concur to one effect; a machine; any instrument; any means used to bring to pass, or to effect; an agent for another.

ENGINEER, (en-je-neer') *n. s.* An officer in the army or fortified place, whose business is to contrive and inspect attacks, defences, works. *Civil Engineer*, One who constructs canals, docks, harbours, &c.; a maker of engines.

ENGINEERING, (en-je-neer'-ing) *n. s.* The art of managing artillery; the science of constructing fortifications, canals, &c.

To ENGIRD, (en-gerd') *v. a.* part. *engirt.* To encircle; to surround.

ENGLISH, (ing'-glish) *a.* Belonging to England.

ENGLISH, (ing'-glish) *n. s.* The people or the language of England.

To ENGLISH, (ing'-glish) *v. a.* To translate into English.

To ENGLUT, (en-glut') *v. a.* To swallow up; to fill; to glut; to pamper.

To ENGORGE, (en-gorje') *v. a.* To swallow; to devour; to gorge.

To ENGORGE, (en-gorje') *v. n.* To feed with eagerness and voracity.

To ENGRAFF, (en-graf') *v. a.* To fix deeply; to attack.

ENGRAFFMENT, (en-graf'-ment) *n. s.* Root; that which is engrafted.

ENGRAFTED, (en-graf'-ted) *part. a.* Planted.

To ENGRAIL, (en-grale') *v. a.* To indent in curve lines.

To ENGRAIN, (en-grane') *v. a.* To die deep; to die in grain.

To ENGRAVE, (en-grave') *v. a.* pret. *engraved*; part. pass. *engraven.* To picture by incisions in any matter; to mark metal, wood, or stone; to impress deeply; to imprint; to bury; to inhume; to inter.

ENGRAVEMENT, (en-grave'-ment) *n. s.* The work of an engraver.

ENGRAVER, (en-gra'-ver) *n. s.* A cutter in metal or other matter.

ENGRAVING, (en-gra'-ving) *n. s.* The work of an engraver; the picture or mark engraved; the art of engraving.

To ENGROSS, (en-grose') *v. a.* To thicken; to make thick; to increase in bulk; to fatten; to plump up; to seize in the gross; to seize the whole of anything; to purchase any commodity for the sake of selling at a high price; to copy in a large hand.

ENGROSSER, (en-gros'-er) *n. s.* One who engrosses; he that purchases large quantities of any commodity, in order to sell it at a high price.

ENGROSSING, (en-gros'-ing) *n. s.* The buying up of any commodity in the gross or forestalling the market; the copying of any written instrument.

ENGROSSMENT, (en-gros'-ment) *n. s.* Appropriation of things in the gross; exorbitant acquisition; copy of a written instrument.

To ENGULF, (en-gulf') *v. a.* To cast into a gulph; to swallow up as a gulph.

To ENHANCE, (en-hanse') *v. a.* To lift up; to raise; to advance; to heighten in price; to raise in esteem; to aggravate.

ENHANCEMENT, (en-hanse'-ment) *n. s.* Increase; augmentation of value; aggravation.

ENHANCER, (en-han'-ser) *n. s.* One who raises the price of a thing.

ENHARMONICK, (en-har-mon'-ik) *a.* A term applied to the last of the three divisions of musick by the ancients, and applied also to the manner of so disposing the voice in singing, as to render the melody more affecting.

ENIGMA, (e-nig'-ma) *n. s.* A riddle; an obscure question; a position expressed in remote and ambiguous terms.

ENIGMATICAL, (e-nig-mat'-e-kal) *a.* Obscure; ambiguously or darkly expressed; cloudy; obscurely conceived or apprehended.

ENIGMATICALLY, (e-nig-mat'-e-kal-e) *ad.* After the manner of an enigma.

ENIGMATIST, (e-nig'-ma-tist) *n. s.* One who deals in obscure and ambiguous matters; a maker of riddles.

To ENIGMATIZE, (e-nig'-ma-tize) *v. n.* To deal in enigmas.

To ENJOIN, (en-join') *v. a.* To direct; to order; to prescribe.

ENJOINER, (en-join'-er) *n. s.* One who gives injunctions.

ENJOINMENT, (en-join'-ment) *n. s.* Direction; command.

To ENJOY, (en-joe') *v. a.* To feel or perceive with pleasure; to obtain possession or fruition of; to exhilarate; to delight.

ENJOYABLE, (en-joe'-a-bl) *a.* Capable of enjoyment.

ENJOYER, (en-joe'-er) *n. s.* One that has fruition or possession.

ENJOYMENT, (en-joe'-ment) *n. s.* Pleasure; happiness; fruition.

To ENKINDLE, (en-kin'-dl) *v. a.* To set on fire; to inflame; to rouse; to incite.

To ENLARD, (en-lard') *v. a.* To grease; to baste.

To ENLARGE, (en-larje') *v. a.* To make greater in quantity or appearance; to increase anything in magnitude; to extend; to magnify; to dilate; to expand; to set free from limitation; to extend to more purposes or uses; to amplify; to aggrandize; to release from confinement.

To ENLARGE, (en-larje') *v. n.* To expatiate; to speak in many words; to be further extended.

ENLARGEMENT, (en-large'-ment) *n. s.* Increase; augmentation; farther extension; release from confinement or servitude; magnifying representation; expatiating speech; copious discourse.

To ENLIGHTEN, (en-li'-tn) *v. a.* To illuminate; to supply with light; to quicken in the faculty of vision; to instruct; to furnish with increase of knowledge; to cheer; to exhilarate; to gladden; to illuminate with divine knowledge.

ENLIGHTENER, (en-li'-tn-er) *n. s.* Illuminator; one that gives light; instructor.

To ENLIST, (en-list') *v. a.* To enrol or register.

To ENLIVEN, (en-li'-vn) *v. a.* To make quick; to make alive; to animate, to make vigorous or active; to make sprightly or vivacious; to make gay or cheerful in appearance.

ENLIVENER, (en-li'-vn-er) *n. s.* That which animates; that which invigorates.

ENMITY, (en'-me-te) *n. s.* Unfriendly disposition; malevolence; aversion; contrariety of interests or inclinations; mutual malignity; state of opposition; malice.

ENNEAGON, (en-ne'-a-gon) *n. s.* A figure of nine angles.

To ENNOBLE, (en-no'-bl) *v. a.* To raise from commonalty to nobility; to dignify; to aggrandize; to exalt; to raise; to elevate; to magnify; make famous or illustrious.

ENNOBLEMENT, (en-no'-bl-ment) *n. s.* The act of raising the rank of nobility; exaltation; elevation; dignity.

ENNUI, (an-we') *n. s.* Wearisomeness; fastidiousness; disgust.

ENODATION, (en-o-da'-shun) *n. s.* The act of untying a knot; solution of a difficulty.

ENORMITY, (e-nor'-me-te) *n. s.* Deviation from rule; regularity; deviation from right; depravity; corruption; atrocious crime; flagitious villany.

ENORMOUS, (e-nor'-mus) *a.* Irregular out of rule; disordered; confused; wicked beyond the common measure; exceeding in bulk the common measures.

ENORMOUSLY, (e-nor'-mus-le) *ad.* Beyond measure.

ENORMOUSNESS, (e-nor'-mus-nes) *n. s.* Immeasurable excess.

ENOUGH, (e-nuf') *a.* In a sufficient measure; so as may satisfy.

ENOUGH, (e-nuf') *n. s.* Something sufficient in greatness or excellence; something equal to a man's powers or faculties.

ENOUGH, (e-nuf') *ad.* In a sufficient degree; in a degree that gives satisfaction. It notes a slight augmentation of the positive degree, as I am ready *enough* to quarrel; an exclamation noting fulness or satiety.

ENOW, (e-nou') *ad.* The plural of *enough*; in a sufficient number.

To ENQUIRE. This word, with all its dependants, is more usually written with *in*. But perhaps it ought to be written with *en*. See *To* INQUIRE.

To ENRAGE, (en-raje') *v. a.* To irritate; to make furious.

To ENRANK, (en-rangk) *v. a.* To place in orderly ranks.

ENRAPT, (en-rapt') *part. a.* Thrown into an ecstacy; transported with enthusiasm; involved; rapt up.

To ENRAPTURE, (en-rap'-ture) *v. a.* To transport with pleasure; to delight highly.

To ENRICH, (en-ritsh') *v. a.* To make

wealthy; to make opulent; to fertilise; to make fruitful; to supply with augmentation of anything desirable.

ENRICHMENT, (en-ritsh'-ment) *n. s.* Augmentation of wealth; amplification; improvement by addition.

To ENRIDGE, (en-ridje') *v. a.* To form with longitudinal protuberances or ridges.

To ENRING, (en-ring') *v. a.* To bind round; to encircle.

To ENRIPEN, (en-ri'-pn) *v. a.* To ripen; to mature; to bring to perfection.

To ENROBE, (en-robe') *v. a.* To dress; to clothe; to habit; to invest.

To ENROL, (en-role') *v. a.* To insert in a roll or register; to record; to leave in writing; to involve; to inwrap.

ENROLLER, (en-rol'-ler) *n. s.* He that enrols; he that registers.

ENROLMENT, (en-rol'-ment) *n. s.* Register; writing in which anything is recorded; record.

To ENROOT, (en-root') *v. a.* To fix by the root; to implant deep.

To ENROUND, (en-round') *v. a.* To environ; to surround; to encircle; to enclose.

ENS, (ens) *n. s.* Any being or existence. In chymistry, Some things that are pretended to contain all the qualities or virtues of the ingredients they are drawn from in a little room.

To ENSANGUINE, (en-sang'-gwin) *v. a.* To smear with gore; to suffuse with blood.

To ENSCHEDULE, (en-shed'-ule) *v. a.* To insert in a schedule or writing.

To ENSCONCE, (en-skonse') *v. a.* To cover as with a fort; to secure.

To ENSEAM, (en-seme') *v. a.* To sow up; to enclose by a seam; to mark as with seams.

To ENSEAR, (en-sere') *v. a.* To cauterise; to staunch or stop with fire.

ENSEMBLE, (ong-som'-bl) *n. s.* One with another; a relative proportion of parts to the whole; composition, considered together, and not in parts.

To ENSHIELD, (en-sheeld') *v. a.* To shield; to cover; to protect.

To ENSHRINE, (en-shrine') *v. a.* To enclose in a chest, or cabinet, or shrine; to preserve as a thing sacred.

ENSIGN, (en'-sine) *n. s.* The flag or standard of a regiment; badge or mark of distinction; the officer of foot who carries the flag.

ENSIGNCY, (en'-sin-se) *n. s.* The place and quality of the officer who carries the flag.

To ENSLAVE, (en-slave') *v. a.* To reduce to servitude; to deprive of liberty.

ENSLAVEMENT, (en-slave'-ment) *n. s.* The state of servitude; slavery.

ENSLAVER, (en-sla'-ver) *n. s.* He that reduces others to a state of servitude.

To ENSNARE. See *To* INSNARE.

To ENSPHERE, (en-sfere') *v. a.* To place in a sphere; to form into roundness.

To ENSUE, (en-su') *v. a.* To follow; to pursue.

To ENSUE, (en-su') *v. n.* To follow as a consequence to premises; to succeed in a train of events, or course of time.

ENSURABLE, (en-shu'-ra-bl) *a.* Capable of being ensured.

ENSURANCE, (en-shu'-ranse) *n. s.* Exemption from hazard, obtained by the payment of a certain sum; the sum paid for security.

ENSURANCER, (en-shu'-ran-ser) *n. s.* He who undertakes to exempt from hazard.

To ENSURE, (en-shure') *v. a.* Now generally written *insure*: To ascertain; to make certain; to secure; to exempt anything from hazard by paying a certain sum; to promise reimbursement of any miscarriage for a certain reward stipulated.

ENSURER, (en-shu'-rer) *n. s.* One who makes contracts of ensurance; that which secures or makes sure.

ENTABLATURE, (en-tab'-la-ture) *n. s.* The architrave, frise, and cornice of a pillar.

ENTAIL, (en-tale') *n. s.* The estate entailed or settled, with regard to the rule of its descent; the rule of descent settled for any estate.

To ENTAIL, (en-tale') *v. a.* To settle the descent of any estate so that it cannot be by any subsequent possessor bequeathed at pleasure; to fix unalienably upon any person or thing.

To ENTANGLE, (en-tang'-gl) *v. a.* To inwrap or ensnare with something not easily extricable; to lose in multiplied involutions; to twist, or confuse; to involve in difficulties; to embarrass; to perplex; to puzzle; to bewilder; to ensnare by captious questions or artful talk; to distract with variety of cares; to multiply the intricacies or difficulties of a work.

ENTANGLEMENT, (en-tang'-gl-ment) *n. s.* Involution of anything intricate or adhesive; perplexity; puzzle.

ENTANGLER, (en-tang'-gler) *n. s.* One that entangles.

To ENTER, (en'-ter) *v. a.* To go or come into any place; to initiate in a business, method, or society; to set down in a writing.

To ENTER, (en'-ter) *v. n.* To come in; to go in; to penetrate; to engage in; to be initiated in.

ENTERER, (en'-ter-er) *n. s.* One who enters.

ENTERING, (en'-ter-ing) *n. s.* Entrance; passage into a place.

To ENTERLACE. See INTERLACE.

ENTEROCELE, (en-ter'-o-sele) *n. s.* A rupture from the bowels pressing through the peritonæum, so as to fall down into the groin.

ENTEROLOGY, (en-te-rol'-o-je) *n. s.* The anatomical account of the bowels and internal parts.

ENTERPLEADER. See INTERPLEADER.

ENTERPRISE, (en'-ter-prize) *n. s.* An undertaking of hazard; an arduous attempt.

To ENTERPRISE, (en'-ter-prize) *v. a.* To undertake; to attempt; to essay.

ENTERPRISER, (ĕn'-tĕr-prī-zĕr) *n. s.* A man of enterprise; one who undertakes great things.

To ENTERTAIN, (ĕn-tĕr-tāne') *v. a.* To converse with; to talk with; to treat at the table; to receive hospitably; to keep in one's service; to reserve in the mind; to please; to amuse; to divert; to admit with satisfaction.

ENTERTAINER, (ĕn-tĕr-tā'-nĕr) *n. s.* He that keeps others in his service; he that treats others at his table; he that receives; he that pleases, diverts, or amuses.

ENTERTAINING, (ĕn-tĕr-tā'-nĭng) *a.* Amusing; diverting.

ENTERTAININGLY, (ĕn-tĕr-tā'-nĭng-lē) *ad.* In an amusing manner.

ENTERTAINMENT, (ĕn-tĕr-tāne'-mĕnt) *n. s.* Conversation; treatment at the table; convivial provision; hospitable reception; reception; admission; the state of being in pay, as soldiers or servants; amusement; diversion; dramatick performance; the lower comedy.

To ENTHRAL. See *To* INTHRAL.

To ENTHRONE, (ĕn-*thr*ōne') *v. a.* To place on a regal seat; to invest with sovereign authority.

ENTHUSIASM, (ĕn-*thū*'-zē-ăzm) *n. s.* A vain belief of private revelation; a vain confidence of divine favour; heat of imagination; violence of passion; elevation of fancy; exaltation of ideas.

ENTHUSIAST, (ĕn-*thū*'-zē-ăst) *n. s.* One who vainly imagines a private revelation; one who has a vain confidence of his intercourse with God; one of a hot imagination, or violent passions; one of elevated fancy, or exalted ideas.

ENTHUSIASTICAL, (ĕn-*thū*-zē-ăs'-tē-kăl)
ENTHUSIASTICK, (ĕn-*thū*-zē-ăs'-tĭk) *a.* Persuaded of some communication with the Deity; vehemently hot in any cause; elevated in fancy; exalted in ideas.

ENTHYMEM, (ĕn'-*th*ē-mĕm) *n. s.* In logick, An argument consisting only of an antecedent and consequential proposition; a syllogism where the major proposition is suppressed, and only the minor and consequence produced in words.

To ENTICE, (ĕn-tīse') *v. a.* To allure; to attract; to draw by blandishments; or hopes.

ENTICEMENT, (ĕn-tīse'-mĕnt) *n. s.* The act or practice of alluring; the means by which one is allured; blandishment; allurement.

ENTICER, (ĕn-tī'-sĕr) *n. s.* One that allures.

ENTICINGLY, (ĕn-tī'-sĭng-lē) *ad.* Charmingly; in a winning manner.

ENTIRE, (ĕn-tīre') *a.* Whole; undivided; unbroken; complete in its parts; full; complete; comprising all requisites in itself; firm; sure; solid; fixed; unmingled; unallayed.

ENTIRELY, (ĕn-tīre'-lē) *ad.* In the whole; without division; completely; fully.

ENTIRENESS, (ĕn-tīre'-nĕs) *n. s.* Totality; completeness; fullness.

ENTIRETY, (ĕn-tīre'-tē) *n. s.* Completeness.

To ENTITLE, (ĕn-tī'-tl) *v. a.* To grace or dignify with a title or honourable appellation; to give a title or discriminative appellation; to superscribe; or prefix as a title; to give a claim to anything.

ENTITY, (ĕn'-tē-tē) *n. s.* Something which really is; a real being; a particular species of being.

To ENTOIL, (ĕn-tŏil') *v. a.* To ensnare; to entangle; to bring into toils or nets.

To ENTOMB, (ĕn-tōōm') *v. a.* To put into a tomb; to bury.

ENTOMBMENT, (ĕn-tōōm'-mĕnt) *n. s.* Burial.

ENTOMOLOGY, (ĕn-tō-mŏl'-ō-jē) *n. s.* That part of natural history which treats of insects.

ENTORTILATION, (ĕn-tŏr-tē-lā'-shŭn) *n. s.* A turning into a circle or round figure.

ENTRAILS, (ĕn'-trīlz) *n. s.* The intestines; the inward parts; the bowels; the internal parts.

ENTRANCE, (ĕn'-trănse) *n. s.* The power of entering into a place; the act of entering; the passage by which a place is entered avenue; initiation; commencement; the act of taking possession of an office or dignity; the beginning of anything.

To ENTRANCE, (ĕn-trănse') *v. a.* To put into a trance; to put into an ecstasy.

To ENTRAP, (ĕn-trăp') *v. a.* To ensnare; to catch in a trap; to involve unexpectedly in difficulties; to entangle.

To ENTREAT, (ĕn-trēte') *v. a.* To petition; to solicit; to importune; to treat or use well or ill; to entertain.

To ENTREAT, (ĕn-trēte') *v. n.* To treat; to discourse; to make a petition.

ENTREATY, (ĕn-trē'-tē) *n. s.* Petition; prayer; solicitation; request.

ENTREPOT, (ŏng-trā-pō') *n. s.* A magazine; a warehouse.

ENTRY, (ĕn'-trē) *n. s.* The passage by which any one enters a house; the act of entrance; ingress; the act of taking possession of any estate; the act of registering or setting down in writing.

To ENTUNE, (ĕn-tūne') *v. a.* To tune; to chant.

To ENTWINE. See *To* INTWINE.

To ENUBILATE, (ē-nū'-bē-lāte) *v. n.* To clear from the clouds.

ENUCLEATE, (ē-nū'-klē-āte) *v. a.* To solve; to clear; to disentangle.

ENUCLEATION, (ē-nū-klē-ā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Explanation; plain manifestation.

To ENVEIGLE. See *To* INVEIGLE.

To ENVELOPE, (ĕn-vĕl'-ŭp) *v. n.* To inwrap; to cover; to hide; to surround; to line; to cover on the inside.

ENVELOPE, (ŏng-vē-lōpe') *n. s.* A wrapper; an outward case.

ENVELOPEMENT, (ĕn-vĕl'-ŭp-mĕnt) *n. s.* Perplexity; entanglement.

To ENVENOM, (ĕn-vĕn'-ŭm) *v. a.* To taint

with poison; to poison; to enrage; to exasperate.

ENVIABLE, (ĕn'-vē ā-bl) *a.* Deserving envy; such as may excite envy.

ENVIER, (ĕn'-vē-ẽr) *n. s.* One that envies another; a maligner.

ENVIOUS, (ĕn'-vē-ŭs) *a.* Infected with envy; pained by the excellence or happiness of another.

ENVIOUSLY, (ĕn'-vē-ŭs-lē) *ad.* With envy; with malignity; with ill-will.

To ENVIRON, (ĕn-vī'-rŭn) *v. a.* To surround; to encompass; to involve; to envelope; to besiege; to hem in; to inclose; to invest.

ENVIRONS, (ĕn'-vē-rŭnz, or ĕn-vī'-rŭnz) *n. s.* The neighbourhood or neighbouring places round about the country.

To ENUMERATE, (ē-nū'-mē-rāte) *v. a.* To reckon up singly.

ENUMERATION, (ē-nū-mē-rā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of numbering or counting over.

ENUMERATIVE, (ē-nū'-mẽr-ā-tĭv) *a.* Reckoning up singly; counting over.

To ENUNCIATE, (ē-nŭn'-shē-āte) *v. a.* To declare; to proclaim; to relate; to express.

ENUNCIATION, (ē-nŭn-shē-ā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Declaration; expression; manner of utterance.

ENUNCIATIVE, (ē-nŭn'-shē-ā-tĭv) *a.* Declarative; expressive.

ENUNCIATIVELY, (ē-nŭn'-shē-ā-tĭv-lē) *ad.* Declaratively.

ENVOY, (ĕn'-vōē) *n. s.* A publick minister sent from one power to another; a publick messenger, in dignity below an ambassador; a messenger; a kind of postscript, sent with compositions, to enforce or recommend what had been previously written, whether in prose or rhyme.

ENVOYSHIP, (ĕn'-vōē-shĭp) *n. s.* The office of an envoy.

To ENURE. See *To* INURE.

To ENVY, (ĕn'-vē) *v. a.* To hate another for excellence, happiness, or success; to grieve at any qualities of excellence in another; to grudge; to withhold maliciously.

To ENVY, (ĕn'-vē) *v. n.* To feel envy; to feel pain at the sight of excellence or felicity.

ENVY, (ĕn'-vē) *n. s.* Pain felt and malignity conceived at the sight of excellence or happiness; rivalry; competition; malice; malignity.

To ENWRAP, *v. a.* See *To* INWRAP.

ENWRAPMENT, (ĕn-răp'-mĕnt) *n. s.* A covering; a wrapper.

EOLICK. See ÆOLIC.

EOLIAN. See ÆOLIAN.

EPACT, (ē'-păkt) *n. s.* A number, whereby we note the excess of the common solar year above the lunar, and thereby may find out the age of the moon every year.

EPAULEMENT, (ē-pāwl'-mĕnt) *n. s.* In fortification, A sidework made either of earth thrown up, of bags of earth, gabions, or of fascines and earth.

EPAULET, (ĕp-ā̆w-lĕt') *n. s.* An ornament for the shoulder; a shoulder-knot.

EPENTHESIS, (ē-pĕn'-*th*ē-sĭs) *n. s.* In grammar, The addition of a vowel or consonant in the middle of a word.

EPHA, (ē'-fā) *n. s.* A measure among the Jews, containing fifteen solid inches.

EPHEMERA, (ĕf-ĕm'-ē-rā) *n. s.* A fever that terminates in one day; an insect that lives only one day.

EPHEMERAL, (ĕf-ĕm'-ē-rāl) } *n. s.* Di-
EPHEMERICK, (ĕf-ĕm'-ē-rĭk) } urnal; beginning and ending in a day.

EPHEMERIDES, (ĕf-ē-mẽr'-ē-dēz) *n. s.* Astronomical tables, shewing the present state of the heavens for every day at noon.

EPHEMERIS, (ĕf-ĕm'-ē-rĭs) *n. s.* A journal; an account of daily transactions; an account of the daily motions and situations of the planets.

EPHEMERIST, (ē-fĕm'-ē-rĭst) *n. s.* One who consults the planets; one who studies or practises astrology.

EPHESIAN, (ĕf-ē'-*sh*ē-ăn) *n. s.* A native of Ephesus.

EPHIALTES, (ĕf-ē-ăl'-tēz) *n. s.* The disease called the night-mare.

EPHOD, (ĕf'-ŏd) *n. s.* A sort of ornament worn by the Hebrew priests.

EPICEDIAN, (ĕp-ē-sē'-dē-ăn) *a.* Elegiack; mournful.

EPICEDIUM, (ĕp-ē-sē'-dē-ŭm) *n. s.* An elegy; a poem upon a funeral.

EPICENE, (ĕp'-ē-sēne) *a.* Common; of both kinds. The term, in grammar, of one of the Latin genders.

EPICK, (ĕp'-ĭk) *a.* Narrative; comprising narrations, not acted, but rehearsed.

EPICK, (ĕp'-ĭk) *n. s.* An epick poem.

EPICURE, (ĕp'-ē-kūre) *n. s.* A follower of Epicurus; a man given wholly to luxury.

EPICUREAN, (ĕp-ē-kū-rē'-ăn) *n. s.* One of the sect of Epicurus.

EPICUREAN, (ĕp-ē-kū-rē'-ăn) *a.* Pertaining to the sect of Epicurus; luxurious; contributing to luxury.

EPICURISM, (ĕp'-ē-kū-rĭzm) *n. s.* The doctrine of Epicurus; luxury; sensual enjoyment.

EPICYCLE, (ĕp'-ē-sī-kl) *n. s.* A little circle whose centre is in the circumference of a greater, or a small orb dependant on a greater, as the moon on the earth.

EPICYCLOID, (ĕp-ē-sī'-klŏid) *n. s.* A curve generated by the revolution of the periphery of a circle along the convex or concave part of another circle.

EPIDEMICAL, (ĕp-ē-dĕm'-ē-kăl) } *a.* That
EPIDEMICK, (ĕp-ē-dĕm'-ĭk) } which falls at once upon great numbers of people, as a plague; generally prevailing; affecting great numbers; general; universal.

EPIDERMIS, (ĕp-ē-dẽr'-mĭs) *n. s.* The scarf-skin of a man's body.

EPIGASTRICK, (ĕp-ē-gās'-trĭk) *a.* The *epigastrick* region is a name given to the upper part of the abdomen.

EPIGEUM, (ĕp-ē-jē'-ŭm) *n. s.* That part of

the orbit in which any planet comes nearest to the earth.

EPIGLOTTIS, (ep-e-glot'-tis) *n. s.* The thin moveable cartilage, in form of a little tongue, which covers the aperture of the wind-pipe.

EPIGRAM, (ep'-e-gram) *n. s.* A short poem terminating in a point.

EPIGRAMMATICAL, or EPIGRAMMATICK, (ep-e-gram-mat'-e-kal, ep-e-gram-mat'-ik) *a.* Dealing in epigrams; having the nature of an epigram.

EPIGRAMMATIST, (ep-e-gram'-ma-tist) *n. s.* One who writes or deals in epigrams.

EPIGRAPH, (ep'-e-graf) *n. s.* A title; an inscription.

EPILEPSY, (ep'-e-lep-se) *n. s.* A convulsion, or convulsive motion of the whole body, or of some of its parts, with a loss of sense.

EPILEPTICAL, (ep-e-lep'-te-kal) *a.* Convulsed; disordered as by an epilepsy.

EPILEPTICK, (ep-e-lep'-tik) *a.* Diseased with an epilepsy.

EPILOGISTICK, (ep-e-lo-jis'-tik) *a.* Having the nature of an epilogue.

EPILOGUE, (ep'-e-log) *n. s.* The poem or speech at the end of a play.

EPINICION, (ep-e-nish'-e-un) *n. s.* A song of triumph.

EPIPHANY, (e-pif'-a-ne) *n. s.* A festival, celebrated in commemoration of our Saviour's being manifested to the world by the appearance of a star.

EPIPHONEMA, (ep-e-fo-ne'-ma) *n. s.* An exclamation; a conclusive sentence most closely connected with the words foregoing.

EPIPHORA, (e-pif'-o-ra) *n. s.* An inflammation.

EPIPHYSIS, (e-pif'-e-sis) *n. s.* Accretion; the part added by accretion.

EPIPLOCE, (ep-pip'-lo-se) *n. s.* A figure in rhetorick, by which one aggravation, or striking circumstance, is added in due gradation to another.

EPISCOPACY, (e-pis'-ko-pa-se) *n. s.* The government of bishops.

EPISCOPAL, (e-pis'-ko-pal) *a.* Belonging to a bishop; vested in a bishop.

EPISCOPALIANS, (e-pis-ko-pa'-le-anz) *n. s. pl.* Those who adhere to the established church of England.

EPISCOPALLY, (e-pis'-ko-pal-e) *ad.* In an episcopal manner; by episcopal authority.

EPISCOPATE, (e-pis'-ko-pate) *n. s.* A bishoprick; the office and dignity of a bishop.

EPISODE, (ep'-e-sode) *n. s.* An incidental narrative, or digression in a poem, separable from the main subject, yet rising naturally from it.

EPISODICAL, (ep-e-sod'-e-kal) } *a.* Con-
EPISODICK, (ep-e-sod'-ik) } tained in an episode; pertaining to an episode.

EPISTLE, (e-pis'-sl) *n. s.* A letter.

EPISTOLARY, (e-pis'-to-lar-e) *a.* Relating to letters; transacted by letters.

EPISTROPHE, (e-pis'-tro-fe) *n. s.* In rhetorick, A figure which concludes each member of a sentence with the same affirmation.

EPISTYLE, (ep'-e-stile) *n. s.* An architrave.

EPITAPH, (ep'-e-taf) *n. s.* An inscription upon a tomb.

EPITAPHIAN, (ep-e-ta'-fe-an) *a.* Pertaining to an epitaph.

EPITHALAMIUM, (ep-e'-tha-la'-me-um) *n. s.* A nuptial song; a compliment upon marriage.

EPITHET, (ep'-e-thet) *n. s.* An adjective denoting any quality.

EPITOME, (e-pit'-o-me) *n. s.* Abridgement; abbreviature; compendious abstract.

To EPITOMISE, (e-pit'-o-mize) *v. a.* To abstract; to contract into a narrow space; to diminish; to curtail.

EPITOMISER, (e-pit'-o-mi-zer) } *n. s.* An
EPITOMIST, (e-pit'-o-mist) } abridger; an abstracter.

EPOCH, (ep'-ok) } *n. s.* The time at
EPOCHA, (ep'-o-ka) } which a new computation is begun; the time from which dates are numbered.

EPODE, (ep'-ode) *n. s.* The stanza following the strophe and antistrophe.

EPOPEE, (ep-o-pe') *n. s.* An epick or heroick poem.

EPULARY, (ep'-u-la-re) *a.* Belonging to feasts or banquets.

EPULOTICK, (ep-u-lot'-ik) *n. s.* A cicatrising medicament.

EQUABILITY, (e-kwa'-bil-e-te) *n. s.* Equality to itself; evenness; uniformity; evenness of temper.

EQUABLE, (e'-kwa-bl) *a.* Equal to itself; even; uniform.

EQUABLY, (e'-kwa-ble) *ad.* Uniformly; evenly; equally to itself.

EQUAL, (e'-kwal) *a.* Like another in bulk, or any quality that admits comparison; adequate to any purpose; even; uniform; in just proportion; impartial; neutral; just; indifferent; equitable; advantageous alike to both parties; being upon the same terms.

EQUAL, (e'-kwal) *n. s.* One not inferiour or superiour to another; one of the same age or rank.

To EQUAL, (e'-kwal) *v. a.* To make one thing or person equal to another; to rise to the same state with another person; to be equal to.

To EQUALIZE, (e'-kwa-lize) *v. a.* To make even; to make equal.

EQUALIZATION, (e'-kwa-li-za'-shun) *n. s.* State of equality.

EQUALITY, (e-kwol'-e-te) *n. s.* Likeness with regard to any quantities compared; the same degree of dignity; evenness; uniformity; equability.

EQUALLY, (e'-kwal-le) *ad.* In the same degree; evenly; equably; uniformly; impartially; in just proportion.

EQUALNESS, (e'-kwal-nes) *n. s.* Equality.

EQUANGULAR, (e-kwang'-gu-lar) *a.* Consisting of equal angles.

EQUANIMITY, (ē-kwą-nim'-ē-tē) *n. s.* Evenness of mind, neither elated nor depressed.

EQUANIMOUS, (ē-kwąn'-ē-mus) *a.* Even; not dejected; not elated.

EQUATION, (ē-kwą'-shun) *n. s.* The investigation of a mean proportion, collected from the extremities of excess and defect, to be applied to the whole. *Equation*, in algebra, is an expression of the same quantity in two dissimilar terms, but of equal value. In astronomy, The difference between the time marked out by the sun's apparent motion, and that measured by its real motion.

EQUATOR, (ē-kwą'-tur) *n. s.* A great circle which divides the world into two equal parts, the northern and southern hemispheres.

EQUATORIAL, (ēk-kwą-tō'-rē-ąl) *a.* Pertaining to the equator; taken at the equator.

EQUERY, (ē'-kwēr-ē) *n. s.* A grand lodge or stable for horses; an officer who has the care of horses.

EQUESTRIAN, (ē-kwes'-trē-ąn) *a.* Being on horseback; skilled in horsemanship; belonging to the second rank in Rome.

EQUIANGULAR. See EQUANGULAR.

EQUICRURAL, (ē-kwē-krōō'-rąl) *a.* Having legs of an equal length; having the legs of an equal length, and longer than the base; isosceles.

EQUIDISTANT, (ē-kwē-dis-tąnt) *a.* Equal in distance or remoteness.

EQUIDISTANTLY, (ē-kwē-dis'-tąnt-lē) *ad.* At the same distance.

EQUIFORMITY, (ē-kwē-fōr'-mē-tē) *n. s.* Uniform equality.

EQUILATERAL, (ē-kwē-ląt'-ēr-ąl) *a.* Having all sides equal.

EQUILIBRATION, (ē-kwē-li-brą'-shun) *n. s.* Equipoise; the act of keeping the balance even.

EQUILIBRIOUS, (ē-kwē-lib'-rē-us) *a.* Equally poised.

EQUILIBRIOUSLY, (ē-kwē-lib'-rē-us-lē) *ad.* In equipoise.

EQUILIBRIST, (ē-kwil'-ē-brist) *n. s.* One that balances a thing equally.

EQUILIBRITY, (ē-kwē-lib'-rē-tē) *n. s.* Equality of weight.

EQUILIBRIUM, (ē-kwē-lib'-rē-um) *n. s.* Equipoise; equality of weight.

EQUINOCTIAL, (ē-kwē-nok'-shąl) *a.* Pertaining to the equinox; happening about the time of the equinoxes; being near the equinoctial line.

EQUINOCTIALLY, (ē-kwē-nok'-shąl-ē) *ad.* In the direction of the equinox.

EQUINOX, (ē'-kwē-noks) *n. s.* Equinoxes are the precise times in which the sun enters into the first point of Aries and Libra; for then, moving exactly under the equinoctial line, he makes our nights and days equal. Equinoctial wind.

EQUINUMERANT, (ē-kwē-nu'-mē-rąnt) *a.* Having the same number.

To EQUIP, (ē-kwip') *v. a.* To furnish; to accoutre; to dress out.

EQUIPAGE, (ēk'-kwē-pąje) *n. s.* Furniture for a horseman; carriage of state; vehicle; attendance; retinue; accoutrements; furniture.

EQUIPENDENCY, (ē-kwē-pēn'-dēn-sē) *n. s.* The act of hanging in equipoise.

EQUIPMENT, (ē-kwip'-mēnt) *n. s.* The act of equipping or accoutring; accoutrement; equipage.

EQUIPOISE, (ē'-kwē-pōez) *n. s.* Equality of weight; equilibration.

EQUIPOLLENCE, (ē-kwē-pōl'-lēnse) } *n. s.*
EQUIPOLLENCY, (ē-kwē-pōl'-lēn-sē) }
Equality of force or power.

EQUIPOLLENT, (ē-kwē-pōl'-lēnt) *a.* Having equal power or force.

EQUIPONDERANCE, or EQUIPONDERANCY, (ē-kwē-pōn'-dēr-ąnse, ē-kwē-pōn'-dēr-ąn-sē) *n. s.* Equality of weight; equipoise.

EQUIPONDERANT, (ē-kwē-pōn'-dēr-ąnt) *a.* Being of the same weight.

EQUIPONDERATE, (ē-kwē-pōn'-dēr-āte) *v. n.* To weigh equal to anything.

EQUIPONDIOUS, (ē-kwē-pōn'-dē-us) *a.* Equilibrated; equal on either part.

EQUITABLE, (ēk'-kwē-tą-bl) *a.* Just; due to justice; loving justice; candid; impartial.

EQUITABLENESS, (ēk'-kwē-tą-bl-nēs) *n. s.* Justness.

EQUITABLY, (ēk'-kwē-tą-blē) *ad.* Justly; impartially.

EQUITY, (ēk'-kwē-tē) *n. s.* Justice; right; honesty; impartiality. In law, The rules of decision observed by the court of Chancery.

EQUIVALENCE, (ē-kwiv'-vą-lēnse) } *n. s.*
EQUIVALENCY, (ē-kwiv'-vą-lēn-sē) }
Equality of power or worth.

EQUIVALENT, (ē-kwiv'-vą-lēnt) *a.* Equal in value, excellence, or power; of the same cogency or weight; of the same import or meaning.

EQUIVALENT, (ē-kwiv'-vą-lēnt) *n. s.* A thing of the same weight, dignity, or value.

EQUIVALENTLY, (ē-kwiv'-vą-lēnt-lē) *ad.* In an equal manner; equipollently.

EQUIVOCAL, (ē-kwiv'-vō-kąl) *a.* Of doubtful signification; meaning different things; uncertain; doubtful.

EQUIVOCALLY, (ē-kwiv'-vō-kąl-ē) *ad.* Ambiguously; in a doubtful or double sense.

EQUIVOCALNESS, (ē-kwiv'-vō-kąl-nēs) *n. s.* Ambiguity; double meaning.

To EQUIVOCATE, (ē-kwiv'-vō-kāte) *v. n.* To use words of double meaning; to use ambiguous expressions.

EQUIVOCATION, (ē-kwiv-vō-kā'-shun) *n. s.* Ambiguity of speech; double meaning.

EQUIVOCATOR, (ē-kwiv'-vō-kā-tur) *n. s.* One who uses ambiguous language.

EQUIVOQUE, (ē'-kwē-vōke) *n. s.* Equivocation; double meaning; an expression where a word has at once different meanings; a quibble.

ERA, (ē'-rą) *n. s.* The account of time from any particular date or epoch.

To ERADIATE, (e-rā'-de-āte) *v. n.* To shoot like a ray.

ERADIATION, (e-rā-de-ā'-shun) *n. s.* Emission of radiance.

To ERADICATE, (e-rad-e-kate) *v. a.* To pull up by the root; to destroy completely.

ERADICATION, (e-rad-e-kā'-shun) *n. s.* The act of tearing up by the root; destruction; excision; the state of being torn up by the roots.

ERADICATIVE, (e-rad'-e-kā-tiv) *a.* Curing radically; driving quite away.

To ERASE, (e-rāse') *v. a.* To destroy; to exscind; to expunge; to rub out.

ERASEMENT, (e-rāse'-ment) *n. s.* Destruction; devastation; expunction; abolition.

ERASTIAN, (e-rās'-te-an) *n. s.* One of a religious sect thus called from their leader *Erastus*, whose distinguishing doctrine it was, that the church had no right to exercise discipline.

ERASTIANISM, (e-rast'-yan-izm) *n. s.* The doctrine or principles of Erastians.

ERASURE, (e-rā'-zhure) *n. s.* The act of erasing; the state of being erased.

ERE, (āre) *ad.* Before; sooner than.

ERE, (āre) *prep.* Before.

ERELONG, (āre-long') *ad.* Before a long time had elapsed.

ERENOW, (āre-nou') *ad.* Before this time.

EREWHILE, (āre-hwile') } *ad.* Some time
EREWHILES, (āre-hwilz') } ago; before; a little while.

To ERECT, (e-rekt') *v. a.* To place perpendicularly to the horizon; to raise; to build; to establish; to elevate; to exalt. *To erect a perpendicular*, To cross one line by another at right angles.

ERECT, (e-rekt') *a.* Upright; not leaning; not prone; directed upwards; bold; confident; unshaken.

ERECTION, (e-rek'-shun) *n. s.* The act of raising, or state of being raised upward; the act of building or raising edifices; establishment; elevation; exaltation.

ERECTIVE, (e-rek'-tiv) *a.* Raising; advancing.

ERECTNESS, (e-rekt'-nes) *n. s.* Uprightness of posture.

ERECTOR, (e-rek'-tur) *n. s.* One who raises or constructs.

EREMITE, (er'-e-mite) *n. s.* One who lives in a wilderness or solititude; a hermit.

EREMITICAL, (er-e-mit'-e-kal) *a.* Religiously solitary.

ERÉPTION, (e-rep'-shun) *n. s.* A snatching or taking away by force.

ERGO, (er'-go) *ad.* Therefore. A term in logick, denoting *consequently*.

ERISTICAL, (e-ris'-te-kal) } *a.* Controver-
ERISTICK, (e-ris'-tik) } sial; relating to dispute; containing controversies.

ERMINE, (er'-min) *n. s.* An animal in cold countries, furnishing a valuable fur.

ERMINED, (er'-mind) *a.* Clothed with ermine.

To ERODE, (e-rode') *v. a.* To canker, or eat away; to corrode.

EROGATION, (er-ro-gā'-shun) *n. s.* The act of giving or bestowing; distribution.

EROSION, (e-ro'-zhun) *n. s.* The act of eating away; the state of being eaten away.

To ERR, (er) *v. n.* To wander; to ramble; to miss the right way; to stray; to deviate from any purpose; to commit errours; to mistake.

ERRAND, (er'-rand) *n. s.* A message; something to be told or done by a messenger; a mandate; a commission.

ERRANT, (er'-rant) *a.* Wandering; roving; rambling; deviating from a certain course; vile; abandoned; completely bad. In law, itinerant; applied to judges who go the circuit, and to bailiffs at large.

ERRANTLY, (er'-rant-le) *n. s.* In an errant state; the condition of a wanderer.

ERRATA, (er-rā'-ta) *n. s. pl.* The faults of the printer inserted in the beginning or end of the book.

ERRATICAL, (er-rat'-e-kal) } *a.* Wander-
ERRATICK, (er-rat'-ik) } ing; uncertain; keeping no certain order; holding no established course; irregular; changeable.

ERRATICALLY, (er-rat'-e-kal-e) *ad.* Without rule; without any established method or order.

ERRATUM. See ERRATA.

ERRONEOUS, (er-ro'-ne-us) *a.* Wandering; unsettled; irregular; wandering from the right road; mistaking; misled by errour; mistaken; not conformable to truth.

ERRONEOUSLY, (er-ro'-ne-us-le) *ad.* By mistake; not rightly.

ERRONEOUSNESS, (er-ro' ne-us-nes) *n. s.* Physical falsehood; inconformity to truth.

ERROUR, (er'-rur) *n. s.* Mistake; involuntary deviation from truth; a blunder; roving excursion; irregular course. In theology, Sin. In law, A mistake in pleading, or in the process.

ERSE, } (erse) *n. s.* The language of the
EARSE, } Highlands of Scotland.

ERST, (erst) *ad.* First; in the beginning; once; when time was; formerly; long ago; before; till then; till now.

ERUBESCENCE, (er-ru-bes'-sense) }
ERUBESCENCY, (er-ru-bes'-sen-se) } *n. s.* The act of growing red; redness.

ERUBESCENT, (er-ru-bes'-sent) *a.* Reddish; somewhat red; inclining to redness.

To ERUCT, (e-rukt') *v. a.* To belch; to break wind from the stomach.

To ERUCTATE, (e-ruk'-tate) *v. a.* To belch; to vomit forth.

ERUCTATION, (e-ruk-tā'-shun) *n. s.* The act of belching; a belch; the matter vented from the stomach; any sudden burst of wind or matter.

ERUDITE, (er'-u-dite) *a.* Learned.

ERUDITION, (er-u-dish'-un) *n. s.* Learning; acquired knowledge.

ERUGINOUS, (e-ru'-je-nus) *a.* Partaking of the nature of copper.

ERUPTION, (e-rup'-shun) *n. s.* The act of

bursting forth; burst; emission; sudden excursion of an hostile kind; efflorescence; pustules.

ERUPTIVE, (e-rup'-tiv) *a.* Bursting forth; exhibiting diseased eruption.

ERYSIPELAS, (er-e-sip'-e-las) *n. s.* A disease which affects the skin.

ERYSIPELATOUS, (er-e-se-pel-a-tus) *a.* Having the nature of an erysipelas.

ESCALADE, (es-ka-lade') *n. s.* The act of scaling the walls of a fortification.

ESCALOP, (skol'-lup) *n. s.* A shellfish, whose shell is regularly indented; an inequality of margin; indenture.

ESCAPADE, (es-ka-pade') *n. s.* Irregular motion of a horse.

To ESCAPE, (es-kape') *v. a.* To obtain exemption from; to obtain security from; to fly; to avoid; to pass unobserved by one.

To ESCAPE, (es-kape') *v. n.* To fly; to get out of danger; to avoid punishment.

ESCAPE, (es-kape') *n. s.* Flight; the act of getting out of danger; evasion. In law, Violent or privy evasion out of some lawful restraint.

To ESCARP, (es-karp') *v. a.* To slope down as a fortification.

ESCHALOT, (shal-lot') *n. s.* A plant like an onion.

ESCHEAT, (es-tshete') *n. s.* Any lands or other profits, that fall to a lord within his manor by forfeiture, or by the death of his tenant, dying without heir.

To ESCHEAT, (es-tshete') *v. n.* To fall to the lord of the manor.

ESCHEATOR, (es-tshe'-tur) *n. s.* An officer that observes the escheats of the king in the county whereof he is escheator.

To ESCHEW, (es-tshu') *v. a.* To fly; to avoid; to shun.

ESCORT, (es'-kort) *n. s.* Convoy; guard from place to place.

To ESCORT, (es-kort') *v. a.* To convoy.

ESCOT, (skot) *n. s.* A tax paid in boroughs and corporations towards the support of the community, commonly called *scot* and *lot*.

ESCRITOIRE, (es-kre-twor') *n. s.* A box with all the implements necessary for writing.

ESCUAGE, (es'-ku-aje) *n. s.* A kind of tenure by knight's service.

ESCULENT, (es'-ku-lent) *a.* Good for food; eatable.

ESCUTCHEON, (es-kutsh'-un) *n. s.* The shield of the family; the ensigns armorial.

ESOTERICK, (es-o-ter'-ik) *a.* A term applied to the double doctrine of the ancient philosophers: the publick, or *exoterick;* the secret, or *esoterick*.

ESPALIER, (es-pal'-yer) *n. s.* A tree planted and cut so as to join others.

ESPECIAL, (e-spesh'-al) *a.* Principal; chief.

ESPECIALLY, (e-spesh'-al-e) *ad.* Principally; chiefly; particularly.

ESPERANCE, (es-pe-ranse') *n. s.* Hope.

ESPIAL, (es-pi'-al) *n. s.* A spy; secret observation.

ESPIER, (es-pi'-er) *n. s.* One who watches as a spy.

ESPIONAGE, (es'-pe-o-naje) *n. s.* The practice of a spy; the act of procuring and giving intelligence.

ESPLANADE, (es-pla-nade') *n. s.* The open space between the glacis of a citadel and the first houses of the town.

ESPOUSAL, (es-pou'-zal) *a.* Relating to the act of espousing or betrothing.

ESPOUSALS, (es-pou'-zals) *n. s. pl.* The act of contracting or affiancing a man and woman to each other.

To ESPOUSE, (es-pouze') *v. a.* To contract or betroth to another; to marry; to wed; to adopt; to take to one's self; to maintain; to defend.

ESPOUSER, (es-pou'-zer) *n. s.* One who maintains or defends a point.

To ESPY, (es-pi') *v. n.* To see things at a distance; to discover; to see unexpectedly; to discover as a spy.

To ESPY, (es-pi') *v. n.* To watch; to look about.

ESQUIRE, (es-kwire') *n. s.* The armour-bearer or attendant on a knight; a title of dignity, and next in degree below a knight.

To ESQUIRE, (es-kwire') *v. a.* To attend as an esquire.

To ESSAY, (es-sa') *v. a.* To attempt; to try; to endeavour; to make experiment of; to try the value and purity of metals.

ESSAYER, (es-sa'-er) *n. s.* One who essays.

ESSAYIST, (es'-sa-ist) *n. s.* A writer of essays.

ESSENCE, (es'-sense) *n. s.* The nature of any being; existence; the quality of being; an existent being; constituent substance; the cause of existence. In medicine, The chief properties or virtues of any simple, or composition collected in a narrow compass; perfume; odour; scent.

To ESSENCE, (es'-sense) *v. a.* To perfume; to scent.

ESSENTIAL, (es-sen'-shal) *a.* Necessary to the constitution or existence of anything; important in the highest degree; principal; pure; highly rectified.

ESSENTIALITY, (es-sen-she-al'-e-te) *n. s.* The quality of being essential.

ESSENTIALLY, (es-sen'-shal-le) *ad.* By the constitution of nature; in an essential manner.

To ESSENTIATE, (es-sen'-she-ate) *v. n.* To become of the same essence.

ESSOIN, (es-soin') *n. s.* He that has his presence forborn or excused upon any just cause; as sickness; allegement of an excuse for him that is summoned to appear; excuse; exemption.

To ESTABLISH, (es-tab'-lish) *v. a.* To settle firmly; to fix unalterably; to make firm; to ratify; to form or model; to found.

ESTABLISHER, (es-tab'-lish-er) *n. s.* He who establishes.

ESTABLISHMENT, (es-tab'-lish-ment) *n. s.* Settlement; fixed state; confirmation of something already done; ratification; form;

model of a government or family; foundation; allowance; income; salary.

ESTATE, (es-tate') *n. s.* The general interest; the publick; condition of life; circumstances in general; fortune; possession; in land; rank; quality; a person of high rank.

To ESTEEM, (es-teem') *v. a.* To set a value whether high or low upon anything; to estimate by proportion; to prise; to rate high; to regard with reverence; to hold in opinion; to think.

ESTEEM, (es-teem') *n. s.* High value; reverential regard.

ESTEEMABLE, (es-teem'-a-bl) *a.* That may be esteemed.

ESTEEMER, (es-teem'-er) *n. s.* One that highly values; one that sets a high rate upon anything.

ESTIMABLE, (es'-te-ma-bl) *a.* Valuable; worth a large price; worthy of esteem; worthy of honour and respect.

ESTIMABLENESS, (es'-te-ma-bl-nes) *n. s.* The quality of deserving regard.

To ESTIMATE, (es'-te-mate) *v. a.* To rate; to adjust the value of; to judge of anything by its proportion to something else; to calculate; to compute.

ESTIMATE, (es'-te-mats) *n. s.* Computation; calculation; value; valuation; assignment of proportional value; comparative judgment.

ESTIMATION, (es-te-ma'-shun) *n. s.* The act of adjusting proportional value; calculation; computation; opinion; judgment; esteem; regard; honour.

ESTIMATIVE, (es'-te-ma-tiv) *ad.* Having the power of comparing and adjusting the preference.

ESTIMATOR, (es'-te-ma-tur) *n. s.* A valuer; an esteemer; a settler of rates; a computist.

ESTIVAL, (es'-te-val) *a.* Pertaining to the summer; continuing for the summer.

ESTOPEL, (es-top'-pel) *n. s.* Such an act as bars any legal process.

ESTOPPED, (es-topd') *a.* Under an estopel.

ESTOVERS, (es-to'-verz) *n. s.* Necessaries allowed by law.

To ESTRANGE, (es-tranje) *v. a.* To keep at a distance; to withdraw; to alienate.

ESTRANGEMENT, (es-tranje'-ment) *n. s.* Alienation; distance; removal.

ESTRAPADE, (es-tra-pade') *n. s.* The defence of a horse that will not obey, who rises mightily before, and yerks furiously with his hind legs.

ESTRAY, (es-tra') *n. s.* A creature wandered beyond its limits; astray.

ESTREAT, (es-treet') *n. s.* The true copy of an original writing.

To ESTREAT, (es-treet') *v. a.* To extract; to take from, by way of fine. In law, To extract a copy of a writing.

ESTREPEMENT, (e-streep'-ment) *n. s.* Spoil made by the tenant for term of life upon any lands or woods.

ESTUARY, (es'-tu-a-re) *n. s.* An arm of the sea; the mouth of a lake or river in which the tide reciprocates; a firth.

To ESTUATE, (es'-tu-ate) *v. a.* To swell and fall reciprocally; to boil.

ESTUATION, (es-tu-a'-shun) *n. s.* The state of boiling; reciprocation of rise and fall; agitation; commotion.

ESURIENT, (e-zu'-re-ent) *a.* Hungry; voracious.

ESURINE, (es'-u-rine) *a.* Corroding; eating.

ET CÆTERA, (et set'-e-ra) A common expression denoting *others of the like kind*, or *the rest*, or *so on*; and *etc.* or *&c.* a contraction of the above.

To ETCH, (etsh) *v. a.* A method of engraving on copper, whereby the lines are eaten in with aquafortis, instead of being cut with a graver.

ETCHING, (etsh'-ing) *n. s.* An impression of a copper-plate, taken after the manner described in the verb *to etch*.

ETERNAL, (e-ter'-nal) *a.* Without beginning or end; without beginning; without end; endless; perpetual; constant; unintermitting; unchangeable.

ETERNAL, (e-ter'-nal) *n. s.* One of the appellations of the Godhead.

To ETERNALIZE, (e-ter'-nal-ize) *v. a.* To make eternal.

ETERNALLY, (e-ter'-nal-le) *ad.* Without beginning or end; unchangeably; invariably; perpetually; without intermission.

ETERNITY, (e-ter'-ne-te) *n. s.* Duration without beginning or end; duration without end.

To ETERNIZE, (e-ter'-nize) *v. a.* To make endless; to perpetuate; to make for ever famous; to immortalize.

ETESIAN, (e-te'-zhe-an) *a.* Applied to such winds as blow at stated times of the year, from what part soever of the compass they come; such as our seamen call monsoons and trade-winds.

ETHER, (e'-*ther*) *n. s.* An element more fine and subtile than air; air refined or sublimed; the matter of the highest regions above; a chymical preparation so called.

ETHEREAL, (e-*the*'-re-al) *a.* Formed of ether; celestial; heavenly.

ETHEREOUS, (e-*the*'-re-us) *a.* Formed of ether; heavenly.

ETHICAL, (*eth*'-e-kal) *a.* Moral; treating on morality.
ETHICK, (*eth*'-ik)

ETHICALLY, (*eth*'-e-kal-e) *ad.* According to the doctrines of morality.

ETHICKS, (*eth*'-iks) *n. s. pl.* The doctrine of morality; a system of morality.

ETHIOP, (e'-*the*-op) *n. s.* A native of Ethiopia; a blackamore.

ETHNICAL, (*eth*'-ne-kal) *a.* Heathen; pagan.
ETHNICK, (*eth*'-nik)

ETHNICISM, (*eth*'-ne-sizm) *n. s.* Heathenism; paganism.

ETHOLOGICAL, (*eth*-o-lod'-je-kal) *a.* Treating of morality.

ETIQUETTE, (et-e-ket') *n. s.* Ceremony.

ETUI, (ę-twę') *n. s.* A case for tweezers and such instruments.

To ETTLE, (ęt'-tl) *v. n.* To earn by working.

ETYMOLOGICAL, (ęt-ę-mo-lǫd'-je-kąl) *a.* Relating to etymology.

ETYMOLOGICALLY, (ęt-ę-mo-lǫd'-je-kąl-le) *ad.* According to etymology.

ETYMOLOGIST, (ęt-ę-mǫl'-o-jist) *n. s.* One who searches out the original of words.

To ETYMOLOGIZE, (ęt-ę-mǫl'-o-jize) *v. a.* To give the etymology of a word.

ETYMOLOGY, (ęt-ę-mǫl'-o-je) *n. s.* The descent or derivation of a word from its original; the deduction of formations from the radical word; the part of grammar which delivers the inflections of nouns and verbs.

To EVACATE, (ę-vą'-kąte) *v. a.* To empty out; to throw out.

To EVACUATE, (ę-vąk'-u-ąte) *v. a.* To make empty; to clear; to throw out as noxious or offensive; to void by any of the excretory passages; to quit; to withdraw from out of a place.

EVACUANTS, (ę-vąk'-u-ąnts) *n. s. pl.* Medicines that procure evacuation by any passage.

EVACUATION, (ę-vąk-u-ą'-shun) *n. s.* Such emissions as leave a vacancy; discharge; the practice of emptying the body by physick; discharges of the body by any vent natural or artificial: a withdrawing from out of a place, sometimes by treaty, sometimes by necessity; a military expression.

EVACUATIVE, (ę-vąk'-u-ą-tiv) *a.* Purgative.

EVACUATOR, (ę-vąk'-u-ą-tur) *n. s.* One who makes void or annuls.

To EVADE, (ę-vąde') *v. a.* To elude; to escape by artifice or stratagem; to avoid; to decline by subterfuge.

EVAGATION, (ęv-ą-gą'-shun) *n. s.* The act of wandering; excursion; ramble; deviation.

EVANESCENCE, (ęv-ą-nęs'-sense) *n. s.* Disappearance; end of appearance.

EVANESCENT, (ęv-ą-nęs'-sent) *a.* Vanishing; imperceptible; lessening beyond the perception of the senses.

EVANGELICAL, (ę-vąn-jęl'-ę-kąl) } *a.*
EVANGELICK, (ę-vąn-jęl'-ik) } Agreeable to Gospel; consonant to the Christian law revealed in the holy Gospel.

EVANGELICALLY, (ę-vąn-jęl'-ę-kąl-le) *ad.* According to the revelation of the Gospel.

EVANGELISM, (ę-vąn'-je-lizm) *n. s.* The promulgation of the blessed Gospel.

EVANGELIST, (ę-vąn'-je-list) *n. s.* Literally a messenger of glad tidings, but generally applied to the writers of the Gospel History.

To EVANGELIZE, (ę-vąn'-je-lize) *v. a.* To instruct in the Gospel, or law of Jesus.

To EVANISH, (ę-vąn'-ish) *v. n.* To vanish; to escape from notice or perception.

EVAPORABLE, (ę-vąp'-o-rą-bl) *a.* Easily dissipated in fume or vapours.

To EVAPORATE, (ę-vąp'-o-rąte) *v. n.* To fly away in vapours or fumes; to waste insensibly, as a volatile spirit.

To EVAPORATE, (ę-vąp'-o-rąte) *v. a.* To drive away in fumes; to disperse in vapours; to give vent to.

EVAPORATION, (ę-vąp-o-rą'-shun) *n. s.* The act of flying away in fumes or vapours. In chymistry, A process by which superfluous moisture is dispersed by means of fire.

EVASION, (ę-vą'-zhun) *n. s.* Excuse; subterfuge; sophistry; artifice.

EVASIVE, (ę-vą'-siv) *a.* Practising evasion; elusive; containing an evasion; sophistical.

EVASIVELY, (ę-vą'-siv-le) *a.* By evasion; elusively; sophistically.

EUCHARIST, (u'-ką-rist) *n. s.* The act of giving thanks; the sacramental act in which the death of our Redeemer is commemorated with a thankful remembrance; the sacrament of the Lord's supper.

EUCHARISTICAL, (u-ką-ris'-tę-kąl) }
EUCHARISTICK, (u-ką-ris'-tik) } *a.* Containing acts of thanksgiving; relating to the sacrament of the Lord's supper.

EUCHOLOGY, (u-kǫl'-o-je) *n. s.* A formulary of prayers.

EUCHYMY, (u'-ke-me) *n. s.* A good temper of blood, and other juices in the body.

EUCRASY, (u'-krą-se) *n. s.* An agreeable temperament; a well proportioned mixture of qualities in the body, that tend to keep it in good order.

EUDIOMETER, (u-de-ǫm'-ę-ter) *n. s.* An instrument to determine the salubrity of the air.

EVECTION, (ę-vek'-shun) *n. s.* Exaltation. *Evection of the Moon*, in astronomy, One of her most considerable irregularities caused by the action of the sun.

EVE, (ęve) } *n. s.* The close of the day;
EVEN, (ę'-vn) } the vigil or fast to be observed before an holiday.

EVEN, (ę'-vn) *a.* Level; not rugged; not unequal; uniform; equal; level with; parallel to; not having inclination any way; not having any part higher or lower than the other; calm; not subject to elevation or depression. Applied to numbers, Capable to be divided into equal parts without a fraction.

To EVEN, (ę'-vn) *v. a.* To make even; to level.

To EVEN, (ę'-vn) *v. n.* To be equal to.

EVEN, (ę'-vn) *ad.* A word of strong assertion; verily; notwithstanding; likewise; not only so, but also; so much.

EVENHANDED, (ę'-vn-hąn'-ded) *a.* Impartial; equitable.

EVENING, (ę'-vn-ing) *n. s.* The close of the day; the beginning of night.

EVENLY, (ę'-vn-le) *ad.* Equally; uniformly; levelly; without asperities; without inclination to either side; horizontally; impartially; without favour or enmity.

EVENNESS, (ę'-vn-nes) *n. s.* State of being even; uniformity; regularity; equality of

surface; levelness; freedom from inclination to either side; impartiality; calmness; freedom from perturbation; equanimity.

EVENSONG, (ē'-vn-sŏng) *n. s.* The form of worship used in the evening.

EVENTIDE, (ē'-vn-tīde) *n. s.* The time of evening.

EVENT, (ē-vĕnt') *n. s.* An incident; anything that happens, good or bad; the consequence of an action.

EVENTFUL, (ē-vĕnt'-fŭl) *a.* Full of incident; full of changes of fortune; momentous.

To EVENTILATE, (ē-vĕn'-tē-lāte) *v. a.* To winnow; to sift out; to examine.

EVENTILATION, (ē-vĕn-tē-lā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of ventilating.

EVENTUAL, (ē-vĕn'-tū-ăl) *a.* Happening in consequence of anything; consequential.

EVENTUALLY, (ē-vĕn'-tū-ăl-lē) *ad.* In the event; in the last result; in the consequence.

EVER, (ĕv'-ĕr) *ad.* At any time; at all times; always; without end; at one time, as *ever* and anon; in any degree; a word of enforcement or aggravation; as soon as *ever* he had done it. *For ever*, Eternally; to perpetuity. It is much used in composition in the sense of always, as evergreen, everlasting, &c.

EVERGREEN, (ĕv'-ĕr-grēen) *a.* Verdant throughout the year.

EVERGREEN, (ĕv'-ĕr-grēen) *n. s.* A plant that retains its verdure through all the seasons.

EVERLASTING, (ĕv-ĕr-lăs'-tĭng) *a.* Enduring without end; immortal; eternal.

EVERLASTINGLY, (ĕv-ĕr-lăs'-tĭng-lē) *ad.* Eternally; without end.

EVERMORE, (ĕv-ĕr-mōre') *ad.* Always; eternally.

EVERSION, (ē-vĕr'-shŭn) *n. s.* Overthrow.

To EVERT, (ē-vĕrt') *v. a.* To destroy; to overthrow.

EVERY, (ĕv'-ĕr-ē) *a.* Each one of all. *Every where*, In all places; in each place.

EVERYDAY, (ĕv'-ĕr-ē-dā) *a.* Common; occurring on any day.

To EVESTIGATE, (ē-vĕs'-tē-gāte) *v. a.* To search out.

To EVICT, (ē-vĭkt') *v. a.* To dispossess of by a judicial course; to take away by a sentence of law; to prove; to evince.

EVICTION, (ē-vĭk'-shŭn) *n. s.* Dispossession or deprivation by a definitive sentence of a court of judicature; proof; evidence.

EVIDENCE, (ĕv'-ē-dĕnse) *n. s.* The state of being evident; clearness; indubitable certainty; notoriety; testimony; proof; a witness; one that gives evidence.

To EVIDENCE, (ĕv'-ē-dĕnse) *v. a.* To prove; to evince; to shew.

EVIDENT, (ĕv'-ē-dĕnt) *a.* Plain; apparent; notorious.

EVIDENTIAL, (ĕv-ē-dĕn'-shăl) *a.* Affording evidence or proof.

EVIDENTLY, (ĕv'-ē-dĕnt-lē) *ad.* Apparently; certainly; undeniably.

EVIL, (ē'-vl) *a.* Having bad qualities of any kind; not good; wicked; bad; corrupt; unhappy; miserable; calamitous.

EVIL, (ē'-vl) *n. s.* Wickedness; a crime; injury; mischief; malignity; corruption; misfortune; calamity; malady; disease.

EVIL, (ē'-vl) *ad.* Not well; not happily; injuriously; not kindly. It is often used in composition, to give a bad meaning to a word.

EVILDOER, (ē-vl-dō'-ĕr) *n. s.* Malefactor; one that commits crimes.

EVILEYED, (ē'-vl-īde) *a.* Having a malignant look.

EVILLY, (ē'-vl-lē) *ad.* In an evil manner.

EVILMINDED, (ē-vl-mīnd'-ĕd) *a.* Malicious; mischievous; malignant; wicked.

EVILNESS, (ē'-vl-nĕs) *n. s.* Contrariety to goodness; badness of whatever kind.

EVILSPEAKING, (ē-vl-spē'-kĭng) *n. s.* Slander; defamation; calumny; censoriousness.

To EVINCE, (ē-vĭnse') *v. a.* To prove; to shew; to manifest; to conquer; to subdue.

To EVINCE, (ē-vĭnse') *v. n.* To prove.

EVINCIBLE, (ē-vĭn'-sē-bl) *a.* Capable of proof; demonstrable.

EVINCIBLY, (ē-vĭn'-sē-blē) *ad.* In such a manner as to force conviction.

To EVISCERATE, (ē-vĭs'-sē-rāte) *v. a.* To embowel; to draw; to deprive of the entrails; to search within or draw from the entrails.

EVITABLE, (ĕv'-ē-tă-bl) *a.* Avoidable; capable of being escaped or shunned.

EULOGICAL, (ū-lŏd'-jē-kăl) *a.* Commendatory; containing praise.

EULOGICALLY, (ū-lŏd'-jē-kăl-lē) *ad.* In a manner which conveys encomium or praise.

To EULOGIZE, (ū'-lō-jīze) *v. a.* To commend; to praise.

EULOGIUM, (ū-lō'-jē-ŭm) } *n. s.* Praise;
EULOGY, (ū'-lō-jē) } encomium; panegyrick.

EUNUCH, (ū'-nŭk) *n. s.* One that is castrated.

EUNUCHISM, (ū'-nŭk-ĭzm) *n. s.* The state of an eunuch.

To EVOCATE, (ē'-vō-kāte) *v. a.* To call forth.

EVOCATION, (ĕv-ō-kā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of calling out.

To EVOKE, (ē-vōke') *v. a.* To call forth.

EVOLATION, (ĕv-ō-lā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of flying away.

To EVOLVE, (ē-vŏlv') *v. a.* To unfold; to disentangle.

To EVOLVE, (ē-vŏlv') *v. n.* To open itself; to disclose itself.

EVOLUTION, (ĕv-ō-lū'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of unrolling or unfolding; the series of things unrolled or unfolded. In arithmetick, The extraction of the roots of any power, as opposed to *involution*. In geometry, The unfolding or opening of a curve. In tacticks, The motion made by a body

of men in changing their posture, or form of drawing up.

EVOMITION, (e-vo-mish'-un) *n. s.* The act of vomiting out.

EUPEPSY, (u'-pep-se) *n. s.* A good concoction; an easy digestion.

EUPEPTIC, (u-pep'-tik) *a.* Easy of digestion.

EUPHEMISM, (u'-fem-izm) *n. s.* In rhetorick, A way of describing an offensive thing by an inoffensive expression.

EUPHONICAL, (u-fon'-e-kal) *a.* Sounding agreeably.

EUPHONY, (u'-fo-ne) *n. s.* An agreeable sound; the reverse of harshness.

EURIPUS, (u-ri'-pus) *n. s.* Any strait, where the water is in much agitation; from the ancient frith between Bœotia and Eubœa, called *Euripus*.

EUROPEAN, (u-ro-pe'-an) *a.* Belonging to Europe.

EURYTHMY, (u'-rith-me) *n. s.* Harmony; regular and symmetrical measure.

EUSTYLE, (u'-stile) *n. s.* In architecture, The position of columns in an edifice at a most convenient and graceful distance one from another.

EUTHANASIA, (u-than-a'-zhe-a) } *n. s.* An
EUTHANASY, (u-than'-a-se) } easy death.

To EVULGATE, (e-vul'-gate) *v. a.* To publish; to spread abroad.

EVULGATION, (ev-ul-ga'-shun) *n. s.* The act of divulging; publication.

EVULSION, (e-vul'-shun) *n. s.* The act of plucking or tearing out.

EWE, (u) *n. s.* The female sheep.

EWER, (u'-er) *n. s.* A vessel in which water is brought for washing the hands.

EWRY, (u'-re) *n. s.* An office in the king's household where they take care of the linen for the king's table.

EX, (eks, or egz) A Latin preposition often prefixed to compounded words; sometimes meaning *out*; as *exhaust*, to draw *out*: sometimes only enforcing the meaning; and sometimes producing little alteration.

To EXACERBATE, (egz-a-ser'-bate) *v. a.* To embitter; to exasperate.

EXACERBATION, (egz-as-er-ba'-shun) *n. s.* Increase of malignity; augmented force or severity; height of a disease; paroxysm.

EXACERVATION, (egz-as-er-va'-shun) *n. s.* The act of heaping up.

EXACT, (egz-akt') *a.* Nice; not deviating from rule; methodical; careful; not negligent; honest; strict; punctual.

To EXACT, (egz-akt') *v. a.* To require authoritatively; to demand of right; to extort.

EXACTER, (egz-ak'-ter) *n. s.* One who exacts.

EXACTION, (egz-akt'-shun) *n. s.* The act of making an authoritative demand, or levying by force; extortion; unjust demand; a tribute severely levied.

EXACTITUDE, (egz-ak'-te-tude) *n. s.* Exactness; nicety.

EXACTLY, (egz-akt'-le) *ad.* Accurately; nicely; precisely.

EXACTNESS, (egz-akt'-nes) *n. s.* Accuracy; nicety; strict conformity to rule or symmetry; regularity of conduct; strictness of manners.

EXACTOR, (egz-ak'-tur) *n. s.* An extortioner; one who claims more than his due; he that demands by authority; one who is severe in his injunctions or demands.

To EXAGGERATE, (egz-ad'-je-rate) *v. a.* To heap upon; to accumulate; to heighten by representation.

EXAGGERATION, (egz-ad-je-ra'-shun) *n. s.* The act of heaping together; an heap; hyperbolical amplification.

EXAGGERATORY, (egz-ad'-je-ra-tur-e) *a.* Enlarging by hyperbolical expressions.

EXAGITATION, (egz-ad-je-ta'-shun) *n. s.* The act of shaking or agitating.

To EXALT, (egz-alt') *v. a.* To raise on high; to elevate to power, wealth, or dignity; to elevate to joy or confidence; to praise; to extol; to magnify; to heighten.

EXALTATION, (egz-al-ta'-shun) *n. s.* The act of raising on high; elevation to power or dignity; elevated state; state of greatness or dignity. In chymistry, Raising a medicine to a higher degree of virtue; the operation of purifying or perfecting any natural body, its principles, or parts. In astrology, Dignity of a planet in which its powers are increased.

EXALTEDNESS, (egz-al'-ted-nes) *n. s.* State of dignity or greatness.

EXAMINABLE, (egz-am'-e-na-bl) *a.* Capable of being investigated.

EXAMINANT, (egz-am-e-nant) *n. s.* One who is examined.

EXAMINATION, (egz-am-e-na'-shun) *n. s.* The act of examining by questions, or experiment; accurate disquisition.

EXAMINATOR, (egz-am'-e-na-tur) *n. s.* An examiner.

To EXAMINE, (egz-am'-in) *v. a.* To try a person accused or suspected by interrogatories; to interrogate a witness; to question; to try the truth or falsehood of any proposition; to try by experiment or observation; to sift narrowly; to scan; to make enquiry into; to search into; to scrutinize.

EXAMINER, (egz-am'-e-ner) *n. s.* One who interrogates; one who searches or tries anything; one who scrutinizes.

EXAMPLE, (egz-am'-pl) *n. s.* Copy or pattern; that which is proposed to be resembled; precedent; former instance of the like; precedent of good; a person fit to be proposed as a pattern; one punished for the admonition of others; influence which disposes to imitation; instance; illustration of a general position by some particular specification; instance in which a rule is illustrated by an application.

EXAMPLER, (egz-am'-pler) *n. s.* A pattern; an example to be followed.

EXANIMATE, (egz-an'-e-mate) *a.* Lifeless dead; spiritless; depressed.

EXANIMATION, (egz-ăn-ē-mā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Deprivation of life; an amazement; a disheartening.

EXANTHEMATA, (eks-ăn-*th*em'-ă-tă) *n. s.* Efflorescences; eruptions; breaking out; pustules.

EXANTHEMATOUS, (eks-ăn-*th*em'-ă-tŭs) *a.* Pustulous; efflorescent; eruptive.

EXARCH, (eks'-ark) *n. s.* A viceroy.

EXARCHATE, (eks'-ar-kate) *n. s.* The dignity of, or place governed by an exarch.

EXARTICULATION, (eks-ar-tik-ŭ-lā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The dislocation of a joint.

To EXASPERATE, (egz-ăs'-per-ate) *v. a.* To provoke; to enrage; to heighten a difference; to exacerbate; to heighten malignity.

EXASPERATE, (egz-ăs'-per-ate) *a.* Provoked; embittered.

EXASPERATION, (egz-ăs-pe-rā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Aggravation; malignant representation; provocation; irritation; exacerbation.

To EXCAVATE, (eks-kā'-vate) *v. a.* To hollow; to cut into hollows.

EXCAVATION, (eks-kă-vā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of cutting into hollows; the hollow formed; the cavity.

EXCAVATOR, (eks-kă-vā'-tur) *n. s.* A digger.

To EXCEED, (ek-seed') *v. a.* To go beyond; to outgo; to excel; to surpass.

To EXCEED, (ek-seed') *v. n.* To go too far; to pass the bounds of fitness; to go beyond any limits; to bear the greater proportion.

EXCEEDABLE, (ek-sē'-dă-bl) *a.* Capable of being surpassed.

EXCEEDING, (ek-sē'-ding) *part. a.* Great in quantity, extent, or duration.

EXCEEDINGLY, (ek-sē'-ding-lē) *ad.* To a great degree; greatly; very much.

To EXCEL, (ek-sel') *v. a.* To outdo in good qualities; to surpass.

To EXCEL, (ek-sel') *v. n.* To have good qualities in a great degree; to be eminent.

EXCELLENCE, (ek'-sel-lense) } *n. s.* The
EXCELLENCY, (ek'-sel-len-se) } state of abounding in any good quality; dignity; high rank in existence; the state of excelling in anything; that in which one excels; purity; goodness; a title of honour; usually applied to ambassadours and governours.

EXCELLENT, (ek'-sel-lent) *a.* Of great virtue, worth, or dignity; eminent in any good quality.

EXCELLENTLY, (ek'-sel-lent-lē) *ad.* Well in a high degree; to an eminent degree.

EXCENTRICK. See ECCENTRICK.

To EXCEPT, (ek-sept') *v. a.* To leave out, and specify as left out of a general precept, or position.

To EXCEPT, (ek-sept') *v. n.* To object; to make objections.

EXCEPT, (ek-sept') *prep.* Exclusively of; without inclusion of.

EXCEPTING, (ek-sep'-ting) *prep.* Without inclusion of; with exception of.

EXCEPTION, (ek-sep'-shŭn) *n. s.* Exclusion from the things comprehended in a precept, or position; thing excepted or specified in exception; objection; cavil; offence taken: *exception* is a stop or stay to an action, both in the civil and common law.

EXCEPTIONABLE, (ek-sep'-shŭn-ă-bl) *a.* Liable to objection.

EXCEPTIOUS, (ek-sep'-shē-ŭs) *a.* Peevish; froward; full of objections.

EXCEPTIOUSNESS, (ek-sep'-shē-ŭs-nes) *n. s.* Peevishness.

EXCEPTIVE, (ek-sep'-tiv) *a.* Including an exception.

EXCEPTOR, (ek-sep'-tur) *n. s.* Objector.

EXCERPTION, (ek-serp'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of gleaning; selecting; the thing gleaned or selected.

EXCERPTOR, (ek-serp'-tur) *n. s.* A picker or culler.

EXCESS, (ek-ses') *n. s.* More than enough; superfluity; exuberance; state of exceeding; intemperance; transgression of due limits.

EXCESSIVE, (ek-ses'-siv) *a.* Beyond the common proportion of quantity or bulk; vehement beyond measure.

EXCESSIVELY, (ek-ses'-siv-lē) *ad.* Exceedingly; eminently in a great degree; in an intemperate way.

EXCESSIVENESS (ek-ses'-siv-nes) *n. s.* Exceedingness.

To EXCHANGE, (eks-tshanje') *v. a.* To give or quit one thing for the sake of gaining another; to give and take reciprocally.

EXCHANGE, (eks-tshanje') *n. s.* The act of giving and receiving reciprocally; traffick by permutation; the form or act of transferring; the balance of the money of different nations; the thing given in return for something received; the place where the merchants meet to negociate their affairs; a place of sale.

EXCHANGEABLE, (eks-tshanje'-ă-bl) *a.* That may be exchanged.

EXCHEQUER, (eks-tshek'-er) *n. s.* The court to which are brought all the revenues belonging to the crown, and in which all causes touching the revenues of the crown are handled.

To EXCHEQUER, (eks-tshek'-er) *v. a.* To institute a process against a person in the court of exchequer.

EXCISABLE, (ek-si'-ză-bl) *a.* Liable to the duty of excise.

EXCISE, (ek-size') *n. s.* A tax levied upon various commodities by several acts of parliament, and collected by officers appointed for that purpose.

To EXCISE, (ek-size') *v. a.* To levy excise upon a person or thing.

EXCISEMAN, (ek-size'-măn) *n. s.* An officer who inspects commodities, and rates their excise.

EXCISION, (ek-sish'-ŭn) *n. s.* Extirpation, destruction; ruin.

EXCITABILITY, (ek-si-tă-bil'-e-tē) *n. s.* Capability of being excited.

EXCITABLE, (ek-si'-tă-bl) *a.* Easy to be excited.

EXCITATION, (ĕk-sĭ-tā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of exciting or putting into motion; the act of rousing or awakening.

EXCITATIVE, (ĕk-sī'-tă-tĭv) *a.* Having power to excite.

To EXCITE, (ĕk-sīte') *v. a.* To rouse; to animate; to stir up; to encourage; to put into motion; to awaken; to raise.

EXCITEMENT, (ĕk-sīte'-mĕnt) *n. s.* The motive by which one is stirred up.

EXCITER, (ĕk-sī'-tĕr) *n. s.* One that stirs up or puts in motion.

To EXCLAIM, (ĕks-klāme') *v. n.* To cry out with vehemence; to make an outcry; to declare with loud vociferation.

EXCLAIMER, (ĕks-klā'-mĕr) *n. s.* One that makes vehement outcries.

EXCLAMATION, (ĕks-klă-mā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Vehement outcry; clamour; outrageous vociferation; emphatical utterance.

EXCLAMATORY, (ĕks-klăm'-ă-tŭr-ē) *a.* Practising exclamation; containing exclamation.

To EXCLUDE, (ĕks-klūde') *v. a.* To shut out; to hinder from entrance or admission; to debar; to hinder from participation; to prohibit.

EXCLUSION, (ĕks-klū'-zhŭn) *n. s.* The act of shutting out or denying admission; rejection; the act of debarring from any privilege; exception.

EXCLUSIVE, (ĕks-klū'-sĭv) *a.* Having the power of excluding or denying admission; debarring from participation; not taking into an account or number: opposed to *inclusive*; excepting.

EXCLUSIVELY, (ĕks-klū'-sĭv-lē) *ad.* Without admission of another to participation; without comprehension in an account or number; not inclusively.

To EXCOCT, (ĕks-kŏkt') *v. a.* To boil up; to make by boiling.

To EXCOGITATE, (ĕks-kŏdje'-ĕ-tāte) *v. a.* To invent; to strike out by thinking.

To EXCOGITATE, (ĕks-kŏdje'-ĕ-tāte) *v. n.* To think.

EXCOGITATION, (ĕks-kŏdje-ĕ-tā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Invention.

EXCOMMUNICABLE, (ĕks-kŏm-mū'-nĕ-kă-bl) *a.* Liable or deserving to be excommunicated.

To EXCOMMUNICATE, (ĕks-kŏm-mū'-nĕ-kāte) *v. a.* To eject from the communion of the church by an ecclesiastical censure.

EXCOMMUNICATE, (ĕks-kŏm'-mū-nĕ-kāte) *a.* Excluded from the fellowship of the church.

EXCOMMUNICATION, (ĕks-kŏm-mū-nĕ-kā'-shŭn) *n. s.* An ecclesiastical interdict; exclusion from the fellowship of the church.

To EXCORIATE, (ĕks-kō'-rē-āte) *v. a.* To flay; to strip off the skin.

EXCORIATION, (ĕks-kō-rē-ā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Privation of skin; the act of flaying.

EXCORTICATION, (ĕks-kŏr-tē-kā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Pulling the bark off anything.

EXCREMENT, (ĕks'-krē-mĕnt) *n. s.* That which is thrown out as useless, noxious, or corrupted from the natural passages of the body.

EXCREMENTAL, (ĕks-krē-mĕn'-tăl) *a.* Relating to that which is voided as excrement.

EXCREMENTITIOUS, (ĕks-krē-mĕn-tĭsh'-ŭs) *a.* Containing excrements; consisting of matter excreted from the body.

EXCRESCENCE, (ĕks-krĕs'-sĕnse) } *n. s.*
EXCRESCENCY, (ĕks-krĕs'-sĕn-sē) }
Somewhat growing out of another without use, and contrary to the common order of production.

EXCRESCENT, (ĕks-krĕs'-sĕnt) *a.* Growing out of another with preternatural superfluity.

To EXCRETE, (ĕks-krēte') *v. a.* To pass by excretion.

EXCRETION, (ĕks-krē'-shŭn) *n. s.* Separation of animal substance; ejecting somewhat quite out of the body.

EXCRETIVE, (ĕks-krē'-tĭv) *a.* Having the power of separating and ejecting excrements.

EXCRETORY, (ĕks-krē'-tŭr-ē) *a.* Having the quality of separating and ejecting superfluous parts.

EXCRUCIABLE, (ĕks-krōō'-shē-ă-bl) *a.* Liable to torment.

To EXCRUCIATE, (ĕks-krōō'-shē-āte) *v. a.* To torture; to torment.

EXCRUCIATION, (ĕks-krōō-shē-ā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Torment; vexation.

To EXCULPATE, (ĕks-kŭl'-pāte) *v. a.* To clear from the imputation of a fault.

EXCULPATION, (ĕks-kŭl-pā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of clearing from alleged blame.

EXCULPATORY, (ĕks-kŭl'-pă-tŭr-ē) *a.* Clearing from imputed fault.

EXCURSION, (ĕks-kŭr'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of deviating from the stated or settled path; a ramble; an expedition into some distant part; digression; ramble from a subject.

EXCURSIVE, (ĕks-kŭr'-sĭv) *a.* Rambling; wandering; deviating.

EXCURSIVELY, (ĕks-kŭr'-sĭv-lē) *ad.* In a wandering unsettled manner.

EXCURSIVENESS, (ĕks-kŭr'-sĭv-nĕs) *n. s.* The habit of passing beyond usual bounds.

EXCUSABLE, (ĕks-kū'-zā-bl) *a.* Pardonable.

EXCUSABLENESS, (ĕks-kū'-zā-bl-nĕs) *n. s.* Pardonableness; capability to be excused.

EXCUSATION, (ĕks-kū-zā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Excuse; plea; apology.

EXCUSATORY, (ĕks-kū'-zā-tŭr-ē) *a.* Pleading excuse; apologetical.

To EXCUSE, (ĕks-kūze') *v. a.* To extenuate by apology; to disengage from an obligation; to remit; not to exact; to pardon by allowing an apology; to throw off imputation; to justify; to vindicate.

EXCUSE, (ĕks-kūse') *n. s.* Plea offered in extenuation; apology; the act of excusing or apologizing; cause for which one is excused.

To EXCUSS, (ĕks-kŭs') *v. a.* To shake off

EXCUSSION, (ĕks-kŭsh'-ŭn) *n. s.* Seizure by law.

EXECRABLE, (ĕk'-sĕ-krȧ-bl) *a.* Hateful, detestable; accursed.

EXECRABLY, (ĕk'-sĕ-krȧ-blĕ) *ad.* Cursedly; abominably.

To EXECRATE, (ĕk'-sĕ-krȧte) *v. a.* To curse; to imprecate ill upon.

EXECRATION, (ĕk-sĕ-krȧ'-shŭn) *n. s.* Curse; imprecation of evil; the object of execration.

EXECRATORY, (ĕks'-ĕ-krȧ-tŭr-ĕ) *n. s.* A formulary of execrations.

To EXECUTE, (ĕk'-sĕ-kute) *v. a.* To perform; to practise; to put in act; to do what is planned or determined; to put to death according to form of justice; to punish capitally.

EXECUTER, (ĕk'-sĕ-kŭ-tĕr) *n. s.* He that performs or executes anything; he that is intrusted to perform the will of a testator. In this sense the accent is on the second syllable.

EXECUTION, (ĕk-sĕ-kŭ'-shŭn) *n. s.* Performance; practice; the last act of the law in civil causes, by which possession is given of body or goods; capital punishment; death inflicted by forms of law.

EXECUTIONER, (ĕk-sĕ-kŭ'-shŭn-ĕr) *n. s.* He that puts in act, or executes; he that inflicts capital punishment.

EXECUTIVE, (ĕgz-ĕk'-ŭ-tĭv) *a.* Having the quality of executing or performing; active; not deliberative; not legislative; having the power to put in act the laws.

EXECUTOR, (ĕgz-ĕk'-ŭ-tŭr) *n. s.* He that is intrusted to perform the will of a testator.

EXECUTORSHIP, (ĕgz-ĕk'-ŭ-tŭr-shĭp) *n. s.* The office of him that is appointed to perform the will of the defunct.

EXECUTORY, (ĕgz-ĕk'-ŭ-tŏ-rĕ) *a.* Relating to execution. In law, To be executed or performed at a future period.

EXECUTRIX, (ĕgz-ĕk'-ŭ-trĭks) *n. s.* A woman intrusted to perform the will of the testator.

EXEMPLAR, (ĕgz-ĕm'-plȧr) *n. s.* A pattern; an example to be imitated.

EXEMPLARILY, (ĕgz'-ĕm-plȧr-ĕ-lĕ) *ad.* So as deserves imitation; so as may warn others.

EXEMPLARINESS, (ĕgz'-ĕm-plȧr-ĕ-nĕs) *n. s.* State of standing as a pattern to be copied.

EXEMPLARY, (ĕgz'-ĕm-plȧr-ĕ) *a.* Deserving to be proposed to imitation; such as may give warning to others; such as may attract notice and imitation; illustrating, as the proof of a thing.

EXEMPLIFICATION, (ĕgz-ĕm'-plĕ-fĕ-kȧ'-shŭn) *n. s.* An illustration by example; a copy; a transcript.

EXEMPLIFIER, (ĕgz-ĕm'-plĕ-fĭ-ĕr) *n. s.* He that followeth the example of others.

To EXEMPLIFY, (ĕgz-ĕm'-plĕ-fĭ) *v. a.* To illustrate by example; to transcribe; to copy.

To EXEMPT, (ĕgz-ĕmt') *v. a.* To privilege; to grant immunity from.

EXEMPT, (ĕgz'-ĕmt) *a.* Free by privilege; not subject; not liable to; clear; not included.

EXEMPTION, (ĕgz-ĕm'-shŭn) *n. s.* Immunity; privilege; freedom from imposts.

EXEMPTIBLE, (ĕgz-ĕm'-tĕ-bl) *a.* Capable of being exempted.

EXEMPTITIOUS, (ĕgz-ĕm-tĭsh'-ŭs) *a.* Separable; that may be taken from another.

EXEQUIAL, (ĕgz-ē'-kwē-ȧl) *a.* Funereal; relating to funerals.

EXEQUIES, (ĕks'-ĕ-kwez) *n. s. pl.* Funeral rites; the ceremony of burial.

EXERCISE, (ĕks'-ĕr-sĭse) *n. s.* Labour of the body; labour considered as conducive to health; something done for amusement; preparatory practice in order to skill; use; actual application of anything; practice; outward performance; employment; task; that which one is appointed to perform.

To EXERCISE, (ĕks'-ĕr-sĭze) *v. a.* To employ; to engage in employment; to train by use to any act; to make skilful or dexterous by practice; to habituate; to busy; to keep employed; to task; to practise; to perform; to exert; to put in use; to practise or use in order to habitual skill.

To EXERCISE, (ĕks'-ĕr-sĭze) *v. n.* To use exercise; to labour for health or for amusement.

EXERCISER, (ĕks'-ĕr-sĭ-zĕr) *n. s.* He that directs or uses exercise; he that practises or performs an office or duty.

EXERCITATION, (ĕgz-ĕr-sĕ-tȧ'-shŭn) *n. s.* Exercise; practice; use.

To EXERT, (ĕgz-ĕrt') *v. a.* To use with an effort; to put forth; to perform.

EXERTION, (ĕgz-ĕr'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of exerting; effort.

EXESION, (ĕgz-ē'-zhŭn) *n. s.* The act of eating through.

To EXFOLIATE, (ĕks-fō'-lĕ-ȧte) *v. n.* To shell off; to separate, as a corrupt bone from the sound part.

EXFOLIATION, (ĕks-fō-lĕ-ȧ'-shŭn) *n. s.* The process by which the corrupted part of the bone separates from the sound.

EXFOLIATIVE, (ĕks-fō'-lĕ-ȧ-tĭv) *n. s.* Having the power of procuring exfoliation.

EXHALABLE, (ĕgz-ȧ'-lȧ-bl) *a.* Capable of being evaporated.

EXHALATION, (ĕks-ȧ-lȧ'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of exhaling or sending out in vapours; emission; the state of evaporating or flying out in vapours; evaporation; that which rises in vapours.

To EXHALE, (ĕgz-ȧle') *v. a.* To send or draw out in vapours.

EXHALEMENT, (ĕgz-ȧle'-mĕnt) *n. s.* Matter exhaled; vapour.

To EXHAUST, (ĕgz-ȧwst') *v. a.* To drain; to draw out totally.

EXHAUSTER, (ĕgz-ȧwst'-ĕr) *n. s.* One who draws out totally.

EXHAUSTIBLE, (ĕgz-ȧwst'-ĕ-bl) *a.* Capable of being exhausted.

EXHAUSTION, (egz-gwsʹ-tē-ŭn) *n. s.* The act of drawing or draining; the state of being exhausted.

EXHAUSTLESS, (egz-gwstʹ-lĕs) *a.* Not to be emptied; inexhaustible.

To EXHIBIT, (eg-zibʹ-it) *v. a.* To offer to view or use; to offer or propose in a formal manner; to show; to display.

EXHIBIT, (eg-zibʹ-it) *n. s.* Any paper formally exhibited in a court of law or equity.

EXHIBITER, (eg-zibʹ-it-er) *n. s.* He that offers anything in a publick manner; he that displays to publick view.

EXHIBITION, (eks-e-bishʹ-ŭn) *n. s.* The act of exhibiting; display; the things exhibited; certain benefactions for the maintenance of scholars at the universities are called exhibitions.

EXHIBITIONER, (ek-se-bishʹ-ŭn-er) *n. s.* One who enjoys an exhibition at the university.

EXHIBITOR. See EXHIBITER.

EXHIBITORY, (eg-zibʹ-e-tur-e) *a.* Setting forth; shewing.

To EXHILARATE, (eg-zilʹ-e-rate) *v. a.* To make cheerful; to cheer, to fill with mirth, to enliven.

EXHILARATION, (eg-zilʹ-e-raʹ-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of giving gaiety; the state of being enlivened.

To EXHORT, (eg-zort') *v. a.* To incite by words to any good action.

EXHORTATION, (ek-sor-taʹ-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of exhorting; incitement to good; the form of words by which one is exhorted.

EXHORTATIVE, (eg-zorʹ-ta-tiv) *a.* Containing exhortation.

EXHORTATORY, (eg-zorʹ-ta-tur-e) *a.* Tending to exhort.

EXHORTER, (eg-zorʹ-ter) *n. s.* One who exhorts or encourages by words.

EXHUMATION, (eks-hu-maʹ-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of unburying or removing out of the grave.

To EXICCATE, (ek-sikʹ-kate) *v. a.* To dry up.

EXICCATION, (ek-sik-kaʹ-shŭn) *n. s.* Arefaction; act of drying up; state of being dried up.

EXICCATIVE, (ek-sikʹ-ka-tiv) *a.* Drying in quality; having the power of drying.

EXIGENCE, (ekʹ-se-jense) } *n. s.* Demand;
EXIGENCY, (ekʹ-se-jen-se) } want; need; pressing necessity; sudden occasion.

EXIGENT, (ekʹ-se-jent) *a.* Pressing; requiring immediate aid.

EXIGENT, (ekʹ-se-jent) *n. s.* A law term, A writ sued when the defendant is not to be found.

EXIGUITY, (eks-e-guʹ-e-te) *n. s.* Smallness; diminutiveness; slenderness.

EXIGUOUS, (egz-igʹ-u-us) *a.* Small; diminutive.

EXILE, (eksʹ-ile) *n. s.* Banishment; the person banished.

To EXILE, (eg-zile') *v. a.* To banish; to drive from a country.

To EXIST, (eg-zistʹ) *v. n.* To be; to have a being.

EXISTENCE, (eg-zisʹ-tense) *n. s.* State of being; a being.

EXISTENT, (eg-zisʹ-tent) *a.* Having being; in possession of being.

EXISTENTIAL, (eg-zis-tenʹ-shal) *a.* Having existence.

EXIT, (eksʹ-it) *n. s.* The term set in the margin of plays to mark the time at which the player goes off; recess; departure; act of quitting the theatre of life; passage out of any place.

EXODE, (eksʹ-ode) *n. s.* An interlude, or farce, at the end of a tragedy.

EXODUS, (eksʹ-o-dus) *n. s.* Departure; journey from a place; the second book of Moses is so called, because it describes the journey of the Israelites from Egypt.

To EXONERATE, (egz-onʹ-er-ate) *v. a.* To unload; to disburden.

EXONERATION, (egz-on-er-aʹ-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of disburdening, or discharging.

EXONERATIVE, (egz-onʹ-er-a-tiv) *a.* Freeing from any charge or burden.

EXORABLE, (eksʹ-o-ra-bl) *a.* To be moved by intreaty.

EXORBITANCE, (egz-orʹ-be-tanse) } *n. s.*
EXORBITANCY, (egz-orʹ-be-tan-se) } The act of going out of the tract prescribed; enormity, gross deviation from rule or right.

EXORBITANT, (egz-orʹ-be-tant) *a.* Going out of the prescribed track; deviating from the course appointed or rule established; enormous; beyond due proportion; excessive.

EXORBITANTLY, (egz-orʹ-be-tant-le) *ad.* Beyond all bound or rule.

To EXORCISE, (eksʹ-or-size) *v. a.* To abjure by some holy name; to drive away spirits by certain forms of abjuration; to purify from the influence of malignant spirits by religious ceremonies.

EXORCISER, (eksʹ-or-si-zer) *n. s.* One who practises to drive away evil spirits.

EXORCISM, (eksʹ-or-sizm) *n. s.* The form of abjuration, or religious ceremony by which evil spirits are driven away.

EXORCIST, (eksʹ-or-sist) *n. s.* One who by abjurations, prayers, or religious acts, drives away malignant spirits.

EXORDIAL, (egz-orʹ-de-al) *a.* Introductory.

EXORDIUM, (egz-orʹ-de-um) *n. s.* A formal preface; the proemial part of a composition.

EXORNATION, (eks-or-naʹ-shŭn) *n. s.* Ornament; decoration; embellishment.

EXOSSATED, (egz-osʹ-sa-ted) *a.* Deprived of bones.

EXOSTOSIS, (eks-os-toʹ-sis) *n. s.* Any protuberance of a bone that is not natural.

EXOSSEOUS, (egz-osh'-e-us) *a.* Wanting bones; boneless.

EXOTERICAL, (egz-o-terʹ-e-kal) } *a.* A
EXOTERICK, (egz-o-terʹ-ik) } term applied to the double doctrine of the ancient philosophers; the publick, or *exoterick*; the secret, or *esoterick*.

EXOTICAL, (egz-ot'-e-kal) } *a.* Foreign;
EXOTICK, (egz-ot'-ik) } not produced in our own country.

EXOTICK, (egz-ot'-ik) *n. s.* A foreign plant.

To EXPAND, (ek-spand') *v. a.* To spread; to lay open as a net or sheet; to dilate; to spread out every way.

EXPANSE, (ek-spanse') *n. s.* A body widely extended without inequalities.

EXPANSIBILITY, (ek-span-se-bil'-e-te) *n. s.* Capacity of extension; possibility to be expanded or spread into a wider surface.

EXPANSIBLE, (ek-span'-se-bl) *a.* Capable of being extended.

EXPANSION, (eks-pan'-shun) *n. s.* The state of being expanded into a wider surface or greater space; the act of spreading out; extent; space to which anything is extended.

EXPANSIVE, (eks-pan'-siv) *a.* Having the power to spread into a wider surface.

EXPARTE, (eks-par'-te) Of the one part. A law term, signifying what is executed by one side only; what is related on one part only of the matter.

To EXPATIATE, (ek-spa'-she-ate) *v. n.* To range at large; to enlarge upon in language.

EXPATIATOR, (ek-spa'-she-a-tur) *n. s.* One who enlarges upon in language.

To EXPATRIATE, (eks-pa'-tre-ate) *v. a.* To banish from one's native country.

EXPATRIATION, (eks-pa'-tre-a'-shun) *n. s.* Banishment, voluntary or compulsory; emigration.

To EXPECT, (ek-spekt') *v. a.* To have a previous apprehension of; to wait for; to attend the coming.

EXPECTANCE, (ek-spek'-tanse) } *n. s.* The
EXPECTANCY, (ek-spek'-tan-se) } act or state of expecting; something expected; hope.

EXPECTANT, (ek-spek'-tant) *a.* Waiting in expectation.

EXPECTANT, (ek-spek'-tant) *n. s.* One who waits in expectation of anything.

EXPECTATION, (ek-spek-ta'-shun) *n. s.* The act of expecting; the state of expecting either with hope or fear; prospect of anything good to come; the object of happy expectation.

EXPECTER, (ek-spek'-ter) *n. s.* One who has hopes of something; one who waits for another.

EXPECTORANTS, (eks-pek'-to-rants) *n. s.* Medicines which promote expectoration.

To EXPECTORATE, (eks-pek'-to-rate) *v. a.* To eject from the breast.

EXPECTORATION, (eks-pek-to-ra'-shun) *n. s.* The act of discharging from the breast; that discharge which is made by coughing.

EXPECTORATIVE, (eks-pek'-to-ra-tiv) *a.* Having the quality of promoting expectoration.

EXPEDIENCE, (eks-pe'-de-ense) }
EXPEDIENCY, (eks-pe' de-en-se) } *n. s.* Fitness; propriety; suitableness to an end; conveniency.

EXPEDIENT, (eks-pe'-de-ent) *a.* Proper; fit; convenient; suitable; quick; expeditious.

EXPEDIENT, (eks-pe'-de-ent) *n. s.* That which helps forward, as means to an end; a shift; means to an end contrived in an exigence, or difficulty.

EXPEDIENTLY, (eks-pe'-de-ent-le) *ad.* Fitly; suitably; conveniently; hastily; quickly.

To EXPEDITE, (eks'-pe-dite) *v. a.* To facilitate; to free from impediment; to hasten; to quicken; to dispatch.

EXPEDITE, (eks'-pe-dite) *a.* Quick; hasty; soon performed; easy; disencumbered; clear; nimble; active; agile; light armed.

EXPEDITELY, (eks'-pe-dite-le) *ad.* With quickness; readiness; haste.

EXPEDITION, (eks-pe-dish'-un) *n. s.* Haste; speed; activity; a march or voyage with martial intentions.

EXPEDITIOUS, (eks-pe-dish'-us) *a.* Speedy; quick; soon done; nimble; swift; acting with celerity.

EXPEDITIOUSLY, (eks-pe-dish'-us-le) *a.* Speedily; nimbly.

To EXPEL, (eks-pel') *v. a.* To drive out; to force away; to eject; to throw out; to banish; to drive from the place of residence.

EXPELLER, (eks-pel'-ler) *n. s.* One that expels or drives away.

To EXPEND, (eks-pend') *v. a.* To lay out; to spend.

EXPENDITURE, (eks-pen'-de-ture) *n. s.* Cost; disbursement.

EXPENSE, (eks-pense') *n. s.* Costs; charges; money expended.

EXPENSIVE, (eks-pen'-siv) *a.* Given to expense; extravagant; costly; requiring expense.

EXPENSIVELY, (eks-pen'-siv-le) *a.* With great expense.

EXPENSIVENESS, (eks-pen'-siv-nes) *n. s.* Addiction to expense; extravagance; costliness.

EXPERIENCE, (eks-pe'-re-ense) *n. s.* Practice; frequent trial; knowledge gained by practice.

To EXPERIENCE, (eks-pe'-re-ense) *v. a.* To try; to practise; to know by practice.

EXPERIENCED, (eks-pe'-re-enst) *part. a.* Made skilful by experience; wise by long practice.

EXPERIENCER, (eks-pe'-re-en-ser) *n. s.* One who makes trials; a practiser of experiments.

EXPERIMENT, (eks-per'-e-ment) *n. s.* Trial of anything; something done in order to discover an uncertain or unknown effect.

To EXPERIMENT, (eks-per'-e-ment) *v. n.* To make experiment.

EXPERIMENTAL, (eks-per-e-men'-tal) *a.* Pertaining to experiment; built upon experiment; known by experiment or trial.

EXPERIMENTALIST, (eks-per-e-men'-tal-ist) *n. s.* One who makes experiments.

EXPERIMENTALLY, (eks-per-e-men'-tal-e) *ad.* By experience; by trial.

EXPERIMENTER, (ĕks-pĕr'-ē-mĕn-tẽr) *n. s.* One who makes experiment.

EXPERT, (ĕks-pẽrt') *a.* Skilful by practice; ready; dexterous.

EXPERTLY, (ĕks-pẽrt'-lē) *ad.* In a skilful ready manner.

EXPERTNESS, (ĕks-pẽrt'-nĕs) *n. s.* Skill; readiness; dexterity.

EXPIABLE, (ĕks'-pē-ă-bl) *a.* Capable to be expiated.

To EXPIATE, (ĕks'-pē-āte) *v. a.* To annul the guilt of a crime by subsequent acts of piety; to atone for; to avert the threats of prodigies; to make reparation for.

EXPIATION, (ĕks-pē-ā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of expiating or atoning for any crime; the means by which we atone for crimes; atonement; practices by which the threats of ominous prodigies were averted.

EXPIATORY, (ĕks'-pē-ă-tŭr-ē) *a.* Relating to, or having the power of expiation.

EXPILATION, (ĕks-pĭ-lā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Robbery; the act of committing waste upon land to the loss of the heir.

EXPIRATION, (ĕks-pĭ-rā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of respiration which thrusts the air out of the lungs; the last emission of breath; death; evaporation; act of fuming out; vapour; matter expired; the cessation of anything to which life is figuratively ascribed; the conclusion of any limited time.

To EXPIRE, (ĕk-spīre') *v. a.* To breathe out; to exhale; to send out in exhalations.

To EXPIRE, (ĕk-spīre') *v. n.* To make an emission of the breath; to die; to breathe the last; to perish; to fall; to fly out with a blast; to conclude; to come to an end.

To EXPLAIN, (ĕks-plāne') *v. a.* To expound; to illustrate; to clear.

EXPLAINABLE, (ĕks-plāne'-ă-bl) *a.* Capable of being explained or interpreted.

EXPLAINER, (ĕks-plāne'-ẽr) *n. s.* Expositor; interpreter; commentator.

EXPLANATION, (ĕks-plă-nā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of explaining or interpreting; the sense given by an explainer.

EXPLANATORY, (ĕks-plăn'-ă-tŭr-ē) *a.* Containing explanation.

EXPLETION, (ĕks-plē'-shŭn) *n. s.* Accomplishment.

EXPLETIVE, (ĕks'-plē-tĭv) *n. s.* Something used only to take up room.

EXPLETORY, (ĕks'-plē-tŭr-ē) *a.* Filling up; taking up room.

EXPLICABLE, (ĕks'-plē-kă-bl) *a.* Explainable; possible to be unfolded or explained.

To EXPLICATE, (ĕks'-plē-kāte) *v. a.* To unfold; to expand; to explain; to clear.

EXPLICATION, (ĕks-plē-kā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of opening; unfolding or expanding; the act of explaining; interpretation; explanation; the sense given by an explainer.

EXPLICATIVE, (ĕks'-plē-kā-tĭv) *a.* Having a tendency to explain.

EXPLICATOR, (ĕks'-plē-kā-tŭr) *n. s.* An expounder; interpreter; explainer.

EXPLICATORY, (ĕks'-plē-kā-tŭr-ē) *a.* Explicative.

EXPLICIT, (ĕks-plĭs'-ĭt) *a.* Unfolded; plain; clear; not merely implied.

EXPLICITLY, (ĕks-plĭs'-ĭt-lē) *ad.* Plainly; directly; not merely by inference.

EXPLICITNESS, (ĕks-plĭs'-ĭt-nĕs) *n. s.* The state of being explicit.

To EXPLODE, (ĕks-plōde') *v. a.* To drive out disgracefully with some noise of contempt; to drive out with noise and violence.

EXPLODER, (ĕks-plō'-dẽr) *n. s.* An hisser; one who drives out with open contempt.

EXPLOIT, (ĕks-plŏit') *n. s.* A design accomplished; an achievement; a successful attempt.

EXPLORATION, (ĕks-plō-rā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Search; examination.

EXPLORATOR, (ĕks-plō-rā'-tŭr) *n. s.* One who searches; an examiner.

EXPLORATORY, (ĕks-plŏr'-ă-tŭr-ē) *a.* Searching; examining.

To EXPLORE, (ĕks-plōre') *v. a.* To try; to search into; to examine by trial.

EXPLOREMENT, (ĕks-plōre'-mĕnt) *n. s.* Search; trial.

EXPLOSION, (ĕks-plō'-zhŭn) *n. s.* The act of driving out anything by noise and violence.

EXPOLIATION, (ĕk-spō-lē-ā'-shŭn) *n. s.* A spoiling or wasting.

EXPONENT, (ĕks-pō'-nĕnt) *n. s.* *Exponent of a power*, in algebra, is the number or quantity expressing the degree or elevation of the power. *Exponent* of the ratio, or proportion between any two numbers or quantities, is the *exponent* arising when the antecedent is divided by the consequent: thus six is the *exponent* of the ratio which thirty has to five.

EXPONENTIAL, (ĕks-pō-nĕn'-shăl) *a.* A term used in fluxions.

To EXPORT, (ĕks-pŏrt') *v. a.* To carry out of a country: generally in the way of traffick.

EXPORT, (ĕks'-pŏrt) *n. s.* Commodity carried out in traffick.

EXPORTABLE, (ĕks-pŏrt'-ă-bl) *a.* Which may be exported.

EXPORTATION, (ĕks-pŏr-tā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act or practice of carrying our commodities into other countries; simply, the act of carrying out; the state of being carried out.

EXPORTER, (ĕks-pŏrt'-ẽr) *n. s.* He that carries out commodities.

To EXPOSE, (ĕks-pōze') *v. a.* To lay open; to make liable; to make bare; to put in danger.

EXPOSITION, (ĕks-pō-zĭsh'-ŭn) *n. s.* Explanation; interpretation.

EXPOSITIVE, (ĕks-pŏz'-ē-tĭv) *a.* Explanatory; containing exposition.

EXPOSITOR, (ĕks-pŏz'-ē-tŭr) *n. s.* Explainer; expounder; interpreter.

EXPOSITORY, (ĕks-pŏz'-ē-tŭr-ē) *a.* Explanatory.

To EXPOSTULATE, (ĕks-pŏs-tū-lāte) *v. n.* To canvass with another; to debate; to remonstrate in a friendly manner.

EXPOSTULATION, (ĕks-pŏs-tū-lā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Debate; altercation; discussion of an affair without rupture; remonstrance.
EXPOSTULATOR, (ĕks-pŏs'-tū-lā-tŭr) *n. s.* One who expostulates.
EXPOSTULATORY, (ĕks-pŏs'-tū-lā-tŭr-ē) *a.* Containing expostulation.
EXPOSURE, (ĕks-pō'-zhure) *n. s.* The act of exposing or setting out to observation; the state of being open to observation; the state of being exposed to anything.
To EXPOUND, (ĕks-pound') *v. a.* To explain; to clear; to interpret; to examine; to lay open.
EXPOUNDER, (ĕks-pound'-dĕr) *n. s.* Explainer; interpreter.
To EXPRESS, (ĕks-prĕs') *v. a.* To copy; to resemble; to represent; to represent by any of the imitative arts, as poetry, sculpture, painting; to represent in words; to exhibit by language; to utter; to declare; to show or make known in any manner; to denote; to designate; to squeeze out; to force out by compression.
EXPRESS, (ĕks-prĕs') *a.* Copied; resembling; exactly like; plain; apparent; in direct terms; clear; not dubious; on purpose; for a particular end.
EXPRESS, (ĕks-prĕs') *n. s.* A messenger sent on purpose; a message sent.
EXPRESSIBLE, (ĕks-prĕs'-sē-bl) *a.* Capable of being uttered or described, or of being drawn by squeezing or expression.
EXPRESSION, (ĕks-prĕsh'-ŭn) *n. s.* The act or power of representing anything; the form or mode of language in which any thoughts are uttered; a phrase; a mode of speech; the act of squeezing or forcing out anything by a press.
EXPRESSIVE, (ĕks-prĕs'-sĭv) *a.* Having the power of utterance or representation.
EXPRESSIVELY, (ĕks-prĕs'-sĭv-lē) *ad.* In a clear and representative way.
EXPRESSIVENESS, (ĕks-prĕs'-sĭv-nĕs) *n. s.* The power of expression or representation by words.
EXPRESSLY, (ĕks-prĕs'-lē) *ad.* In direct terms; plainly; not by implication.
EXPROPRIATION, (ĕks-prō-prē-ā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of making no longer our own.
To EXPUGN, (ĕks-pūne') *v. a.* To conquer; to take by assault.
EXPUGNABLE, (ĕks-pŭg'-nā-bl) *a.* That may be forced or won by force.
EXPUGNATION, (ĕks-pŭg-nā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Conquest; the act of taking by assault.
EXPUNGER, (ĕks-pŭ'-nĕr) *n. s.* A forcer; a subduer.
To EXPULSE, (ĕks-pŭlse') *v. a.* To drive out; to expel; to force away.
EXPULSION, (ĕks-pŭl'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of expelling or driving out; the state of being driven out.
EXPULSIVE, (ĕks-pŭl'-sĭv) *a.* Having the power of expulsion.
EXPUNCTION, (ĕks-pŭngk'-shŭn) *n. s.* Abolition; the act of expunging or effacing.
To EXPUNGE, (ĕks-pŭnje') *v. a.* To blot out; to rub out; to efface; to annihilate.
To EXPURGATE, (ĕks-pŭr'-gāte) *v. a.* To expunge; to purge away.
EXPURGATION, (ĕks-pŭr-gā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of purging or cleansing; purification.
EXPURGATOR, (ĕks-pŭr'-gā-tŭr) *n. s.* One who corrects by expunging.
EXPURGATORY, (ĕks-pŭr'-gā-tŭr-ē) *a.* Employed in purging away what is noxious.
To EXPURGE, (ĕks-pŭrje') *v. a.* To purge away; to expunge.
EXQUISITE, (ĕks'-kwē-zĭt) *a.* Farsought; excellent; consummate; complete.
EXQUISITELY, (ĕks'-kwē-zĭt-lē) *ad.* Perfectly; completely; consummately.
EXQUISITENESS, (ĕks'-kwē-zĭt-nĕs) *n. s.* Nicety; perfection.
To EXSCIND, (ĕk-sĭnd') *v. a.* To cut off.
EXSCRIPT, (ĕk'-skrĭpt) *n. s.* A copy.
EXSICCANT, (ĕk-sĭk'-kant) *a.* Drying; having the power to dry up.
To EXSICCATE, (ĕk-sĭk'-kāte) *v. a.* To dry.
EXSICCATION, (ĕk-sĭk-kā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of drying.
EXSICCATIVE, (ĕk-sĭk'-kā-tĭv) *a.* Having the power of drying.
EXSPUITION, (ĕk-spū-ĭsh'-ŭn) *n. s.* A discharge of saliva by spitting.
EXSUCTION, (ĕk-sŭk'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of sucking out.
EXSUDATION, (ĕk-sū-dā'-shŭn) *n. s.* A sweating out; an extillation.
EXSUFFLATION, (ĕk-sŭf-flā'-shŭn) *n. s.* A blast working underneath; a kind of exorcism.
To EXSUSCITATE, (ĕk-sŭs'-sē-tāte) *v. a.* To rouse up; to stir up.
EXSUSCITATION, (ĕk-sŭs-sē-tā'-shŭn) *n. s.* A stirring up; an awakening.
EXTANT, (ĕk'-stant) *a.* Standing out to view; standing above the rest; now in being.
EXTATICAL, (ĕk-stăt'-ē-kăl) } *a.* Tending
EXTATICK, (ĕk-stăt'-ĭk) } to something external; rapturous.
EXTASY, *n. s.* See ECSTASY.
EXTEMPORAL, (ĕks-tĕm'-pō-răl) *a.* Uttered without premeditation; quick; ready; sudden; speaking without premeditation.
EXTEMPORANEOUS, (ĕks-tĕm-pō-rā'-nē-ŭs) *a.* Unpremeditated; sudden.
EXTEMPORARY, (ĕks-tĕm'-pō-rā-rē) *a.* Uttered or performed without premeditation; sudden; quick.
EXTEMPORE, (ĕks-tĕm'-pō-rē) *ad.* Without premeditation; suddenly; readily.
EXTEMPORINESS, (ĕks-tĕm'-pō-rē-nĕs) *n. s.* The faculty of speaking or acting without premeditation; sudden; quick.
To EXTEMPORIZE, (ĕks-tĕm'-pō-rize) *v. n.* To speak extempore, or without premeditation.
To EXTEND, (ĕks-tĕnd') *v. a.* To stretch out in any direction; to amplify; to spread abroad; to diffuse; to expand; to enlarge; to continue; to encrease in force or du-

ration; to impart; to communicate; to seize by a course of law.

To EXTEND, (ẹks-tẹnd') *v. n.* To reach to any distance.

EXTENDER, (ẹks-tẹn'-dẹr) *n. s.* That by which anything is extended.

EXTENDIBLE, (ẹks-tẹn'-dẹ-bl) *a.* Capable of extension.

EXTENSIBILITY, (ẹks-tẹn-sẹ-bil'-ẹ-tẹ) *n. s.* The quality of being extensible.

EXTENSIBLE, (ẹks-tẹn'-sẹ-bl) *a.* Capable of being stretched or extended.

EXTENSIBLENESS, (ẹks-tẹn'-sẹ-bl-nẹs) *n. s.* Capacity of being extended.

EXTENSION, (ẹks-tẹn'-shun) *n. s.* The act of extending; the state of being extended.

EXTENSIVE, (ẹks-tẹn'-siv) *a.* Wide; large; that may be extended.

EXTENSIVELY, (ẹks-tẹn'-siv-lẹ) *ad.* Widely; largely.

EXTENSIVENESS, (ẹks-tẹn'-siv-nẹs) *n. s.* Largeness; diffusiveness; wideness; possibility to be extended.

EXTENSOR, (ẹks-tẹn'-sur) *n. s.* The muscle by which any limb is extended.

EXTENT, (ẹks-tẹnt') *part.* from *extend.* Extended.

EXTENT, (ẹks-tẹnt') *n. s.* Space or degree to which anything is extended; bulk; size; compass. In law, Execution; seizure.

To EXTENUATE, (ẹks-tẹn'-u-ate) *v. a.* To lessen; to make small in bulk; to diminish; to palliate; to make lean; to make rare; opposed to *dense.*

EXTENUATE, (ẹks-tẹn'-u-ate) *a.* Small; thin.

EXTENUATION, (ẹks-tẹn-u-a'-shun) *n. s.* The act of representing things less ill than they are; palliation; mitigation; alleviation of punishment; a general decay in the muscular flesh of the whole body.

EXTERIOR, (ẹks-tẹ'-rẹ-ur) *a.* Outward; external; not intrinsick.

EXTERIOR, (ẹks-tẹ-rẹ-ur) *n. s.* Any outward appearance.

To EXTERMINATE, (ẹks-tẹr'-mẹ-nate) *v. a.* To root out; to tear up; to drive away; to abolish; to destroy.

EXTERMINATION, (ẹks-tẹr-mẹ-na'-shun) *n. s.* Destruction; excision.

EXTERMINATOR, (ẹks-tẹr'-mẹ-na-tur) *n. s.* That by which anything is destroyed.

EXTERMINATORY, (ẹks-tẹr'-mẹ-na-tur-ẹ) *a.* Consigning to destruction.

To EXTERMINE, (ẹks-tẹr'-min) *v. a.* To exterminate.

EXTERNAL, (ẹks-tẹr'-nal) *a.* Outward; not proceeding from itself; opposite to *internal;* having the outward appearance.

EXTERNALITY, (ẹks-tẹr-nal'-ẹ-tẹ) *n. s.* The state or quality of being outward.

EXTERNALLY, (ẹks-tẹr'-nal-ẹ) *ad.* Outwardly.

To EXSTIL, (ẹk-stil') *v. n.* To drop or distil from.

EXTILLATION, (ẹk-stil-la'-shun) *n. s.* The act of falling in drops.

EXTINCT, (ẹk-stingkt') *a.* Extinguished; quenched; put out; at a stop; without progressive succession; abolished; out of force.

EXTINCTION, (ẹk-stingk'-shun) *n. s.* The act of quenching or extinguishing; the state of being quenched; destruction; excision; suppression.

To EXTINGUISH, (ẹk-sting'-gwish) *v. a.* To put out; to quench; to suppress; to destroy.

EXTINGUISHABLE, (ẹk-sting'-gwish-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being quenched, suppressed, or destroyed.

EXTINGUISHER, (ẹk-sting'-gwish-ẹr) *n. s.* A hollow cone put upon a candle to put it out: that which quenches or puts out.

EXTINGUISHMENT, (ẹk-sting'-gwish-mẹnt) *n. s.* Extinction; suppression; act of quenching; destruction; abolition; nullification; termination of a family.

EXTIRPABLE, (ẹk-stẹr'-pa-bl) *a.* That may be eradicated.

To EXTIRPATE, (ẹk-stẹr'-pate) *v. a.* To root out; to eradicate; to exscind.

EXTIRPATION, (ẹk-stẹr-pa'-shun) *n. s.* Eradication; excision; destruction.

EXTIRPATOR, (ẹk-stẹr'-pa-tur) *n. s.* One who roots out; a destroyer.

To EXTOL, (ẹk-stol') *v. a.* To praise; to magnify; to laud; to celebrate.

EXTOLLER, (ẹks-tol'-lẹr) *n. s.* A praiser; a magnifier.

EXTORSIVE, (ẹks-tor'-siv) *a.* Having the quality of drawing by violent means.

EXTORSIVELY, (ẹks-tor'-siv-lẹ) *ad.* In an extorsive manner; by violence.

To EXTORT, (ẹks-tort') *v. a.* To draw by force; to force away; to wrest; to wring from one; to gain by violence or oppression.

To EXTORT, (ẹks-tort') *v. n.* To practise oppression and violence.

EXTORTER, (ẹks-tor'-tẹr) *n. s.* One who extorts.

EXTORTION, (ẹks-tor'-shun) *n. s.* The act or practice of gaining by violence and rapacity; force by which anything is unjustly taken away.

EXTORTIONER, (ẹks-tor'-shun-ẹr) *n. s.* One who practises oppression or extortion.

EXTORTIOUS, (ẹks-tor'-shus) *a.* Oppressive; violent; unjust.

EXTRA, (ẹks'-tra) A word often used in composition; meaning over and above, extraordinary, as *extra*-work, *extra*-pay, &c.; or beyond, as *extrajudicial, extramundane,* &c.

To EXTRACT, (ẹks-trakt') *v. a.* To draw out of something; to draw by chemical operation; to take from something; to select and abstract from a larger treatise.

EXTRACT, (ẹks-trakt') *n. s.* The substance extracted; the chief parts drawn from anything; the chief heads drawn from a book; an abstract; an epitome.

EXTRACTION, (ẹks-trak'-shun) *n. s.* The act of drawing one part out of a compound; derivation from an original; lineage; descent. In mathematicks, *Extraction of roots* is the finding any number or quantity, which

being multiplied once or more by itself, gives the respective power out of which it is to be extracted.

EXTRACTOR, (ĕks-trăk'-tŭr) *n. s.* That by which anything is extracted.

EXTRAJUDICIAL, (ĕks-trā-jū-dish'-ăl) *a.* Out of the regular course of legal procedure.

EXTRAJUDICIALLY, (ĕks-trā-jū-dish'-ăl-e) *ad.* In a manner different from the ordinary course of legal procedure.

EXTRAMISSION, (ĕks-trā-mish'-ŭn) *n. s.* The act of emitting outwards.

EXTRAMUNDANE, (ĕks-trā-mŭn'-dāne) *a.* Beyond the verge of the material world.

EXTRANEOUS, (ĕks-trā'-ne-ŭs) *a.* Not belonging to anything; foreign; of different substance; not intrinsick.

EXTRAORDINARILY, (ĕks-trŏr'-dĕ-nā-rĕ-le) *ad.* In a manner out of the common method and order; uncommonly; particularly; eminently; remarkably.

EXTRAORDINARINESS, (ĕks-trŏr'-dĕ-nā-rĕ-nĕs) *n. s.* Uncommonness; eminence; remarkableness.

EXTRAORDINARY, (ĕks-trŏr'-dĕ-nā-rĕ) *a.* Different from common order and method; not ordinary; eminent; remarkable; more than common.

EXTRAPAROCHIAL, (ĕks-trā-pă-rō'-kē-ăl) *a.* Not comprehended within any parish.

EXTRAVAGANCE, (ĕks-trăv'-ă-gănse) } EXTRAVAGANCY, (ĕks-trăv'-ă-găn-se) } *n. s.* Excursion or sally beyond prescribed limits; irregularity; wildness; outrage; violence; outrageous vehemence; unnatural tumour; bombast; waste; vain and superfluous expence.

EXTRAVAGANT, (ĕks-trăv'-ă-gănt) *a.* Wandering out of his bounds; roving beyond just limits or prescribed methods; irregular; wild; wasteful; prodigal; vainly expensive.

EXTRAVAGANTLY, (ĕks trăv'-ă-gănt-lĕ) *ad.* In an extravagant manner; wildly; in an unreasonable degree; expensively; luxuriously; wastefully.

To EXTRAVAGATE, (ĕks-trăv'-ă-gāte) *v. n.* To wander out of limits.

EXTRAVAGATION, (ĕks-trăv-ă-gā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Excess.

EXTRAVASATED, (ĕks-trăv'-vă-sā-tĕd) *a.* Forced out of the properly containing vessels.

EXTRAVASATION, (ĕks-trăv-ă-sā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of forcing or state of being forced out of the proper containing vessels.

EXTRAVENATE, (ĕks-trăv'-ĕ-nāte) *a.* Let out at the veins.

EXTREME, (ĕks-trēme') *a.* Greatest; of the highest degree; utmost; last; that beyond which there is nothing; pressing in the utmost degree; rigorous; strict.

EXTREME, (ĕks-trēme') *n. s.* Utmost point; highest degree of anything; points at the greatest distance from each other; extremity; extravagance of conduct.

EXTREMELY, (ĕks-trēme'-lĕ) *ad.* In the utmost degree; very much; greatly.

EXTREMITY, (ĕks-trĕm'-ĕ-tē) *n. s.* The utmost point; the highest degree; the utmost parts; the part most remote from the middle; the points in the utmost degree of opposition; the utmost violence, rigour, or distress; the most aggravated state.

EXTRICABLE, (ĕks'-trē-kă-bl) *a.* Capable of being extricated.

To EXTRICATE, (ĕks'-trē-kāte) *v. a.* To disembarrass; to set free any one in a state of perplexity; to disentangle.

EXTRICATION, (ĕks-trē-kā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of disentangling; disentanglement.

EXTRINSICAL, (ĕks-trĭn'-sē-kăl) } EXTRINSICK, (ĕks-trĭn'-sĭk) } *a.* External; outward; not intimately belonging; not intrinsick.

EXTRINSICALLY, (ĕks-trĭn'-sē-kăl-ē) *ad.* From without.

To EXTRUDE, (ĕks-trōōde') *v. a.* To thrust off; to drive off.

EXTRUSION, (ĕks-trōō'-zhŭn) *n. s.* The act of thrusting or driving out.

EXTUMESCENCE, (ĕks-tū-mĕs'-sense) *n. s.* A swelling; a rising up,

EXUBERANCE, (ĕgz-ū'-bĕ-rănse) } EXUBERANCY, (ĕgz-ū'-bĕ-răn-se) } *n. s.* Overgrowth; superfluous shoots; useless abundance; luxuriance.

EXUBERANT, (ĕgz-ū'-bĕ-rănt) *a.* Growing with superfluous shoots; overabundant; superfluously plenteous; luxuriant; abounding in the utmost degree.

EXUBERANTLY, (ĕgz-ū'-bĕ-rănt-lĕ) *ad.* Abundantly; to a superfluous degree.

To EXUBERATE, (ĕgz-ū'-bĕ-rāte) *v. n.* To bear in great abundance.

EXUDATION, (ĕk-sū-dā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of emitting in sweat; the matter issuing out by sweat from any body.

To EXUDATE, (ĕk-sū'-dāte) } *To* EXUDE, (ĕk-sūde') } *v. n.* To sweat out; to issue out by sweat.

To EXUDATE, (ĕk-sū'-dāte) } *To* EXUDE, (ĕk-sūde') } *v. a.* To force out, or throw out, as by sweat.

To EXULT, (ĕgz-ŭlt') *v. n.* To rejoice above measure; to triumph.

EXULTANCE, (ĕgz-ŭl'-tănse) } EXULTANCY, (ĕgz-ŭl'-tăn-se) } *n. s.* Transport; joy; gladness; triumph.

EXULTANT, (ĕgz-ŭl'-tănt) *a.* Rejoicing; triumphing.

EXULTATION, (ĕks-ŭl-tā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Joy; triumph; rapturous delight.

To EXUNDATE, (ĕgz-ŭn-dāte) *v. n.* To overflow.

EXUNDATION, (ĕks-ŭn-dā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Overflow; abundance.

EXUPERABLE, (ĕk-sū'-pĕr-ă-bl) *a.* Conquerable; superable; vincible.

EXUPERANCE, (ĕk-sū'-pĕr-ănse) *n. s.* Overbalance; greater proportion.

EXURGENT, (ĕgz-ŭr'-jĕnt) *a.* Arising commencing.

To EXUSCITATE, (ĕk-sŭs'-sĕ-tāte) *v. a.* To stir up; to rouse.

EXUSTION, (ĕgz-ŭs'-tē-ŭn) *n. s.* The act of burning up.
EXUVIÆ, (ĕgz-ū'-vē-ē) *n. s.* Cast skins; cast shells; whatever is shed by animals.
EYE, (ī) *n. s.* The organ of vision; aspect; regard; notice; observation; watch; sight; view; any small perforation; a small catch into which a hook goes; bud of a plant; power of perception.
To EYE, (ī) *v. a.* To watch; to keep in view; to observe.
EYEBALL, (ī'-bawl) *n. s.* The apple of the eye.
EYEBRIGHT, (ī'-brīte) *n. s.* A plant.
EYEBROW, (ī'-brŏŭ) *n. s.* The hairy arch over the eye.
EYELASH, (ī'-lăsh) *n. s.* The line of hair that edges the eyelid.
EYELET, (ī'-lĕt) *n. s.* A hole through which light may enter; any small perforation for a lace to go through.
EYELID, (ī'-lĭd) *n. s.* The membrane that shuts over the eye.
EYESERVICE, (ī'-sĕr-vĭs) *n. s.* Service performed only under inspection.
EYESIGHT, (ī'-sīte) *n. s.* Sight of the eye.
EYESORE, (ī'-sōre) *n. s.* Something offensive to the sight.
EYESTRING, (ī'-strĭng) *n. s.* The tendon by which the eye is moved.
EYETOOTH, (ī'-tōo*th*) *n. s.* The tooth on the upper jaw next on each side to the grinders; the fang.
EYEWITNESS, (ī'-wĭt-nĕs) *n. s.* An ocular evidence; one who gives testimony to facts seen with his own eyes.
EYRE, (āre) *n. s.* The court of justices; itinerants.
EYRY, (ā'-rē) *n. s.* The place where birds of prey build their nests and hatch.

F.

F, has in English an invariable sound, formed by compression of the whole lips, and a forcible breath.
FA, (fä) *n. s.* In musick, One of the notes or syllables, invented by Guido Aretine, to mark the fourth sound of the modern scale of musick.
FABACEOUS, (fā-bā'-shē-ŭs) *a.* Having the nature of a bean.
FABLE, (fā'-bl) *n. s.* A feigned story intended to enforce some moral precept; a fiction in general; the series or contexture of events which constitute a poem.
To FABLE, (fā'-bl) *v. n.* To feign; to write fiction; to tell falsehoods; to lie.
To FABLE, (fā'-bl) *v. a.* To feign; to tell falsely.
FABLER, (fā'-bl-ĕr) *n. s.* A dealer in fiction; a writer of feigned stories.
To FABRICATE, (făb'-rē-kāte) *v. a.* To build; to construct; to forge; to devise falsely.
FABRICATION, (făb-rē-kā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of building; construction.
FABRICATOR, (făb'-rē-kā-tŭr) *n. s.* One who builds, constructs, or frames.
FABRICK, (făb'-rĭk, or fā'-brĭk) *n. s.* A building; an edifice; any system or compages of matter.
FABRILE, (fā'-brĭl) *a.* Of stone or timber; belonging to the craft of a smith, mason, or carpenter.
FABULIST, (făb'-ū-lĭst) *n. s.* A writer of fables.
FABULOUS, (făb'-ū-lŭs) *a.* Feigned; full of fables, invented tales.
FABULOUSLY, (făb'-ū-lŭs-lē) *ad.* In fiction.
FABULOUSNESS, (făb'-ū-lŭs-nĕs) *n. s.* Quality of being fabulous.
FACADE, (fā-sād') *n. s.* Front.
FACE, (fāse) *n. s.* The visage; countenance; cast of the features; the surface of anything; the front or fore part of anything; appearance; presence; sight; confidence; boldness.
To FACE, (fāse) *v. n.* To turn the face; to come in front.
To FACE, (fāse) *v. a.* To meet in front; to oppose with confidence; to stand opposite to; to cover with an additional superficies; to turn up a garment with facings of a different colour.
FACETIOUS, (fā-sē'-shē-ŭs) *a.* Gay; cheerful; lively; witty.
FACETIOUSLY, (fā-sē'-shē-ŭs-lē) *ad.* Gaily; cheerfully; wittily; merrily.
FACETIOUSNESS, (fā-sē'-shē-ŭs-nĕs) *n. s.* cheerful wit; mirth; gaiety.
FACILE, (făs'-sĭl) *a.* Easy; performable or attainable with little labour; easily surmountable; easy of access or converse; pliant; flexible; easily persuaded.
FACILENESS, (făs'-sĭl-nĕs) *n. s.* Pliancy.
To FACILITATE, (fā-sĭl'-ē-tāte) *v. a.* To make easy; to free from difficulty.
FACILITATION, (fā-sĭl-ē-tā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Making easy; freeing from impediments.
FACILITY, (fā-sĭl'-ē-tē) *n. s.* Easiness to be performed; freedom from difficulty; readiness in performing; dexterity; ductility; easiness to be persuaded; ready compliance; easiness of access; affability.
FACING, (fā'-sĭng) *n. s.* An ornamental covering; simply, a covering.

FACSIMILE, (fȧk-sim'-ę-lę) *n. s.* An exact copy.

FACT, (fȧkt) *n. s.* A thing done; an effect produced; reality; not supposition; action; deed.

FACTION, (fȧk'-shun) *n. s.* A party in a state; tumult; discord; dissention

FACTIONARY, (fȧk'-shun-ą-rę) *n. s.* A party man.

FACTIONIST, (fȧk'-shun-ist) *n. s.* One who promotes faction or discord.

FACTIOUS, (fȧk'-shę-us) *a.* Given to faction; loud and violent in a party; publickly dissentious; proceeding from public dissensions.

FACTIOUSLY, (fȧk'-shę-us-lę) *ad.* In a manner criminally dissentious or tumultuous.

FACTIOUSNESS, (fȧk'-shę-us-nes) *n. s.* Inclination to publick dissention.

FACTITIOUS, (fȧk-tish'-us) *a.* Made by art, in opposition to what is made by nature.

FACTOR, (fȧk'-tur) *n. s.* An agent for a merchant. In arithmetick, Two numbers or quantities which are multiplied together.

FACTORAGE, (fȧk'-tur-aje) *n. s.* Commission for agency in purchasing goods.

FACTORSHIP, (fȧk'-tur-ship) *n. s.* The state of a factor.

FACTORY, (fȧk'-tur-ę) *n. s.* A house or district inhabited by traders in a distant country; the traders embodied in one place; a place where anything is made.

FACTOTUM, (fȧk-to'-tum) *n. s.* A servant employed alike in all kinds of business.

FACTURE, (fȧk'-ture) *n. s.* The act or manner of making anything.

FACULTY, (fȧk'-ul-tę) *n. s.* The power of doing anything; ability; powers of the mind, imagination, reason, memory; mechanical power; power or ability to perform any action, natural, vital, and animal; power; authority; privilege; right to do anything. Faculty, in an university, denotes the masters and professors of the several sciences.

FACUNDITY, (fą-kun'-dę-tę) *n. s.* Eloquence.

To FADDLE, (fȧd'-dl) *v. n.* To trifle; to toy; to play.

To FADE, (fade) *v. n.* To disappear instantaneously; to tend from greater to less vigour; to grow weak; to languish; to tend from a brighter to a weaker colour; to wither as a vegetable; to die away gradually; to vanish; to be transient.

FADINGNESS, (fa'-ding-nes) *n. s.* Decay; proneness to fade.

FÆCAL, (fe'-kal) *a.* Relating to excrements.

FÆCES, (fe'-sez) *n. s.* Excrements; settlings after distillation or infusion.

To FAG, (fȧg) *v. n.* To grow weary; to faint with weariness.

To FAG, (fȧg) *v. a.* To compel to drudge; to weary.

FAG, (fȧg) *n. s.* A slave; one who works hard; a knot or excrescency in cloth.

FAGEND, (fȧg-end') *n. s.* The end of a web of cloth; the refuse or meaner part of anything.

FAGOT, (fȧg'-ut) *n. s.* A bundle of sticks bound together for the fire; a bundle of sticks for any purpose.

To FAGOT, (fȧg'-ut) *v. a.* To tie up; to bundle together.

To FAIL, (fale) *v. n.* To be deficient; to fall short; to be extinct; to cease; to perish; to be lost; to sink; to be borne down; to decay; to decline; to languish; to miss; not to produce its effect; not to succeed in a design.

To FAIL, (fale) *v. a.* To desert; not to continue to assist or supply; to disappoint; to neglect; to be wanting to; to deceive.

FAILING, (fa'-ling) *n. s.* Decay; deficiency; imperfection; lapse.

FAILURE, (fale'-ure) *n. s.* Deficience; cessation; omission; non-performance; slip; a lapse; a slight fault. In commerce, An unsuccessful termination of a man's mercantile dealings; bankruptcy.

FAIN, (fane) *a.* Glad; merry; cheerful.

FAIN, (fane) *ad.* Gladly; very desirously.

To FAINT, (fant) *v. n.* To decay; to wear or waste away quickly; to lose the animal functions; to sink motionless and senseless; to grow feeble; to sink into dejection.

FAINT, (fant) *a.* Languid; weak; feeble; not bright; not vivid; not striking; not loud; not piercing; feeble of body; cowardly; timorous; dejected; depressed; not vigorous; not active.

FAINTHEARTED, (fant-hart'-ed) *a.* Cowardly; timorous.

FAINTHEARTEDLY, (fant-hart'-ed-lę) *ad.* Timorously.

FAINTHEARTEDNESS, (fant-hart'-ed-nes) *n. s.* Cowardice; timorousness.

FAINTISH, (fant'-ish) *a.* Beginning to grow faint.

FAINTISHNESS, (fant'-ish-nes) *n. s.* Weakness in a slight degree; incipient debility.

FAINTLY, (fant'-lę) *ad.* Feebly; languidly; not in bright colours; without force of representation; without strength of body; not vigorously; not actively; timorously; with dejection.

FAINTNESS, (fant-nes) *n. s.* Langour; feebleness; want of strength; inactivity; want of vigour; timorousness; dejection.

FAIR, (fare) *a.* Beautiful; elegant of feature; handsome; white in the complexion; pleasing to the eye; clear; pure; not cloudy; not foul; not tempestuous; favourable; prosperous; likely to succeed; equal; just; not effected by any insidious or unlawful methods; not fraudulent or insidious; open; direct; gentle; mild; pleasing; civil; equitable; not injurious.

FAIR, (fare) *n. s.* A beauty; elliptically, a fair woman.

FAIR, (fare) *n. s.* An annual or stated meeting of buyers or sellers.

FAIRING, (fare'-ing) *n. s.* A present given at a fair.

FAIRISH, (fa'-rish) *a.* Reasonably fair.

FAIRLY, (fâre'-lẹ) *ad.* Beautifully; commodiously; conveniently; honestly; justly; without shift; ingenuously; plainly; openly; candidly; without violence to right reason; without foulness; completely; without any defiance; softly; gently.

FAIRNESS, (fâre'-nẹs) *n. s.* Beauty; elegance of form; honesty; candour; ingenuousness; clearness; not foulness.

FAIRSPOKEN, (fâre'-spọ-kn) *a.* Bland and civil in language and address.

FAIRY, (fâ'-rẹ) *n. s.* A kind of fabled being supposed to appear in a diminutive human form; an elf; a fay; an enchantress.

FAIRY, (fâ'-rẹ) *a.* Given by fairies; belonging to fairies.

FAITH, (fȧth) *n. s.* Belief of the revealed truths of religion; the system of revealed truths held by the Christian church; trust in God; tenets held; trust in the honesty or veracity of another; fidelity; unshaken adherence; honour; social confidence; sincerity; honesty; veracity; promise given.

FAITH, (fȧth) *ad.* A colloquial expression, meaning *in truth, verily, on my faith.*

FAITHFUL, (fȧth'-fụl) *a.* Firm in adherence to the truth of religion; of true fidelity; loyal; true to the allegiance or duty professed; honest; upright; without fraud; observant of compact or promise; true; worthy of belief.

FAITHFULLY, (fȧth'-fụl-ẹ) *ad.* With firm belief in religion; with full confidence; with strict adherence to duty; without failure of performance; sincerely; honestly; without fraud.

FAITHFULNESS, (fȧth'-fụl-nẹs) *n. s.* Honesty; veracity; adherence to duty; loyalty.

FAITHLESS, (fȧth'-lẹs) *a.* Without belief in the revealed truths of religion; unconverted; perfidious; disloyal; not true to duty.

FAITHLESSNESS, (fȧth'-lẹs-nẹs) *n. s.* Treachery; perfidy; unbelief as to revealed religion.

FAKIR. See FAQUIR.

FALCADE, (fȧl-kȧde') *n. s.* A horse is said to make *falcades* when he throws himself upon his haunches two or three times, as in very quick curvets.

FALCATED, (fȧl'-kȧ-tẹd) *a.* Hooked; bent like a reaping hook.

FALCATION, (fȧl-kȧ'-shụn) *n. s.* Crookedness; form like that of a reaper's hook.

FALCHION, (fȧl'-shụn) *n. s.* A short crooked sword; a cymeter.

FALCON, (fȧw'-kn) *n. s.* A hawk trained for sport; a sort of cannon.

FALCONER, (fȧw'-kn-ẹr) *n. s.* One who breeds and trains hawks.

FALCONET, (fȧl'-kọ-nẹt) *n. s.* A sort of ordnance.

FALCONRY, (fȧw'-kn-rẹ) *n. s.* The art of breeding and training hawks.

To FALL, (fȧl) *v. n.* pret. *fell*; part. *fallen.* To drop from a higher place; to drop from an erect to a prone posture; to drop; to be held no longer; to move down any descent; to die; to be degraded from an high station; to decrease; to be diminished; to shrink; to ebb; to grow shallow; to decrease in value; to bear less price; to happen; to befall; to come by chance; to light on; to come in a stated method. *To fall away,* To grow lean; to revolt; to change allegiance; to apostatise; to decline gradually; to fade; to languish. *To fall back,* To fail of a promise or purpose; to recede; to give way. *To fall down,* To prostrate in adoration; to sink; not to stand; to bend as suppliant. *To fall from,* To revolt; to depart from adherence. *To fall in,* To concur; to coincide; to comply; to yield to; a military term, to form in ranks. *To fall into,* To yield to. *To fall off,* To separate; to be broken; to perish; to die away; to apostatise; to revolt. *To fall on,* To begin eagerly to do anything; to make an assault. *To fall over,* To revolt; to desert from one side to the other. *To fall out,* To quarrel; to jar; to happen; to befall. *To fall to,* To begin eagerly; to apply one's self to. *To fall under,* To be subject to; to be ranged with. *To fall upon,* To attack; to invade; to attempt; to rush against.

FALL, (fȧll) *n. s.* The act of dropping from on high; the act of tumbling from an erect posture; the violence suffered in dropping from on high; death; overthrow; destruction incurred; downfal; loss of greatness; declension from eminence; degradation; diminution; decrease of value; declination or diminution of sound; cadence; close of musick; declivity; steep descent; cataract; cascade; anything that comes down in great quantities, as a fall of snow; the act of felling or cutting down.

FALLACIOUS, (fȧl-lȧ'-shẹ-ụs) *a.* Producing mistake; sophistical; deceitful; mocking expectation.

FALLACIOUSLY, (fȧl-lȧ'-shẹ-ụs-lẹ) *ad.* Sophistically; with purpose to deceive.

FALLACIOUSNESS, (fȧl-lȧ'-shẹ-ụs-nẹs) *n. s.* Tendency to deceive; inconclusiveness.

FALLACY, (fȧl'-lȧ-sẹ) *n. s.* Sophism; logical artifice; deceitful argument.

FALLER, (fȧll'-ẹr) *n. s.* One who falls.

FALLABILITY, (fȧl-lẹ-bil'-ẹ-tẹ) *n. s.* Liableness to be deceived; uncertainty.

FALLIBLE, (fȧl'-lẹ-bl) *a.* Liable to errour; such as may be deceived.

FALLIBLY, (fȧl'-lẹ-blẹ) *ad.* In a fallible manner.

FALLINGSICKNESS, (fȧl-ling-sik'-nẹs) *n. s.* The epilepsy.

FALLOW, (fȧl'-lọ) *a.* Pale red, or pale yellow; land unsowed, and left to rest after the years of tillage, is said to lie fallow.

FALLOWNESS, (fȧl'-lọ-nẹs) *n. s.* Exemption from cultivation.

FALSE, (fȧlse) *a.* Not morally true; expressing that which is not thought; not physically true; conceiving that which does not exist; suppositious; not agreeable to rule or propriety; not honest; not just;

treacherous; perfidious; traiterous; counterfeit; hypocritical; not real.

FALSEHEARTED, (fȧlse-hȧrt'-ed) *a.* Treacherous; perfidious; deceitful.

FALSEHEARTEDNESS, (fȧlse-hȧrt'-ed-nes) *n. s.* Perfidiousness; deceitfulness.

FALSEHOOD, (fȧlse'-hụd) *n. s.* Want of truth; want of veracity; want of honesty; treachery; a lie; a false assertion; counterfeit; imposture.

FALSELY, (fȧlse'-le) *ad.* Contrary to truth; not truly; erroneously; by mistake; perfidiously; treacherously; deceitfully.

FALSENESS, (fȧlse'-nes) *n. s.* Contrariety to truth; want of veracity; violation of promise; duplicity; deceit; treachery; perfidy; traitorousness.

FALSETTO, (fȧl-sett'-to) A musical term; a feigned voice.

FALSIFIABLE, (fȧl'-se-fi-e-bl) *a.* Liable to be counterfeited or corrupted

FALSIFICATION, (fȧl-se-fe-kȧ'-shun) *n. s.* The act of counterfeiting anything so as to make it appear what it is not; confutation.

FALSIFIER, (fȧl'-se-fi-er) *n. s.* One that counterfeits; one who misrepresents.

To FALSIFY, (fȧl'-se-fi) *v. a.* To counterfeit; to forge; to confute; to prove false.

FALSITY, (fȧl'-se-te) *n. s.* Falsehood; contrariety to truth; a lie; an errour.

To FALTER, (fȧl'-ter) *v. n.* To hesitate in the utterance of words; to fail in any act of the body or of the understanding.

FALTERING, (fȧl'-ter-ing) *n. s.* Feebleness; deficiency.

FALTERINGLY, (fȧl'-ter-ing-le) *ad.* With hesitation; with difficulty; with feebleness.

FAME, (fȧme) *n. s.* Celebrity; renown; report; rumour.

FAMED, (fȧmd) *part. a.* Renowned; celebrated; much talked of.

FAMILIAR, (fȧ-mil'-yar) *a.* Domestick; relating to a family; affable; easy in conversation; unceremonious; free; well known; well acquainted with; accustomed; common; frequent; easy; unconstrained; too nearly acquainted; often applied, in the Bible, to spirits.

FAMILIAR, (fȧ-mil'-yar) *n. s.* An intimate; one long acquainted; a demon supposed to attend at call.

FAMILIARITY, (fȧ-mil-e-ar'-e-te) *n. s.* Easiness of conversation; affability; acquaintance; habitude; easy intercourse.

To FAMILIARIZE, (fȧ-mil'-yar-ize) *v. a.* To make familiar; to make easy by habitude.

FAMILIARLY, (fȧ-mil'-yar-le) *ad.* Unceremoniously; with freedom; commonly; frequently; easily; without formality.

FAMILLE, (fȧ-meel') *ad.* In a family way; domestically. This word is never used without *en* before it.

FAMILY, (fȧm'-e-le) *n. s.* Those who live in the same house; household; those that descend from one common progenitor; a race; a generation; a course of descent; a genealogy; a class; a tribe; a species.

FAMINE, (fȧm'-in) *n. s.* Scarcity of food; dearth.

To FAMISH, (fȧm'-ish) *v. n.* To die of hunger; to suffer extreme hunger.

FAMISHMENT, (fȧm'-ish-ment) *n. s.* Want of food.

FAMOUS, (fȧ'-mus) *a.* Renowned; celebrated; much talked of.

FAMOUSLY, (fȧ'-mus-le) *ad.* With great renown; with great celebrity; notoriously.

FAMOUSNESS, (fȧ'-mus-nes) *n. s.* Celebrity; great fame.

FAN, (fȧn) *n. s.* An instrument used by ladies to move the air and cool themselves; the instrument by which the chaff is blown away when corn is winnowed.

To FAN, (fȧn) *v. a.* To cool or recreate with a fan; to ventilate; to affect by air put in motion.

FANATICAL, (fȧ-nȧt'-e-kal) } *a.* Enthusi-
FANATICK, (fȧ-nȧt'-ik) } astick; wild; mad; struck with a superstitious frenzy.

FANATICALLY, (fȧ-nȧt'-e-kal-le) *ad.* In a wild enthusiastick way.

FANATICALNESS, (fȧ-nȧt'-e-kal-nes) *n. s.* Religious frenzy.

FANATICISM, (fȧ-nȧt'-e-sizm) *n. s.* Enthusiasm; religious frenzy.

FANATICK, (fȧ-nȧt'-ik) *n. s.* An enthusiast; a man mad with wild notions of religion.

FANCIFUL, (fȧn'-se-ful) *a.* Imaginative, rather guided by imagination than reason; dictated by the imagination, not the reason; full of wild images.

FANCIFULLY, (fȧn'-se-ful-e) *ad.* According to the wildness of fancy.

FANCIFULNESS, (fȧn'-se-ful-nes) *n. s.* Addiction to the pleasures of fancy.

FANCY, (fȧn'-se) *n. s.* Imagination; the power by which the mind forms to itself images and representations of things, or persons; an opinion bred rather by the imagination than the reason; taste; idea; image; conception; thought; inclination; liking; fondness; love; caprice; humour; whim; false notion; something that pleases or entertains without real use or value.

To FANCY, (fȧn'-se) *v. n.* To imagine; to believe without being able to prove.

To FANCY, (fȧn'-se) *v. a.* To pourtray in the mind; to imagine; to like; to be pleased with.

FANDANGO, (fȧn-dȧng'-go) *n. s.* A kind of very lively dance.

FANE, (fȧne) *n. s.* A temple; a place consecrated to religion.

FANFARON, (fȧn'-fa-ron) *n. s.* A bully; a hector; a blusterer; a boaster of more than he can perform.

FANFARONADE, (fȧn-far-o-nade') *n. s.* A bluster; a tumour of fictitious dignity.

To FANG, (fȧng) *v. a.* To seize; to gripe; to clutch.

FANG, (fȧng) *n. s.* The long tusks of a boar or other animal by which the prey is seized; the talons.

FANGED, (fȧngd) *a.* Furnished with fangs or long teeth.

FANGLE, (fang'-gl) *n. s.* Silly attempt; trifling scheme.

FANGLED, (fang'-gld) *a.* Gawdy; ridiculously shewy; *new fangled* is new fashioned.

FANNEL, (fan'-nel) *n. s.* A sort of ornament like a scarf, worn about the left arm of a mass-priest when he officiates.

FANNER, (fan'-ner) *n. s.* One that plays a fan; a winnower of corn.

FANTASIA, (fan-ta'-ze-a) *n. s.* In musick, A kind of air in which the composer is not confined to such strict rules as in ordinary cases.

FANTASM, *n. s.* See PHANTASM.

FANTASTICAL, (fan-tas'-te-kal) } *a.* Irra-
FANTASTICK, (fan-tas'-tik) } tional; bred only in the imagination; subsisting only in the fancy; imaginary; unreal; uncertain; unsteady; irregular; whimsical; fanciful; capricious; grotesque.

FANTASTICALLY, (fan-tas'-te-kal-e) *ad.* By the power of imagination; capriciously; whimsically.

FANTASTICALNESS, (fan-tas'-te-kal-nes) }
FANTASTICKNESS, (fan-tas'-tik-nes) } *n. s.* Humourousness; mere compliance with fancy; whimsicalness; unreasonableness; caprice; unsteadiness.

FANTASY, (fan'-ta-se) *n. s.* Fancy; imagination; the power of imagining; image of the mind.

FANTOM, *n. s.* See PHANTOM.

FAQUIR, (fa'-keer) *n. s.* A kind of Mahometan religious; a sort of dervis, travelling about and collecting alms.

FAR, (far) *ad.* To great extent; to a great distance progressively; remotely; at a great distance; to a distance; in a great proportion; by many degrees; to a certain point or degree; *Far off*; at a great distance; to a great distance; *off* is joined with *far*, when *far*, noting distance, is not followed by a preposition; as I set the boat *far off*, I set the boat *far from* me; *far* is used often in composition; as *far-shooting*, *far-seeing*.

FAR-FETCHED, (far-fetsht') *a.* Brought from places remote; studiously sought; elaborately strained.

FAR, (far) *a.* Distant; remote.

FARCE, (farse) *n. s.* A dramatick representation written without regularity, and stuffed with wild and ludicrous conceits.

FARCICAL, (far'-se-kal) *a.* Belonging to a farce; appropriated to a farce.

FARCICALLY, (far'-se-kal'-le) *ad.* In a manner suitable only to a farce; ludicrously.

To FARE, (fare) *v. n.* To go; to pass; to travel; to be in any state good or bad; to proceed in any train of consequences good or bad; to happen to any one well or ill; to feed; to eat.

FARE, (fare) *n. s.* Journey; passage; price of passage in a vehicle by land or by water; the person carried; food prepared for the table; provisions.

FAREWELL, (fare-wel') *ad.* The parting compliment; adieu; it is sometimes used only as an expression of separation without kindness.

FAREWELL, (fare'-wel, or fare-wel') *n. s.* Leave; act of departure; it is sometimes used as an adjective; leave-taking.

FARINACEOUS, (far-e-na'-shus) *a.* Mealy; having the qualities of meal.

FARM, (farm) *n. s.* Ground let to a tenant; ground cultivated by another man upon condition of paying part of the profit to the owner; the state of lands let out to the culture of tenants.

To FARM, (farm) *v. a.* To let out to tenants at a certain rent; to take at a certain rate; to cultivate land.

FARMABLE, (far'-ma-bl) *a.* That may be farmed.

FARMER, (far'-mer) *n. s.* One who cultivates hired ground; generally, one who cultivates ground; one who rents anything; as *farmer* of the post-horse duties.

FARMOST, (far'-most) *n. s.* Most distant; remotest.

FARNESS, (far'-nes) *n. s.* Distance; remoteness.

FARRAGINOUS, (far-radje'-e-nus) *a.* Formed of different materials.

FARRAGO, (far-ra'-go) *n. s.* A mass formed confusedly of several ingredients; a medley.

FARRIER, (far'-re-er) *n. s.* A shoer of horses; one who professes the medicine of horses.

FARRIERY, (far'-re-er-e) *n. s.* The practice of trimming the feet, and curing the diseases of horses; the farriers of modern days apply *farriery* merely to *shoeing* horses, and the more stately term of *veterinary art* to *healing* the sick animal.

FARROW, (far'-ro) *n. s.* A litter of pigs.

To FARROW, (far'-ro) *v. a.* To bring forth pigs.

FARTHER, (far'-THER) *ad.* More properly *further* and *furthest*; at a greater distance; to a greater distance; more remotely; beyond; moreover.

FARTHER, (far'-THER) *a.* More remote; longer; tending to a greater distance.

FARTHEST, (far'-THEST) *a.* Most distant; remotest.

FARTHEST, (far'-THEST) *ad.* More properly *furthest*; at the greatest distance, to the greatest distance.

FARTHING, (far'-THING) *n. s.* The fourth of a penny; used sometimes in a sense hyperbolical, as it is not worth a *farthing*.

FARTHINGALE, (far'-THING-gal) *n. s.* A hoop; circles of whalebone used to spread the petticoat to a wide circumference.

FARTHINGSWORTH, (far'-THINGZ-wurth) *n. s.* As much as is sold for a farthing.

FASCES, (fas'-sez) *n. s.* Rods anciently carried before the consuls as a mark of their authority.

FASCIA, (fash'-e-a) *n. s.* A fillet; a bandage.

FASCIATED, (fȧsh'-e-ā-ted) *a.* Bound with fillets; tied with a bandage.
FASCIATION, (fȧsh-e-ā'-shun) *n. s.* Bandage; the act or manner of binding diseased parts.
To FASCINATE, (fȧs'-se-nate) *v. a.* To bewitch; to enchant; to influence in some wicked and secret manner.
FASCINATION, (fȧs-se-nā'-shun) *n. s.* The power or act of bewitching; enchantment; unseen inexplicable influence.
FASCINE, (fȧs-sene') *n. s.* A fagot.
FASCINOUS, (fȧs'-se-nus) *a.* Caused or acting by witchcraft.
To FASH, (fȧsh) *v. a.* To vex; to teaze.
FASHION, (fȧsh'-un) *n. s.* Form; make; state of anything with regard to outward appearance; the make or cut of cloaths; manner; sort; way; custom operating upon dress, &c.; general practice; mode; rank; condition above the vulgar; workmanship; the act of making a thing.
To FASHION, (fȧsh'-un) *v. a.* To form; to mould; to figure; to fit; to adapt; to accommodate; to make according to the rule prescribed by custom.
FASHIONABLE, (fȧsh'-un-ā-bl) *a.* Approved by custom; established by custom; modish; made according to the mode; observant of the mode; having rank above the vulgar.
FASHIONABLENESS, (fȧsh'-un-ā-bl-nes) *n. s.* Form or state of anything with regard to outward appearance; modish elegance.
FASHIONABLY, (fȧsh'-un-ā-ble) *ad.* In a manner conformable to custom; with modish elegance.
FASHIONER, (fȧsh'-un-er) *n. s.* A maker of anything.
To FAST, (fȧst) *v. n.* To abstain from food; to mortify the body by religious abstinence.
FAST, (fȧst) *n. s.* Abstinence from food; religious mortification by abstinence; religious humiliation.
FAST, (fȧst) *a.* Firm; immoveable; strong; impregnable; fixed; adhering; firm in adherence; speedy; quick; swift.
FAST, (fȧst) *ad.* Firmly; immoveably; closely; nearly; swiftly; nimbly.
To FASTEN, (fȧs'-sn) *v. a.* To make fast; to make firm; to hold together; to cement; to link; to affix; to conjoin; to lay on with strength.
To FASTEN, (fȧs'-sn) *v. n.* To fix itself.
FASTENER, (fȧs'-sn-er) *n. s.* One that makes fast or firm.
FASTENING, (fȧs'-sn-ing) *n. s.* That which fastens.
FASTER, (fȧst'-er) *n. s.* He who abstains from food.
FASTHANDED, (fȧst'-hand-ed) *a.* Avaricious; closehanded; grasping.
FASTIDIOUS, (fȧs-tid'-e-us) *a.* Disdainful; squeamish; insolently nice.
FASTIDIOUSLY, (fȧs-tid'-e-us-le) *ad.* Disdainfully; contemptuously; squeamish.
FASTIDIOUSNESS, (fȧs-tid'-e-us-nes) *n. s.* Squeamishness; disdainfulness.
FASTNESS, (fȧst'-nes) *n. s.* State of being fast; firmness; firm adherence; strength; security; a strong place; a place not easily forced; closeness.
FAT, (fȧt) *n. s.* The unctuous part of animal flesh.
FAT, (fȧt) *a.* Full-fed; plump; fleshy; coarse; gross; rich.
To FAT, (fȧt) *v. a.* To make fat; to fatten.
To FAT, (fȧt) *v. n.* To grow fat; to grow full fleshed.
FAT, (fȧt) *n. s.* Generally written *vat*; a vessel in which anything is put to ferment or be soaked.
FATAL, (fā'-tal) *a.* Deadly; mortal; destructive; proceeding by destiny; inevitable.
FATALISM, (fā'-tal-izm) *n. s.* The doctrine that all things happen by necessity.
FATALIST, (fā'-tal-ist) *n. s.* One who maintains that all things happen by inevitable necessity.
FATALITY, (fȧ-tal'-e-te) *n. s.* Predestination; predetermined order or series of things and events; decree of fate; tendency to danger.
FATALLY, (fā'-tal-le) *ad.* Mortally; destructively; even to death; by the decree of fate.
FATE, (fate) *n. s.* Destiny; an eternal series of successive causes; event predetermined; death; destruction; cause of death.
FATED, (fā'-ted) *a.* Decreed by fate; determined in any manner by fate.
FATHER, (fā'-ther) *n. s.* The male parent; the first ancestor; the title of a man reverend for age; one who has given original to anything; the ecclesiastical writers of the first centuries; one who acts with paternal care and tenderness; the title of a popish confessor; the title of a senator of old Rome; the appellation of the first person of the adorable Trinity.
FATHER-IN-LAW, (fā'-ther-in-lȧw) *n. s.* The father of one's husband or wife.
To FATHER, (fā'-ther) *v. a.* To take; to adopt as a son or daughter; to supply with a father.
FATHERLESS, (fā'-ther-les) *a.* Wanting a father; destitute of a father.
FATHERLINESS, (fā'-ther-le-nes) *n. s.* The tenderness of a father; parental kindness.
FATHERLY, (fā'-ther-le) *ad.* In the manner of a father.
FATHOM, (fȧth'-um) *n. s.* A measure of length containing six feet.
To FATHOM, (fȧth'-um) *v. a.* To sound; to try with respect to the depth; to penetrate into; to find the bottom.
FATHOMER, (fȧth'-um-er) *n. s.* One employed in fathoming.
FATHOMLESS, (fȧth'-um-les) *a.* That of which no bottom can be found.
FATIGABLE, (fȧt'-e-gȧ-bl) *a.* Easily wearied; susceptible of weariness.
To FATIGATE, (fȧt'-e-gate) *v. a.* To weary; to fatigue.

FATIGATION, (făt-ē-gā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Weariness.

FATIGUE, (fă-tēeg') *n. s.* Weariness; lassitude; the cause of weariness; labour; toil.

To FATIGUE, (fă-tēeg') *v. a.* To tire; to weary; to harrass with toil.

FATLING, (făt'-ling) *n. s.* A young animal fed fat for the slaughter.

FATLY, (făt'-lē) *ad.* Grossly; greasily.

FATNESS, (făt-nes) *n. s.* The quality of being fat or plump; fertility; fruitfulness.

To FATTEN, (făt'-tn) *v. a.* To feed up; to make fleshy; to make fruitful.

To FATTEN, (făt'-tn) *v. n.* To grow fat; to be pampered.

FATTINESS, (făt'-tē-nes) *n. s.* Grossness; fulness of flesh.

FATTISH, (făt'-tish) *a.* Inclining to fatness.

FATTY, (făt'-tē) *a.* Unctuous; oleaginous; greasy.

FATUITY, (fă-tū'-ē-tē) *n. s.* Foolishness; weakness of mind.

FAUCET, (fâw'-sĕt) *n. s.* The pipe inserted into a vessel to give vent to the liquor, and stopped up by a peg or spigot.

FAULCHION, (fâl'-shē-ŭn) *n. s.* A crooked sword.

FAVILLOUS, (fă-vĭl'-lŭs) *a.* Consisting of ashes.

FAUGH, (fâ) An interjection of abhorrence.

FAULCON, } See { FALCON.
FAULCONRY, } See { FALCONRY.

FAULT, (fâlt) *n. s.* Offence; slight crime; somewhat liable to censure or objection; defect; want; *At fault*, puzzled.

FAULTILY, (fâl'-tē-lē) *ad.* Not rightly; improperly; defectively; erroneously.

FAULTINESS, (fâl'-tē-nes) *n. s.* Badness; vitiousness; delinquency; imperfection; defect.

FAULTLESS, (fâlt'-les) *a.* Exempt from fault; perfect.

FAULTLESSNESS, (fâlt'-les-nes) *n. s.* The state of being perfect.

FAULTY, (fâl'-tē) *a.* Guilty of a fault; blameable; criminal; not innocent; wrong; erroneous; defective; bad in any respect.

FAUN, (fâwn) *n. s.* A sort of inferior heathen deity, pretended to inhabit the woods.

To FAVOUR, (fā'-vŭr) *v. a.* To support; to regard with kindness; to countenance; to assist with advantages or conveniences; to resemble; to conduce to; to contribute.

FAVOUR, (fā'-vŭr) *n. s.* Kindness; kind regard; support; kindness granted; lenity; mildness; mitigation of punishment; leave; good will; pardon; something given by a lady to be worn; anything worn openly as a token; feature; countenance.

FAVOURABLE, (fā'-vŭr-ă-bl) *a.* Kind; propitious; palliative; tender; averse from censure; conducive to; contributing to; accommodate; convenient.

FAVOURABLENESS, (fā'-vŭr-ă-bl-nes) *n. s.* Kindness; benignity.

FAVOURABLY, (fā'-vŭr-ă-blē) *ad.* Kindly; with favour.

FAVOURED, (fā'-vŭrd) *part. a.* Regarded with kindness; featured, with *well, hard, ill,* &c.

FAVOURER, (fā'-vŭr-ĕr) *n. s.* One who favours; one who regards with kindness or tenderness; a well-wisher; a friend.

FAVOURITE, (fā'-vŭr-ĭt) *n. s.* A person or thing beloved; one regarded with favour; one chosen as a companion by a superiour.

FAVOURITE, (fā'-vŭr-ĭt) *a.* Beloved; regarded with favour.

FAVOURITISM, (fā'-vŭr-ĭt-ĭzm) *n. s.* Habit of entrusting power to favourites.

FAWN, (fâwn) *n. s.* A young deer.

To FAWN, (fâwn) *v. n.* To court by frisking before one, as a dog; to court servilely.

FAWNER, (fâw'-nĕr) *n. s.* One that fawns; one that pays servile courtship.

FAWNING, (fâw'-nĭng) *n. s.* Gross or low flattery.

FAWNINGLY, (fâw'-nĭng-lē) *ad.* In a cringing servile way.

FAY, (fā) *n. s.* A fairy; an elf.

FEAL, (fēle) *a.* Faithful.

FEALTY, (fēle'-tē) *n. s.* Duty due to a superiour lord; fidelity to a master; loyalty.

FEAR, (fēer) *n. s.* Dread; terrour; painful apprehension of danger; awe; dejection of mind at the presence of any person or thing; anxiety; solicitude; the object of fear.

To FEAR, (fēer) *v. a.* To dread; to consider with apprehensions of terrour; to be afraid of; to reverence.

To FEAR, (fēer) *v. n.* To live in terrour; to be afraid; to be anxious.

FEARFUL, (fēer'-fŭl) *a.* Timorous; easily made afraid; afraid; awful; to be reverenced; terrible; dreadful; frightful.

FEARFULLY, (fēer'-fŭl-lē) *ad.* Timorously; in fear; terribly; dreadfully; in a manner to be reverenced.

FEARFULNESS, (fēer'-fŭl-nes) *n. s.* Timorousness; habitual timidity; state of being afraid; awe; dread.

FEARLESS, (fēer'-les) *a.* Free from fear; intrepid; courageous; bold.

FEARLESSLY, (fēer'-les-lē) *ad.* Without terrour; intrepidly.

FEARLESSNESS, (fēer'-les-nes) *n. s.* Exemption from fear; intrepidity.

FEASIBILITY, (fē-zē-bĭl'-ē-tē) *n. s.* Practicability.

FEASIBLE, (fē'-zē-bl) *a.* Practicable; capable of being effected.

FEASIBLENESS, (fē'-zē-bl-nes) *n. s.* Practicability.

FEASIBLY, (fē'-zē-blē) *ad.* Practicably.

FEAST, (fēest) *n. s.* An entertainment of the table; a sumptuous treat of great numbers; an anniversary day of rejoicing; something delicious to the palate.

To FEAST, (fēest) *v. n.* To eat sumptuously.

To FEAST, (fēest) *v. a.* To entertain sumptuously; to delight; to pamper.

FEASTER, (fēest'-ĕr) *n. s.* One that fares deliciously; one that entertains magnificently.

FEASTING, (fēst'-ing) *n. s.* An entertainment; a treat.
FEAT, (fēt) *n. s.* Act; deed; action; exploit.
FEATHER, (fĕTH'-ĕr) *n. s.* The plume of birds; an ornament composed of feathers.
To FEATHER, (fĕTH'-ĕr) *v. a.* To dress in feathers; to adorn with feathers.
FEATHERBED, (fĕTH'-ĕr-bĕd) *n. s.* A bed stuffed with feathers.
FEATHERED, (fĕTH'-ĕrd) *a.* Clothed with feathers; fitted with feathers; carrying feathers; swift; winged like an arrow; smoothed, like down or feathers.
FEATHERY, (fĕTH'-ĕr-ē) *a.* Clothed with feathers; light as a feather.
FEATURE, (fēte'-yĕr) *n. s.* The cast or make of the face; any lineament or single part of the face.
FEATURED, (fēte'-yĕrd) *a.* Having a good or bad form, shape, or features.
FEBRIFICK, (fĕb-brĭf'-ĭk) *a.* Tending to produce fever.
FEBRIFUGE, (fĕb'-rĕ-fūje) *n. s.* Any medicine serviceable in a fever.
FEBRILE, (fē'-brĭl) *a.* Constituting a fever; proceeding from a fever.
FEBRUARY, (fĕb'-rū-ă-rē) *n. s.* The name of the second month in the year.
FECKLESS, (fĕk'-lĕs) *a.* Spiritless; feeble; weak; inefficient.
FECULENCE, (fĕk'-ū-lĕnse) } *n. s.* Mud-
FECULENCY, (fĕk'-ū-lĕn-sē) } diness; quality of abounding with lees or sediment; lees; feces; sediment; dregs.
FECULENT, (fĕk'-ū-lĕnt) *a.* Foul; dreggy; excrementitious.
To FECUNDIFY, (fĕ-kŭn'-dĕ-fī) *v. a.* To make fruitful.
FECUNDITY, (fĕ-kŭn'-dĕ-tē) *n. s.* Fruitfulness; quality of producing or bringing forth in great abundance.
FED, (fĕd) *pret.* and *part. pass.* of *To feed.*
FEDARY, (fē'-dă-rē) *n. s.* A confederate, a partner, or dependant.
FEDERAL, (fĕd'-ĕr-ăl) *a.* Relating to a league or contract.
FEDERARY, (fĕd'-ĕr-ă-rē) *n. s.* A confederate; an accomplice.
FEDERATE, (fĕd'-ĕr-āte) *a.* Leagued; joined in confederacy.
FEDERATIVE, (fĕd'-ĕr-ă-tĭv) *a.* Having power to make a league or contract.
FEDERATION, (fĕd-ĕr-ā'-shŭn) *n. s.* A league.
FEE, (fē) *n. s.* Reward; recompence; payments occasionally claimed by persons in office; portion; pittance; share. In law, A species of tenure by which lands, &c. are held.
FEE-FARM, (fē'-fārm) *n. s.* Tenure by which lands are held from a superiour lord.
To FEE, (fē) *v. a.* To reward; to pay; to bribe; to hire; to keep in hire.
FEEBLE, (fē'-bl) *a.* Weak; debilitated; sickly; infirm.
FEEBLEMINDED, (fē'-bl-mīn-dĕd) *a.* Weak of mind; defective in resolution.
FEEBLENESS, (fē'-bl-nĕs) *n. s.* Weakness; imbecility; infirmity.
FEEBLY, (fē'-blē) *ad.* Weakly; without strength.
To FEED, (fēed) *v. a.* To supply with food; to supply; to furnish; to nourish; to cherish; to keep; hope or expectation; to make fat.
To FEED, (fēed) *v. n.* To take food; to prey; to live by eating; to pasture.
FEED, (fēed) *n. s.* Food; that which is eaten; pasture.
FEEDER, (fē'-dĕr) *n. s.* One that gives food; an exciter; an encourager; one that eats.
To FEEL, (fēel) pret. *felt*; part. pass. *felt*. *v. n.* To have perception of things by the touch; to search by feeling; to have a quick sensibility of good or even right or wrong.
To FEEL, (fēel) *v. a.* To perceive by the tone; to try; to sound; to have perception of; to have sense of external pain or pleasure; to be affected by; to perceive mentally.
FEEL, (fēel) *n. s.* The sense of feeling; the touch.
FEELER, (fē'-lĕr) *n. s.* One that feels; one that perceives mentally; the horns or antennæ of insects.
FEELING, (fē'-ling) *part. a.* Expressive of great sensibility; sensibly felt.
FEELING, (fē'-ling) *n. s.* The sense of touch; power of action upon sensibility; perception; sensibility.
FEELINGLY, (fē'-ling-lē) *ad.* With expression of great sensibility; so as to be sensibly felt.
FEET, (fēet) *n. s.* The plural of *foot.*
To FEIGN, (fāne) *v. a.* To invent; to make a show of; took upon some false pretence; to dissemble; to conceal.
To FEIGN, (fāne) *v. n.* To relate falsely; to imply from the invention.
FEIGNEDLY, (fā'-nĕd-lē) *ad.* In fiction; not truly.
FEIGNEDNESS, (fā'-nĕd-nĕs) *n. s.* Fiction; deceit.
FEIGNER, (fā'-nĕr) *n. s.* Inventer; contriver of a fiction.
FEINT, (fānt) *n. s.* A false appearance; a mock assault.
To FELICITATE, (fĕ-lĭs'-sĕ-tāte) *v. a.* To make happy; to congratulate.
FELICITATION, (fĕ-lĭs-sĕ-tā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Congratulation.
FELICITOUS, (fĕ-lĭs'-sĕ-tŭs) *a.* Happy; prosperous.
FELICITOUSLY, (fĕ-lĭs'-sĕ-tŭs-lē) *ad.* Happily.
FELICITY, (fĕ-lĭs'-sĕ-tē) *n. s.* Happiness; prosperity; blissfulness; blessedness.
FELINE, (fē-līne') *a.* Like a cat; pertaining to a cat.
FELL, (fĕl) *a.* Cruel; barbarous; inhuman; savage; ravenous; bloody.
FELL, (fĕl) *n. s.* The skin; the hide; a hill; a mount.

To FELL, (fĕl) *v. a.* To knock down; to bring to the ground; to hew down; to cut down.

FELL, (fĕl) The *past.* of *To fall.*

FELLER, (fĕl'-lĕr) *n. s.* One that hews down.

FELLMONGER, (fĕl'-mŭng-gĕr) *n. s.* A dealer in hides.

FELLOE, (fĕl'-lō) *n. s.* The circumference of a wheel.

FELLOW, (fĕl'-lō) *n. s.* A companion; one with whom we consort; an associate; one united in the same affair; one of the same kind; equal; peer; one thing suited to another; one of a pair; a familiar appellation used sometimes with fondness, sometimes with contempt; a mean wretch; a sorry rascal; a member of a college that shares its revenues, or of any incorporated society. It is much used in composition, as fellow-servant, fellow-sufferer, &c.

FELLOW-COMMONER, (fĕl-lō-kŏm'-mŭn-ĕr) *n. s.* One who has the same right of common; a commoner at Cambridge of the higher order, who dines with the fellows.

FELLOW-CREATURE, (fĕl-lō-krē'-tŭre) *n. s.* One that has the same creator.

FELLOW-LABOURER, (fĕl-lō-lā'-bŭr-ĕr) *n. s.* One who labours in the same design.

FELLOW-PRISONER, (fĕl-lō-prĭz'-ŭn-ĕr) *n. s.* One confined in the same prison.

FELLOW-SERVANT, (fĕl-lō-sĕr'-vănt) *n. s.* One that has the same master.

FELLOW-SOLDIER, (fĕl-lō-sōl'-jĕr) *n. s.* One who fights under the same commander.

FELLOW-STUDENT, (fĕl-lō-stū'-dĕnt) *n. s.* One who studies with another in the same class.

FELLOW-SUBJECT, (fĕl-lō-sŭb'-jĕkt) *n. s.* One who lives under the same government.

FELLOW-SUFFERER, (fĕl-lō-sŭf'-fĕr-ĕr) *n. s.* One who shares in the same evils.

FELLOW-TRAVELLER, (fĕl-lō-trăv'-ĕl-ĕr) *n. s.* One who travels in company with others.

FELLOWFEELING, (fĕl-lō-fē'-lĭng) *n. s.* Sympathy; combination; joint interest.

FELLOWSHIP, (fĕl'-lō-shĭp) *n. s.* Companionship; consort; society; association; confederacy; equality; partnership; joint interest; company; state of being together; frequency of intercourse; social pleasure; fitness and fondness for festal entertainments, with *good* prefixed; an establishment in the college, with share in its revenue. In arithmetic, That rule of plural proportion whereby we balance accounts, depending between divers persons, having put together a general stock.

FELLY, (fĕl'-lē) *ad.* Cruelly; savagely; barbarously.

FELO-DE-SE, (fē-lō-dē-sē') *n. s.* He that committeth felony by murdering himself.

FELON, (fĕl'-ŭn) *n. s.* One who has committed a capital crime.

FELON, (fĕl'-ŭn) *a.* Cruel; traitorous; inhuman; fierce.

FELONIOUS, (fē-lō'-nē-ŭs) *a.* Wicked; traitorous; villanous; malignant.

FELONIOUSLY, (fē-lō'-nē-ŭs-lē) *ad.* In a felonious way.

FELONOUS, (fĕl'-ŭn-ŭs) *a.* Wicked; felonious.

FELONY, (fĕl'-ŭn-ē) *n. s.* A crime denounced capital by the law; an enormous crime.

FELT, (fĕlt) The *pret.* of *feel.*

FELT, (fĕlt) *n. s.* Cloth made of wool united without weaving; a hide or skin.

FELUCCA, (fē-lŭk'-kă) *n. s.* A small open boat with six oars.

FEMALE, (fē'-măle) *n. s.* A she; one of the sex which brings young.

FEMALE, (fē'-măle) *a.* Not male; not masculine; belonging to a she.

FEME COVERT, (fāme-cō-vĕrt') *n. s.* A married woman.

FEME SOLE, (fāme-sōle') *n. s.* A single woman.

FEMININE, (fĕm'-ē-nĭn) *a.* Of the sex that bring young; female; soft; tender; delicate; belonging to women.

FEMORAL, (fĕm'-ō-răl) *a.* Belonging to the thigh.

FEN, (fĕn) *n. s.* A marsh; low and moist ground; a moor; a bog.

FENCE, (fĕnse) *n. s.* Guard; security; outwork; defence; enclosure; mound; hedge.

To FENCE, (fĕnse) *v. a.* To enclose; to secure by an enclosure or hedge; to guard; to fortify.

To FENCE, (fĕnse) *v. n.* To practise the arts of manual defence; to fight according to art.

FENCELESS, (fĕnse'-lĕs) *a.* Without inclosure; open.

FENCER, (fĕn'-sĕr) *n. s.* One who teaches or practises the use of weapons.

FENCIBLE, (fĕn'-sē-bl) *a.* Capable of defence.

FENCIBLES, (fĕn'-sē-blz) *n. s.* Such regiments as have been raised either expressly for the defence of our own country or for a limited service.

FENCING, (fĕn'-sĭng) *n. s.* The art of fencing.

FENCINGMASTER, (fĕn'-sĭng-măs-tĕr) *n. s.* One who teaches the science of defence or the use of weapons.

FENCINGSCHOOL, (fĕn'-sĭng-skōōl) *n. s.* A place in which the use of weapons is taught.

To FEND, (fĕnd) *v. n.* To dispute; to shift off a charge.

FENDER, (fĕn'-dĕr) *n. s.* A plate of metal laid before the fire to hinder coals that fall, from rolling forward to the floor; anything laid or hung at the side of a ship to keep off violence.

FENESTRAL, (fē-nĕs'-trăl) *a.* Belonging to windows.

FENNY, (fĕn'-nē) *a.* Marshy; boggy; moorish.

FEODAL, (fū'-dăl) *a.* Held from another; Belonging to a feod or tenure.

FEODALITY, (fu-dal'-le-te) *n. s.* The possession of, or seigniory over, divers fiefs; feudal tenure; feudal law.

FEODARY, (fu'-da-re) *n. s.* An officer appointed by the court of wards to be assistant to the escheators in every county at the finding of officers, and to give in evidence for the king.

FEODATARY, (fu'-da-ta-re) *n. s.* A tenant who holds his estate by feudal service.

FEODATORY, (fu'-da-tur-e) *a.* Holding from another by some conditional tenure.

To FEOFF, (feef) *v. a.* To put in possession; to invest with right.

FEOFF, (feef) *n. s.* A fief,

FEOFFE, (fef-fee') *n. s.* One put in possession.

FEOFFER, (fef'-fer) *n. s.* One who gives possession of anything.

FEOFFMENT, (fef'-ment) *n. s.* The act of granting possession.

FERAL, (fe'-ral) *a.* Funereal; deadly.

FERETORY, (fer'-e-tur-e) *n. s.* A place in churches where the bier is set.

FERIAL, (fe'-re-al) *a.* Respecting the common days of the week; sometimes holidays.

FERIATION, (fe-re-a'-shun) *n. s.* The act of keeping holiday.

To FERMENT, (fer-ment') *v. a.* To exalt or rarify by intestine motion of parts.

To FERMENT, (fer-ment') *v. n.* To have the parts put into intestine motion.

FERMENT, (fer'-ment) *n. s.* That which causes intestine motion; intestine motion; tumult.

FERMENTABILITY, (fer-ment-a-bil'-e-te) Capability of being fermented.

FERMENTABLE, (fer-ment'-a-bl) *a.* Capable of fermentation.

FERMENTATION, (fer-men-ta'-shun) *n. s.* A slow motion of the intestine particles of a mixt body, arising usually from the operation of some active acid matter, which rarifies, exalts, and subtilizes the soft and sulphureous particles; as when leaven or yest rarifies, lightens, and ferments bread or wort.

FERMENTATIVE, (fer-men'-ta-tiv) *a.* Causing fermentation.

FERN, (fern) *n. s.* A plant.

FERNY, (fern'-e) *a.* Overgrown with fern.

FEROCIOUS, (fe-ro'-she-us) *a.* Savage; fierce; ravenous; rapacious.

FEROCIOUSLY, (fe-ro'-she-us-le) *ad.* In a savage manner.

FEROCIOUSNESS, (fe-ro'-she-us-nes) *n. s.* Fierceness; savageness.

FEROCITY, (fe-ros'-e-te) *n. s.* Savageness; wildness; fierceness.

FERREOUS, (fer'-re-us) *a.* Irony; of iron.

FERRET, (fer'-ret) *n. s.* A kind of rat with red eyes and a long snout, used to catch rabbits; a kind of narrow woollen tape.

To FERRET, (fer'-ret) *v. a.* To drive out of lurking places.

FERRETER, (fer'-ret-er) *n. s.* One that hunts another in his privacies.

FERRIAGE, (fer'-re-aje) *n. s.* The fare paid at a ferry.

FERRUGINEOUS, (fer-ru-jin'-e-us) } *a.*
FERRUGINOUS, (fe-ru'-jin-us) } Partaking of particles and qualities of iron.

FERRULE, (fer'-rule) *n. s.* An iron ring put round anything to keep it from cracking.

To FERRY, (fer'-re) *v. a.* To carry over in a boat.

To FERRY, (fer'-re) *v. n.* To pass over water in a vessel of carriage.

FERRY, (fer'-re) *n. s.* The passage over which the ferryboat passes.

FERRYBOAT, (fer'-re-bote) *n. s.* A vessel of carriage.

FERRYMAN, (fer'-re-man) *n. s.* One who keeps a ferry; one who for hire transports goods and passengers over the water.

FERTILE, (fer'-til) *a.* Fruitful; abundant; plenteous.

FERTILENESS, (fer'-til-nes) *n. s.* Fruitfulness; fecundity.

FERTILITY, (fer-til'-e-te) *n. s.* Fecundity; abundance; fruitfulness.

To FERTILIZE, (fer'-til-lize) *v. a.* To make fruitful; to make productive.

FERTILELY, (fer'-til-le) *ad.* Fruitfully; plenteously; abundantly.

FERVENCY, (fer'-ven-se) *n. s.* Heat of mind; ardour; eagerness; pious ardour; zeal.

FERVENT, (fer'-vent) *a.* Hot; boiling; vehement; ardent in temper, piety, zeal, or love.

FERVENTLY, (fer'-vent-le) *ad.* In a burning degree; eagerly; vehemently; with ardour.

FERVID, (fer'-vid) *a.* Hot; burning; boiling; vehement; eager; zealous.

FERVIDITY, (fer-vid'-e-te) *n. s.* Heat; zeal; passion; ardour.

FERVIDNESS, (fer-vid'-nes) *n. s.* Ardour of mind; zeal; passion.

FERULE, (fer'-rule) *n. s.* An instrument of correction with which young scholars are beaten on the hand.

To FERULE, (fer'-rule) *v. a.* To chastise with the ferule.

FERVOUR, (fer'-vur) *n. s.* Heat; warmth; zeal; ardour.

FESSE, (fes) *n. s.* In heraldry, A band or girdle, possessing the third part of the escutcheon over the middle.

FESTAL, (fes'-tal) *a.* Respecting feasts; befitting a feast.

To FESTER, (fes'-ter) *v. n.* To rankle; to corrupt; to grow virulent.

FESTINATION, (fes-te-na'-shun) *n. s.* Haste.

FESTIVAL, (fes'-te-val) *n. s.* Time of feast; anniversary-day of civil or religious joy.

FESTIVE, (fes'-tiv) *a.* Joyous; gay; relating to feasts.

FESTIVITY, (fes-tiv'-e-te) *n. s.* Festival; time of rejoicing; gaiety; joyfulness.

FESTOON, (fes-toon') *n. s.* An ornament; carved work in the form of a wreath or garland of flowers, or leaves twisted together,

thickest at the middle, and suspended by the two extremes, whence it hangs down perpendicularly.

FESTUCOUS, (fes-tu'-kus) *a.* Formed of straw.

To FETCH, (fetsh) *v. a.* pret. *fetched*. To go and bring; to derive; to draw; to obtain as its price.

FETCH, (fetsh) *n. s.* A stratagem by which anything is indirectly performed; a trick.

FETCHER, (fetsh'-er) *n. s.* One that fetches anything.

FETID, (fet'-id) *a.* Stinking; rancid.

FETIDNESS, (fet'-id-nes) *n. s.* The quality of stinking.

FETLOCK, (fet'-lok) *n. s.* A tuft of hair that grows behind the pastern joint of horses.

FETOR, (fe'-tur) *n. s.* A stink; a stench; a strong and offensive smell.

FETTER, (fet'-ter) *n. s.* It is commonly used in the plural, *fetters*. Chains for the feet.

To FETTER, (fet'-ter) *v. a.* To bind; to enchain; to shackle; to tie.

FETUS, (fe'-tus) *n. s.* Any animal in embryo; anything yet in the womb.

FEUD, (fude) *n. s.* Quarrel; contention.

FEUD, (fude) *n. s.* A conditional allotment of land.

FEUDAL, (fu'-dal) *a.* Pertaining to fees, feuds, or tenures, by which lands are held of a superiour lord.

FEUDALISM, (fu'-dal-izm) *n. s.* The feudal system.

FEUDALITY, (fu'-dal-e-te) *n. s.* The state of a chief lord.

FEUDARY, (fu'-da-re) *a.* Holding tenure under a superiour lord.

FEUDATARY, (fu'-da-tur-e) *n. s.* One who holds not in chief but by some conditional tenure from a superiour.

FEVER, (fe'-ver) *n. s.* A disease in which the body is violently heated, and the pulse quickened, or in which heat and cold prevail by turns.

To FEVER, (fe'-ver) *v. a.* To put into a fever.

FEVERISH, (fe'-ver-ish) *a.* Diseased with a fever; tending to a fever; uncertain; inconstant; now hot, now cold; hot; burning.

FEVERISHNESS, (fe'-ver-ish-nes) *n. s.* Tendency to fever.

FEW, (fu) *a.* Not many; not in a great number.

FEWEL, (fu'-el) *n. s.* Combustible matter; as firewood, coal.

FEWNESS, (fu'-nes) *n. s.* Paucity; smallness of number.

To FIANCE, (fi'-anse) *v. a.* To affiance; to betroth.

FIAT, (fi'-at) *n. s.* An order; a decree.

FIB, (fib) *n. s.* A lie; a falsehood.

To FIB, (fib) *v. n.* To lie; to tell lies.

FIBBER, (fib'-ber) *n. s.* A teller of fibs.

FIBRE, (fi-ber) *n. s.* A small thread or string; the first constituent parts of bodies.

FIBROUS, (fi'-brus) *a.* Composed of fibres or stamina.

FIBULA, (fib'-u-la) *n. s.* The outer and lesser bone of the leg, much smaller than the tibia.

FICKLE, (fik'-kl) *a.* Changeable; inconstant; irresolute; wavering; unsteady.

FICKLENESS, (fik'-kl-nes) *n. s.* Inconstancy; uncertainty; unsteadiness.

FICTILE, (fik'-til) *a.* Moulded into form; manufactured by the potter.

FICTION, (fik'-shun) *n. s.* The act of feigning or inventing; the thing feigned or invented; a falsehood; a lie.

FICTIOUS, (fik'-shus) *a.* Fictitious; imaginary; invented.

FICTITIOUS, (fik-tish'-us) *a.* Counterfeit; false; not genuine; feigned; imaginary; not real; not true; allegorical.

FICTITIOUSLY, (fik-tish'-us-le) *ad.* Falsely; counterfeitly.

FICTITIOUSNESS, (fik-tish'-us-nes) *n. s.* Feigned representation.

FID, (fid) *n. s.* A pointed iron with which seamen untwist their cords.

FIDDLE, (fid'-dl) *n. s.* A stringed instrument of musick; a violin.

To FIDDLE, (fid'-dl) *v. n.* To play upon a fiddle; to trifle; to shift the hands often, and do nothing.

FIDDLEFADDLE, (fid'-dl-fad'-dl) *n. s.* A cant word; trifles.

FIDDLER, (fid'-dl-er) *n. s.* One that plays upon the fiddle.

FIDDLESTICK, (fid'-dl-stik) *n. s.* The bow which a fiddler draws over the strings of a fiddle.

FIDDLESTRING, (fid'-dl-string) *n. s.* The string of a fiddle.

FIDELITY, (fi-del'-e-te) *n. s.* Honesty; veracity; faithful adherence.

To FIDGE, (fidje) } *v. n.* To move nimbly

To FIDGET, (fidj'-et) } and irregularly.

FIDGET, (fidj'-et) *n. s.* Restless agitation.

FIDGETY, (fidj'-et-e) *a.* Restless; impatient.

FIDUCIAL, (fi-du'-she-al) *a.* Confident; undoubting.

FIDUCIALLY, (fi-du'-she-al-le) *a.* Undoubtingly; confidently.

FIDUCIARY, (fi-du'-she-a-re) *n. s.* One who holds anything in trust.

FIDUCIARY, (fi-du'-she-a-re) *a.* Confident; steady; undoubting; held in trust.

FIE, (fi) *interj.* See Fr. A word of blame or indignation.

FIEF, (feef) *n. s.* A fee; a manour; a possession held by some tenour of a superiour.

FIELD, (feeld) *n. s.* Ground not inhabited, not built on; ground not enclosed; cultivated tract of ground; the open country; the ground of battle; a wide expanse; space; compass; extent; the ground or blank space on which figures are drawn. In heraldry, The surface of a shield.

FIELDFARE, (feld'-fare) *n. s.* A bird.

FIELDMARSHAL, (feeld-mar'-shal) *n. s.* Commander of an army in the field; the officer of highest military rank in England

FIELD-MOUSE, (feeld'-mouse) *n. s.* A mouse that burrows in banks.

FIELDOFFICER, (feeld-of'-fe-ser) *n. s.* An officer whose command in the field extends to a whole regiment; as colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major.

FIELDPIECE, (feeld'-peese) *a.* Small cannon used in battles, but not in sieges.

FIELDSPORTS, (feeld'-sports) *n. s.* Diversions of shooting and hunting.

FIEND, (feend) *n. s.* An enemy; the great enemy of mankind; the devil; an infernal being.

FIERCE, (feerse) *a.* Savage; ravenous; easily enraged; vehement in rage; eager of mischief; violent; outrageous; passionate; angry; furious.

FIERCELY, (feerse'-le) *ad.* Violently; furiously.

FIERCENESS, (feerse'-nes) *n. s.* Ferocity; savageness; eagerness for blood; fury; quickness to attack; keenness in anger and resentment; violence; outrageous passion; vehemence.

FIERIFACIAS, (fi-e-re-fa'-she-as) *n. s.* In law, A judicial writ for him that has recovered in an action of debt or damages, to the sheriff, to command him to levy the debt, or the damages.

FIERINESS, (fi'-re-nes) *n. s.* Hot qualities; heat; acrimony; heat of temper; intellectual ardour.

FIERY, (fi'-re) *a.* Consisting of fire; hot like fire; vehement; ardent; active; passionate; outrageous; easily provoked; unrestrained; fierce; heated by fire; glaring like fire.

FIFE, (fife) *n. s.* A pipe blown to the drum.

FIFER, (fi'-fer) *n. s.* One who plays on the fife.

FIFTEEN, (fif'-teen) *a.* Five and ten.

FIFTEENTH, (fif'-teenth) *a.* The ordinal of fifteen; the fifth after the tenth.

FIFTH, (fifth) *a.* The ordinal of five; the next to the fourth.

FIFTHLY, (fifth'-le) *ad.* In the fifth place.

FIFTIETH, (fif'-te-eth) *a.* The ordinal of fifty.

FIFTY, (fif'-te) *a.* Five tens.

FIG, (fig) *n. s.* A tree that bears figs; the fruit of the fig-tree.

To FIGHT, (fite) *v. n.* preter. *fought*; part. pass. *fought*. To contend in battle; to war; to make war; to battle; to contend in arms; to combat; to act as a soldier in any case; to contend.

To FIGHT, (fite) *v. a.* To war against; to combat against.

FIGHT, (fite) *n. s.* Battle; combat; duel.

FIGHTER, (fi'-ter) *n. s.* A warriour; a duellist.

FIGLEAF, (fig'-leef) *n. s.* A leaf of the fig-tree; a flimsy covering.

FIGMENT, (fig'-ment) *n. s.* An invention; a fiction; the idea feigned.

FIGTREE, (fig'-tree) *n. s.* The tree that bears figs.

FIGURABLE, (fig'-u-ra-bl) *a.* Capable of being brought to certain form, and retained in it.

FIGURABILITY, (fig-u-ra-bil'-e-te) *n. s.* The quality of being capable of a certain and stable form.

FIGURAL, (fig'-u-ral) *a.* Represented by delineation.

FIGURATE, (fig'-u-rate) *a.* Of a certain and determinate form.

FIGURATION, (fig-u-ra'-shun) *n. s.* Determination to a certain form; the act of giving a certain form.

FIGURATIVE, (fig'-u-ra-tiv) *a.* Representing something else; typical; representative; not literal; full of figures; full of rhetorical exornations.

FIGURATIVELY, (fig'-u-ra-tiv-le) *ad.* By a figure; in a sense different from that which words originally imply; not literally.

FIGURE, (fig'-ure) *n. s.* The form of anything as terminated by the outline; shape; form; semblance; person; external form; appearance mean or grand; magnificence; splendour; a statue; an image; something formed in resemblance of somewhat else; representations in painting; a character denoting a number. In theology, Type; representative. In rhetorick, Any mode of speaking in which words are detorted from their literal and primitive sense. In strict acceptation, the change of a word is a *trope*, and an affection of a sentence a *figure*; but they are confounded even by the exactest writers. In grammar, Any deviation from the rules of analogy or syntax.

To FIGURE, (fig'-ure) *v. a.* To form into any determinate shape; to show by a corporeal resemblance; to cover or adorn with figures; to diversify; to variegate with adventitious forms or matter; to represent by a typical or figurative resemblance; to image in the mind; to prefigure; to foreshew; to form figuratively; to use in a sense not literal; to note by characters.

To FIGURE, (fig'-ure) *v. n.* To make a figure.

FILACEOUS, (fi-la'-shus) *n. s.* Consisting of threads.

FILACER, (fil'-a-ser) *n. s.* An officer in the Common Pleas, so called because he files those writs whereon he makes process.

FILAMENT, (fil'-a-ment) *n. s.* A slender thread; a body slender and long like a thread.

FILAMENTOUS, (fil-a-men'-tus) *a.* Like a slender thread.

FILBERT, (fil'-bert) *n. s.* A fine hazel nut with a thin shell.

To FILCH, (filsh) *v. a.* To steal; to take by theft; to pilfer; usually spoken of petty thefts.

FILCHER, (filsh'-er) *n. s.* A thief; a petty robber.

FILE, (file) *n. s.* A thread; a line on which papers are strung to keep them in order; a catalogue; roll; series; a line of soldiers ranged one behind another; an instrument to rub down prominences.

FILECUTTER, (file'-kut-er) *n. s.* A maker of files.

To FILE, (file) *v. a.* To string upon a thread or wire; to cut with a file; to smooth; to polish.

To FILE, (file) *v. n.* To march in a file, not abreast, but one behind another; to rank with.

FILER, (fi'-ler) *n. s.* One who files.

FILIAL, (fil'-yal) *a.* Pertaining to a son; befitting a son; bearing the character or relation of a son.

FILIATION, (fil-e-a'-shun) *n. s.* The relation of a son to a father; correlative to paternity.

FILIGRANE, (fil'-e-grane) } *n. s.* Work,
FILLAGREE, (fil-a-gre) } curiously wrought, in the manner of little threads or grains, usually in gold and silver; a kind of wire-work.

FILINGS, (fi'-lingz) *n. s.* Fragments rubbed off by the action of the file.

To FILL, (fil) *v. a.* To store till no more can be admitted; to store abundantly; to satisfy; to content; to glut; to surfeit; *To fill up*, To make full; to occupy by bulk.

To FILL, (fil) *v. n.* To give to drink; to grow full; to glut; to satiate; *To fill up*, To grow full.

FILL, (fil) *n. s.* As much as may produce complete satisfaction.

FILLER, (fil'-ler) *n. s.* One who fills.

FILLET, (fil'-let) *n. s.* A band tied round the head or other part; the flesh part of the thigh, applied commonly to veal; meat rolled together, and tied round. In architecture, A little member which appears in the ornaments and mouldings, and is otherwise called listel.

To FILLET, (fil'-let) *v. a.* To bind with a bandage or fillet; to adorn with an astragal.

FILLIBEG, (fil'-le-beg) *n. s.* A little plaid; a dress, reaching only to the knees, worn in the Highlands of Scotland instead of breeches.

To FILLIP, (fil'-lip) *v. a.* To strike with the nail of the finger by a sudden spring or motion.

FILLIP, (fil'-lip) *n. s.* A jerk of the finger let go from the thumb.

FILLY, (fil'-le) *n. s.* A young mare; opposed to a colt or young horse.

FILM, (film) *n. s.* A thin pellicle or skin.

FILMY, (fil'-me) *a.* Composed of thin membranes or pellicles.

To FILTER, (fil'-ter) *v. a.* To defecate by drawing off liquor by depending threads; to strain; to percolate.

FILTH, (filth) *n. s.* Dirt; nastiness; corruption; pollution.

FILTHILY, (filth'-e-le) *ad.* Nastily; foully; grossly.

FILTHINESS, (filth'-e-nes) *n. s.* Nastiness; foulness; dirtiness; corruption; pollution.

FILTHY, (filth'-e) *a.* Nasty; foul; dirty; gross; polluted.

To FILTRATE, (fil'-trate) *v. a.* To strain; to percolate; to filter.

FILTRATION, (fil-tra'-shun) *n. s.* A method by which liquors are procured fine and clear.

FIN, (fin) *n. s.* The wing of a fish; the limb by which he balances his body, and moves in the water.

FIN-FOOTED, (fin'-fut-ed) *a.* Palmipedous; having feet with membranes between the toes.

FINABLE, (fi'-na-bl) *a.* Admitting a fine; deserving a fine.

FINAL, (fi'-nal) *a.* Ultimate; last; conclusive; decisive; mortal; respecting the end or motive.

FINALLY, (fi'-nal-e) *ad.* Ultimately; lastly; in conclusion.

FINANCE, (fe-nanse') *n. s.* Revenue; income.

FINANCIAL, (fe-nan'-shal) *a.* Respecting finance.

FINANCIER, (fin-nan-seer') *n. s.* One who collects or farms the publick revenue; one who understands the publick revenue.

FINARY, (fi'-na-re) *n. s.* In the iron works, the second forge at the iron mills.

FINCH, (finsh) *n. s.* A small bird of which we have three kinds, the goldfinch, chaffinch, and bullfinch.

To FIND, (find) *v. a.* To obtain by searching or seeking; to obtain something lost; to obtain something desired; to meet with; to fall upon; to know by experience; to come to; to attain; to discover; to hit on by chance; to perceive by accident; to observe; to detect; to deprehend; to catch; to meet; to supply; to furnish; to purpose; to *find* in one's heart; *To find himself*, To be; to fare with regard to ease or pain. *To find out*, To unriddle; to solve; to discover something hidden; to obtain the knowledge of; to invent; to excogitate. In law, To determine by verdict; to approve, as to find a bill.

FINDER, (find'-er) *n. s.* One that meets or falls upon anything; one that picks up anything lost; a discoverer; an inventor.

FINDING, (find'-ing) *n. s.* Discovery by study; discovery by chance. In law, The return made by the jury to the bill of indictment, &c.

FINE, (fine) *a.* Not coarse; refined; pure; free from dross; subtile; thin; tenuous; subtilely excogitated; keen; thinly or smoothly sharp; clear; pellucid; transparent; nice; exquisite; delicate; artful; dexterous; elegant; beautiful in thought or language; applied to person, it means beautiful with dignity; accomplished; elegant in manners; showy; splendid; taper; slender.

FINE, (fine) *n. s.* A mulct; a pecuniary punishment; penalty; forfeit; money paid for any exemption or liberty; the end; conclusion.

To FINE, (fine) *v. a.* To refine; to purify; to punish with pecuniary penalty.

To FINEDRAW, (fine'-draw) *v. a.* To sew up a rent with so much nicety that it is not perceived.

FINEDRAWER, (fine'-draw-er) *n. s.* One whose business is to sew up rents.

FINELY, (fine'-le) *ad.* Beautifully; elegantly; keenly; sharply; with a thin edge or polish; not coarsely; not meanly; in small parts; subtilly; not grossly; in a great degree; completely; purely.

FINENESS, (fine'-nes) *n. s.* Elegance; beauty; delicacy; show; splendour; gaiety of appearance; purity; freedom from dross or base mixtures; smoothness.

FINER, (fi'-ner) *n. s.* One who purifies metals.

FINERY, (fi'-ner-e) *n. s.* Show; splendour of appearance; gaiety of colours; the name of a forge at iron-works.

FINESPOKEN, (fine'-spo-kn) *a.* Using a number of fine phrases.

FINESPUN, (fine'-spun) *a.* Ingeniously contrived; artfully invented.

FINESSE, (fe-nes') *n. s.* Artifice; stratagem.

FINGER, (fing'-ger) *n. s.* The flexible member of the hand by which men catch and hold; a small measure of the breadth of a finger; the hand; the instrument of work.

To FINGER, (fing'-ger) *v. a.* To touch lightly; to toy with; to touch unseasonably or thievishly; to touch an instrument of musick; to handle without effort or violence; to perform any work exquisitely with the fingers.

FINGERBOARD, (fing'-ger-bord) *n. s.* The board at the neck of a fiddle, guitar, or the like, where the fingers operate on the strings.

FINGERED, (fing'-gerd) *a.* Having fingers.

FINGERING, (fing'-ger-ing) *n. s.* The act of touching; the manner of touching an instrument of musick.

FINICAL, (fin'-e-kal) *a.* Nice; foppish.

FINICALLY, (fin'-e-kal-e) *ad.* Foppishly.

FINICALNESS, (fin'-e-kal-nes) *n. s.* Superfluous nicety; foppery.

To FINISH, (fin'-ish) *v. a.* To complete; to perfect; to polish to the excellency intended; to end; to put an end to.

FINISH, (fin'-ish) *n. s.* The last touch or polish of the composition.

FINISHER, (fin'-ish-er) *n. s.* Performer; accomplisher; one that puts an end; ender; one that completes or perfects.

FINISHING, (fin'-ish-ing) *n. s.* Completion; the last touch of a composition.

FINITE, (fi'-nite) *a.* Limited; bounded; terminated.

FINITELY, (fi'-nite-le) *ad.* Within certain limits; to a certain degree.

FINITENESS, (fi'-nite-nes) } *n. s.* Limita-
FINITUDE, (fin'-e-tude) } tion; confinement within certain boundaries.

FINLIKE, (fin'-like) *a.* Formed in imitation of fins.

FINNED, (find) *a.* Having fins.

FINNIKIN, (fin'-ne-kin) *n. s.* A particular species of pigeon.

FINNY, (fin'-ne) *a.* Furnished with fins; formed for the element of water.

FINTOED, (fin'-tode) *a.* Palmipedous; having a membrane between the toes.

FINS, (finz) *n. s.* People of Finland in Sweden.

FIR, (fer) *n. s.* The pine; the tree of which deal-boards are made.

FIRE, (fire) *n. s.* The igneous element; anything burning; a conflagration; flame; light; lustre; ardour of temper; liveliness of imagination; vigour of fancy; intellectual activity; force of expression; spirit of sentiment; passion. *To set fire to*, or *to set on fire*; to kindle; to inflame.

To FIRE, (fire) *v. a.* To set on fire; to kindle; to inflame; to animate; to canterize.

To FIRE, (fire) *v. n.* To take fire; to be kindled; to be inflamed; to discharge any firearms.

FIREARMS, (fire'-arms) *n. s.* Arms which owe their efficacy to fire; guns.

FIREBALL, (fire'-bal) *n. s.* Grenado; a ball filled with combustibles, and bursting where it is thrown.

FIREBRAND, (fire'-brand) *n. s.* A piece of wood kindled; an incendiary; one who inflames factions; one who causes mischief.

FIRE-ENGINE, (fire'-enjin) *n. s.* A machine for extinguishing accidental fires by a stream or jet of water.

FIRELOCK, (fire'-lok) *n. s.* A soldier's gun; a gun discharged by striking steel with flint.

FIREMAN, (fire'-man) *n. s.* One who is employed to extinguish burning houses.

FIRE-OFFICE, (fire'-of-fis) *n. s.* An office of insurance from fire.

FIREPAN, (fire'-pan) *n. s.* A pan for holding fire. In a gun, The receptacle for the priming powder.

FIREPLUG, (fire'-plug) *n. s.* A stopple communicating with the water pipes, by means of which water is supplied in cases of fire.

FIRESHIP, (fire'-ship) *n. s.* A ship filled with combustible matter to fire the vessels of the enemy.

FIRESHOVEL, (fire'-shuv-vl) *n. s.* The instrument with which the hot coals are thrown up.

FIRESIDE, (fire-side') *n. s.* The hearth; the chimney.

FIREWOOD, (fire'-wud) *n. s.* Wood to burn; fewel.

FIREWORKS, (fire'-wurks) *n. s. pl.* Shows of fire; pyrotechnical performances.

FIRING, (fi'-ring) *n. s.* Fewel.

FIRKIN, (fer'-kin) *n. s.* A vessel containing nine gallons.

FIRM, (ferm) *a.* Strong; not easily pierced or shaken; hard, opposed to *soft*: constant; steady; resolute; fixed; unshaken; solid; not giving way; not fluid.

FIRM, (ferm) *n. s.* A declaration in writing; a mercantile term for the name under which a partnership carries on business.

FIRMAMENT, (fer'-ma-ment) *n. s.* The sphere of the fixed stars; the heavens.

FIRMAMENTAL, (fer-ma-men'-tal) *ad.* Celestial; of the upper regions.

FIRMAN, or PHIRMAN, (fir'-man) *n. s.* A grant or licence given by Asiatick potentates.

FIRMLY, (ferm'-le) *ad.* Strongly; impenetrably; immoveably; steadily; constantly.

FIRMNESS, (ferm'-nes) *n. s.* Hardness; compactness; solidity; durability; stability; certainty; soundness; steadiness; constancy; resolution.

FIRST, (ferst) *a.* The ordinal of one; earliest in time; foremost in place; highest in dignity or excellence.

FIRST, (ferst) *ad.* Before anything else; earliest; before any other consideration; at first, at the beginning.

FIRST-BEGOTTEN, (ferst'-be-got'-tn) *n. s.* The eldest of children.

FIRST-BORN, (first'-born) *a.* Eldest; first by the order of nativity.

FIRST-FRUITS, (ferst'-froots) *n. s.* What the season earliest produces or matures of any kind; the first profits of anything; the earliest effect of anything.

FIRSTLING, (ferst'-ling) *n. s.* The first produce or offspring.

FIRSTRATE, (ferst'-rate) *a.* Pre-eminent; as a man of *firstrate* abilities.

FIRTH. See FRITH.

FISC, (fisk) *n. s.* A publick treasury.

FISCAL, (fis'-kal) *a.* Belonging to the publick treasury.

FISH, (fish) *n. s.* An animal that inhabits the water; *Fish* is used collectively for the race of *fishes*; the flesh of fish opposed to that of terrestrial animals, called flesh.

To FISH, (fish) *v. n.* To be employed in catching fishes; to endeavour at anything by artifice.

To FISH, (fish) *v. a.* To search water in quest of fish, or anything else.

FISH-HOOK, (fish'-hook) *n. s.* A hook to catch fish.

FISH-POND, (fish'-pond) *n. s.* A small pool for fish.

FISHER, (fish'-er) *n. s.* One who is employed in catching fish.

FISHERMAN, (fish'-er-man) *n. s.* One whose employment and livelihood is to catch fish.

FISHERY, (fish'-er-e) *n. s.* The business of catching fish; a commodious place for fishing.

To FISHIFY, (fish'-e-fi) *v. a.* To turn to fish; a cant word.

FISHING, (fish'-ing) *n. s.* The art or practice of fishing.

FISHKETTLE, (fish'-ket-tl) *n. s.* A caldron made long for the fish to be boiled without bending.

FISHMONGER, (fish'-mung-ger) *n. s.* A dealer in fish.

FISHSPEAR, (fish'-speer) *n. s.* A dart or spear with which fishermen strike fish.

FISHY, (fish'-e) *a.* Consisting of fish; having the qualities or form of fish.

FISSILE, (fis'-sil) *a.* Having the grain in a certain direction, so as to be cleft.

FISSILITY, (fis-sil'-e-te) *n. s.* The quality of admitting to be cloven.

FISSURE, (fish'-ure) *n. s.* A cleft; a narrow chasm where a breach has been made.

FIST, (fist) *n. s.* The hand clenched with the fingers doubled down.

FISTICUFFS, (fis'-te-kufs) *n. s.* Battle with the fist; blows with the fist.

FISTULA, (fist'-u-la) *n. s.* A sinuous ulcer callous within; *Fistula Lachrimalis*, A disorder of the canals leading from the eye to the nose.

FISTULAR, (fis'-tu-lar) *a.* Hollow like a pipe.

To FISTULATE, (fis'-tu-late) *v. n.* To turn or grow to a fistula.

To FISTULATE, (fis'-tu-late) *v. a.* To make hollow like a pipe; to perforate.

FISTULOUS, (fis'-tu-lus) *a.* Having the nature of a fistula.

FIT, (fit) *n. s.* A paroxysm or exacerbation of any intermittent distemper; any short return after intermission; interval; any violent affection of mind or body; disorder; distemperature; it is used for the hysterical disorders of women, and the convulsions of children.

FIT, (fit) *a.* Qualified; proper; convenient; meet; right.

To FIT, (fit) *v. a.* To accommodate to anything; to suit one thing to another; to be adapted to; to suit anything or person; to become; *To fit out*, To furnish; to equip; *To fit up*, To furnish; to make proper for the use or reception of any.

To FIT, (fit) *v. n.* To be proper; to be becoming; to be adapted to.

FITFUL, (fit-ful) *a.* Varied by paroxysms.

FITLY, (fit'-le) *ad.* Properly; justly; reasonably; commodiously; meetly.

FITNESS, (fit'-nes) *n. s.* Propriety; meetness; justness; reasonableness; convenience; the state of being fit.

FITTABLE, (fit'-a-bl) *ad.* Suitable.

FITTER, (fit'-ter) *n. s.* The person or thing that confers fitness.

FITTINGLY, (fit'-ing-le) *ad.* Suitably.

FIVE, (five) *a.* Four and one; half of ten.

FIVEBARRED, (five'-bard) *a.* Having five bars; usually applied to gates.

FIVEFOLD, (five-fold) *a.* Having five distinctions; composed of five materials.

FIVES, (fivz) *n. s.* A kind of play with a ball; a disease of horses.

To FIX, (fiks) *v. a.* To make fast, firm, or stable; to settle; to establish invariably; to direct without variation; to deprive of volatility.

To FIX, (fiks) *v. n.* To settle the opinion; to determine the resolution; to rest; to cease to wander; to lose fluidity, so as to be malleable.

FIXATION, (fik-sa'-shun) *n. s.* Stability; firmness; steadiness; reduction from fluidity to firmness. In chymistry, The making any volatile spirituous body endure the fire and

not fly away either by repeated distillations or sublimations.

FIXEDLY, (fik'-sed-le) *ad.* Certainly; firmly; steadfastly.

FIXEDNESS, (fik'-sed-nes) *n. s.* Stability; firmness; want of volatility; solidity; coherence of parts; steadiness; settled opinion.

FIXITY, (fik'-se-te) *n. s.* Coherence of parts, opposed to volatility.

FIXT, (fikst) *part.* of the verb to *fix*.

FIXTURE, (fiks'-ture) *n. s.* That which is fixed; a piece of furniture fixed to a house.

FIXURE, (fik'-shure) *n. s.* Position; stable pressure; firmness; stable state.

FIZGIG, (fiz'-gig) *n. s.* A kind of dart or harpoon with which seamen strike fish; a kind of firework, which boys make up in paper, and explode; a child's toy.

To FIZZ, (fiz) *v. n.* To emit a slight and transient noise, or a slight continued noise; to make a kind of hiss.

FLABBY, (flab'-be) *a.* Soft; not firm; easily shaking.

FLABILE, (flab'-il) *a.* Subject to be blown.

FLACCID, (flak'-sid) *a.* Weak; limber; not stiff; lax; not tense.

FLACCIDITY, (flak-sid'-e-te) *n. s.* Laxity; limberness; want of tension.

To FLAG, (flag) *v. n.* To hang loose without stiffness of tension; to grow spiritless or dejected; to grow feeble; to lose vigour.

To FLAG, (flag) *v. a.* To let fall into feebleness; to suffer to droop; to cover with broad stones.

FLAG, (flag) *n. s.* A water plant with a bladed leaf and yellow flower; the colours or ensign of a ship or land-forces; a species of stone used for smooth pavements.

FLAG-OFFICER, (flag'-of-fe-ser) *n. s.* A commander of a squadron.

FLAG-SHIP, (flag'-ship) *n. s.* The ship in which the commander of a fleet is.

FLAGEOLET, (fladje'-e-let) *n. s.* A small flute.

FLAGELLANTS, (fladje'-el-lants) *n. s. pl.* A sect so called who maintained that flagellation was essential to salvation.

To FLAGELLATE, (fladje'-el-late) *v. a.* To whip or scourge.

FLAGELLATION, (fladje-el-la'-shun) *n. s.* A whipping or scourging.

FLAGGY, (flag'-e) *a.* Weak; lax; limber; not tense.

FLAGITIOUS, (fla-jish'-us) *a.* Wicked; villanous; atrocious.

FLAGITIOUSNESS, (fla-jish'-us-nes) *n. s.* Wickedness; villany.

FLAGON, (flag'-un) *n. s.* A vessel of drink with a narrow mouth.

FLAGRANCE, (fla'-granse) } *n. s.* Burn-
FLAGRANCY, (fla'-gran-se) } ing; heat; fire; notoriousness; glaring impudence.

FLAGRANT, (fla'-grant) *a.* Ardent; burning; eager; glowing; flushed; notorious; flaming into notice.

FLAGRANTLY, (fla'-grant-le) *ad.* Ardently; eagerly; notoriously.

FLAGRATION, (fla-gra'-shun) *n. s.* Burning

FLAGSTAFF, (flag'-staf) *n. s.* The staff on which the flag is fixed.

FLAIL, (flale) *n. s.* The instrument with which grain is beaten out of the ear.

FLAKE, (flake) *n. s.* Anything that appears loosely held together, like a flock of wool; a stratum; layer; film; lamina.

To FLAKE, (flake) *v. a.* To form in flakes or bodies loosely connected.

To FLAKE, (flake) *v. n.* To break into laminæ; to part into loose bodies.

FLAKY, (fla'-ke) *a.* Loosely hanging together; lying in layers or strata; broken into laminæ.

FLAM, (flam) *n. s.* A falsehood; a lie; an illusory pretext.

To FLAM, (flam) *v. a.* To deceive with a lie.

FLAMBEAU, (flam'-bo) *n. s.* A lighted torch.

FLAME, (flame) *n. s.* Light emitted from fire; fire; ardour of temper or imagination.

To FLAME, (flame) *v. n.* To shine as fire; to burn with emission of light; to shine like flame; to break out in violence of passion.

FLAMEN, (fla'-men) *n. s.* A priest among the ancients.

FLAMING, (fla'-ming) *a.* Brilliant; like flame; resplendent; gaudy.

FLAMINGLY, (fla'-ming-le) *ad.* Radiantly.

FLAMINGO, (fla-ming'-go) *n. s.* The name of a bird, common in many parts of America.

FLAMINICAL, (fla-min'-e-kal) *a.* Belonging to the Roman priest.

FLAMMABILITY, (flam-ma-bil'-e-te) *n. s.* The quality of admitting to be set on fire, so as to blaze.

FLAMMATION, (flam-ma'-shun) *n. s.* The act of setting on flame.

FLAMMEOUS, (flam'-me-us) *a.* Consisting of flame; resembling flame.

FLAMMIFEROUS, (flam-mif'-fe-rus) *a* Bringing flame.

FLAMY, (fla'-me) *a.* Inflamed; burning; blazing; having the nature of flame; flame-coloured.

FLANK, (flangk) *n. s.* That part of the side of a quadruped near the hinder thigh. In men, the lateral part of the lower belly; the side of an army or fleet; that part of the bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face.

To FLANK, (flangk) *v. a.* To attack the side of a battalion or fleet; to be posted so as to overlook or command any pass on the side; to secure on the side.

FLANKER, (flangk'-er) *n. s.* A fortification jutting out so as to command the side of a body marching to the assault.

FLANNEL, (flan'-nel) *n. s.* A soft nappy stuff of wool.

FLAP, (flap) *n. s.* Anything that hangs broad and loose; the motion of anything broad and loose; a disease in horses.

To FLAP, (flap) *v. a.* To beat with a flap, as flies are beaten; to move with a flap or noise.

To FLAP, (flap) *v. n.* To ply the wings with

noise; to fall with flaps or broad parts depending.

FLAPDRAGON, (flăp'-drăg-ŭn) *n. s.* A play in which they catch raisins out of burning brandy, and eat them; the thing eaten at flapdragon.

FLAPEARED, (flăp'-eerd) *a.* Having loose and broad ears.

FLAPPER, (flăp'-per) *n. s.* A fan, or flap for wind. Figuratively, One who endeavours to make another remember.

To FLARE, (flare) *v. a.* To glitter with transient lustre; to glitter offensively; to be in too much light.

FLASH, (flăsh) *n. s.* A sudden, quick, transitory blaze; sudden burst of wit or merriment; a short transient state; a body of water driven by violence.

To FLASH, (flăsh) *v. n.* To glitter with a quick and transient flame; to burst out into any kind of violence; to break out into wit, merriment, or bright thought.

To FLASH, (flăsh) *v. a.* To strike up large bodies of water from the surface.

FLASHER, (flăsh'-er) *n. s.* A man of more appearance of wit than reality.

FLASHILY (flăsh'-e-le) *ad.* With empty show.

FLASHY, (flăsh'-e) *a.* Empty; not solid; showy without substance; dashing.

FLASK, (flăsk) *n. s.* A bottle; a vessel; a powder-horn.

FLASKET, (flăsk'-et) *n. s.* A vessel in which viands are served.

FLAT, (flăt) *a.* Horizontally level; without inclination; smooth without protuberances; prostrate; lying along; tasteless; insipid; dull; unanimated; frigid; depressed; spiritless; dejected; unpleasing; peremptory; absolute; downright; not shrill; not sharp in sound.

FLAT, (flăt) *n. s.* A level; an extended plane; smooth low ground; a surface without relief or prominences. In musick, A character which depresses the note before which it is placed one semitone lower.

FLATIVE, (flă'-tiv) *a.* Producing wind; flatulent.

FLATLY, (flăt'-le) *ad.* Horizontally; without inclination; without prominence or elevation; without spirit; dully; frigidly; peremptorily; downright.

FLATNESS, (flăt'-nes) *n. s.* Evenness; level extension; want of relief or prominence; deadness; insipidity; vapidness; dejection; dulness; frigidity; the contrary to shrillness or acuteness of sound.

To FLATTEN, (flăt'-tn) *v. a.* To make even or level; without prominence or elevation; to make vapid; to deject; to depress; to dispirit.

To FLATTEN, (flăt'-tn) *v. n.* To grow even or level; to grow dull and insipid.

To FLATTER, (flăt'-ter) *v. a.* To sooth with praises; to please with blandishments; to praise falsely; to please; to sooth; to raise false hopes.

FLATTERER, (flăt'-ter-er) *n. s.* One who flatters; a fawner; a wheedler.

FLATTERING, (flăt'-ter-ing) *a.* Artful obsequious; pleasing; exciting hopes.

FLATTERY, (flăt'-ter-e) *n. s.* False praise; artful obsequiousness; adulation.

FLATTISH, (flăt'-tish) *a.* Somewhat flat; approaching to flatness.

FLATULENCY, (flăt'-u-len-se) *n. s.* Windiness; fulness of wind; emptiness; vanity; levity; airiness.

FLATULENT, (flăt'-u-lent) *a.* Turgid with air; windy; empty; vain; big without substance or reality; puffy.

FLATUS, (flă'-tus) *n. s.* Wind gathered in any cavities of the body; a breath; a puff.

To FLAUNT, (flant) *v. a.* To make an ostentatious show in apparel; to carry a saucy appearance.

FLAUNT, (flant) *n. s.* Anything loose and airy; an ostentatious display.

FLAVOUR, (flă'-vur) *n. s.* Power of pleasing the taste; sweetness to the smell; odour; fragrance.

FLAVOROUS, (flă'-vur'-us) *a.* Delightful to the palate; fragrant; odorous.

FLAVOURED, (flă'-vurd) *a.* Having a fine taste.

FLAVOUS, (flă'-vus) *a.* Yellow.

FLAW, (flăw) *n. s.* A crack or breach in anything; a fault; defect.

To FLAW, (flăw) *v. a.* To break; to crack; to damage with fissure; to violate.

FLAWY, (flăw'-e) *a.* Full of flaws.

FLAX, (flăks) *n. s.* The plant of which the finest thread is made; the fibres of flax cleansed and combed for the spinner.

FLAXCOMB, (flăks'-kom) *n. s.* The instrument with which the fibres of flax are cleansed from the brittle parts.

FLAXEN, (flăk'-sn) *a.* Made of flax; fair, long, and flowing, as if made of flax.

FLAXY, (flăk'-se) *a.* Resembling flax; of a light colour; fair.

To FLAY, (flă) *v. a.* To strip off the skin; to take off the skin or suface of anything.

FLAYER, (flă'-er) *n. s.* He that strips off the skin of anything.

FLEA, (flē) *n. s.* A small bloodsucking insect remarkable for its agility.

FLEABITE, (flē'-bite) *n. s.* The sting of a flea.

FLEABITTEN, (flē'-bit-tn) *a.* Stung by fleas.

FLEAK, (fleke) *n. s.* A small lock, thread, or twist.

FLEAM, (fleme) *n. s.* An instrument used to bleed cattle.

FLECTION, (flek'-shun) *n. s.* The act or power of bending or turning.

FLECTOR, (flek'-tur) *n. s.* A name given to the muscles, more frequently called *flexors*.

FLED, (fled) The pret. and part. of *flee*.

To FLEDGE, (fledje) *v. a.* To furnish with wings; to supply with feathers.

To FLEE, (flee) *v. n.* Pret. *fled*; To run from danger; to have recourse to shelter.

FLEECE, (fleese) *n. s.* As much wool as is shorn from one sheep.

To FLEECE, (fleese) *v. a.* To clip the fleece

of a sheep; to strip; to pull; to plunder, as a sheep is robbed of his wool.

FLEECER, (flē'-sẽr) *n. s.* One who strips or plunders.

FLEECY, (flē'-sē) *a.* Woolly; covered with wool; having the appearance of fleeces of wool.

To FLEER, (fleer) *v. n.* To mock; to gibe; to jest with insolence and contempt; to leer.

FLEER, (fleer) *n. s.* Mockery expressed either in words or looks; a deceitful grin of civility.

FLEET, (fleet) *n. s.* A company of ships; a navy.

FLEET, (fleet) *a.* Swift of pace; quick; nimble; active.

To FLEET, (fleet) *v. n.* To fly swiftly; to vanish; to be in a transient state.

To FLEET, (fleet) *v. a.* To skim the water.

FLEETLY, (fleet'-lē) *ad.* Swiftly; nimbly; with swift pace.

FLEETNESS, (fleet'-nes) *n. s.* Swiftness of course; nimbleness; celerity.

FLEMING, (flem'-ing) *n. s.* A native or inhabitant of the Low Countries.

FLEMISH, (flem'-ish) *a.* Relating to the Flemings.

FLESH, (flesh) *n. s.* The muscular part of the body distinguished from the skin, bones, tendons; animal food distinguished from vegetable; the body of beasts or birds used in food, distinct from fishes; animal nature; carnality; corporal appetites; a carnal state.

To FLESH, (flesh) *v. a.* To initiate; to glut; to satiate.

FLESHINESS, (flesh'-ē-nes) *n. s.* Plumpness; fulness; fatness.

FLESHLESS, (flesh'-les) *a.* Without flesh.

FLESHLINESS, (flesh'-lē-nes) *n. s.* Abundance of flesh, called carnosity; carnal passions or appetites.

FLESHLY, (flesh'-lē) *a.* Carnal; lascivious; animal, not vegetable; human, not celestial; not spiritual.

FLESHMEAT, (flesh'-mete) *n. s.* Animal food; the flesh of animals prepared for food.

FLESHMONGER, (flesh'-mung-gẽr) *n. s.* One who deals in flesh; a pimp.

FLESHPOT, (flesh'-pŏt) *n. s.* A vessel in which flesh is cooked.

FLESHY, (flesh'-ē) *a.* Full of flesh; fat; musculous; pulpous; plump.

To FLETCH, (flĕtsh) *v. a.* To feather an arrow.

FLETCHER, (flĕtsh'-ẽr) *n. s.* A manufacturer of bows and arrows.

FLEUR DE LIS. See FLOWER DE LUCE.

FLEW, (flu) The pret. of *fly*.

FLEXANIMOUS, (flĕks-ăn'-ē-mus) *a.* Having the power to change the disposition of the mind.

FLEXIBILITY, (flĕks-ē-bil'-ē-tē) *n. s.* The quality of admitting to be bent; pliancy; easiness to be persuaded; ductility of mind; compliance; facility.

FLEXIBLE, (flĕks'-ē-bl) *a.* Possible to be bent; ductile; manageable.

FLEXIBLENESS, (flĕks'-ē-bl-nes) *n. s.* Possibility to be bent; easiness to be bent; pliancy; facility; compliance; ductility; manageableness.

FLEXILE, (flĕks'-il) *a.* Pliant; easily bent; obsequious to any power or impulse.

FLEXION, (flĕk'-shun) *n. s.* The act of bending; a double; a bending.

FLEXOR, (flĕks'-ẽr) *n. s.* The general name of the muscles which act in contracting the joints.

FLEXUOUS, (flĕk'-shu-us) *a.* Winding; full of turns and meanders; tortuous; bending; variable.

FLEXURE, (flĕk'-shure) *n. s.* The form or direction in which anything is bent; the act of bending; the part pent; the joint.

To FLICKER, (flik'-ẽr) *v. n.* To flutter; to fluctuate; to move with uncertain and hasty motion.

FLIER, (flī'-ẽr) *n. s.* One that runs away; a fugitive; a runaway; that part of a machine which, by being put into a more rapid motion than the other parts, equalizes and regulates the motion of the rest, as in a jack.

FLIGHT, (flite) *n. s.* The act of flying or running from danger; the act of using wings; volation; a flock of birds; a volley a shower; the space past by flying; sally of the imagination; the power of flying.

FLIGHTINESS, (flī'-tē-nes) *n. s.* Wildness; irregularity of conduct.

FLIGHTY, (flī'-tē) *a.* Wild; of disordered imagination.

FLIMFLAM, (flim'-flăm) *n. s.* A whim; a trick; a cheat.

FLIMSINESS, (flim'-zē-ness) *n. s.* Weakness of texture.

FLIMSY, (flim'-zē) *a.* Weak; feeble; mean; without force.

To FLINCH, (flinsh) *v. n.* To shrink from any suffering or undertaking.

To FLING, (fling) *v. a.* Pret. *flung*; part. *flung*; to cast from the hand; to throw; to dart; to cast with violence. *To fling away*; to eject; to dismiss. *To fling off*; to baffle in the chace.

To FLING, (fling) *v. n.* To flounce; to wince; to fly into violent and irregular motions.

FLING, (fling) *n. s.* A throw; a cast; a gibe; a sneer; a contemptuous remark.

FLINT, (flint) *n. s.* A semi-pellucid stone, composed of crystal debased, of a blackish grey, of one similar and equal substance, free from veins, and naturally invested with a whitish crust; anything eminently or proverbially hard.

FLINTY, (flint'-ē) *a.* Made of flint; strong; full of stones; hard of heart; cruel; savage.

FLIP, (flip) *n. s.* A liquor made by mixing beer with spirits.

FLIPPANCY, (flip'-păn-sē) *n. s.* Loquacity; pertness of talk.

FLIPPANT, (flip'-pănt) *a.* Nimble; move-

able, it is used only of the act of speech; pert; loquacious.

FLIPPANTLY, (flip'-pant-le) *ad.* In a flowing prating way.

To FLIRT, (flert) *v. a.* To throw anything with a quick elastic motion; to move with quickness.

To FLIRT, (flert) *v. n.* To run about perpetually; to be unsteady and fluttering; to act with levity; to be guilty of a kind of coquetry.

FLIRT, (flert) *n. s.* A quick elastick motion; a sudden trick; a pert young hussey; a coquette.

FLIRTATION, (flẽr-ta'-shun) *n. s.* A quick sprightly motion; coquetry; a desire of attracting notice.

To FLIT, (flit) *v. n.* To fly away; to remove; to migrate; to flutter; to rove on the wing; to be flux or unstable.

FLITCH, (flitsh) *n. s.* The side of a hog salted and cured.

To FLOAT, (flote) *v. n.* To swim on the surface of the water; to move without labour.

To FLOAT, (flote) *v. a.* To cover with water.

FLOAT, (flote) *n. s.* The act of flowing; any body so contrived or formed as to swim upon the water; the cork or quill by which the angler discovers the bite of a fish.

FLOATER, (flo'-tẽr) *n. s.* One who floats or sails upon.

FLOCK, (flok) *n. s.* A company; usually a company of birds or beasts; a company of sheep, distinguished from *herds* which are of oxen; a lock of wool.

To FLOCK, (flok) *v. n.* To gather in crowds or large numbers.

To FLOG, (flog) *v. a.* To lash; to whip.

FLOOD, (flud) *n. s.* A body of water; the sea; a river; a deluge; an inundation; flow; flux; the swelling of a river by rain or inland flood.

To FLOOD, (flud) *v. a.* To deluge; to cover with waters.

FLOODGATE, (flud'-gate) *n. s.* Gate or shutter by which the water course is closed or opened.

FLOOK, (flook) *n. s.* The broad part of the anchor which takes hold of the ground; a flounder; a flat fish.

FLOOR, (flore) *n. s.* The pavement; a pavement is always of stone, the floor of wood or stone; a story; a flight of rooms.

To FLOOR, (flore) *v. a.* To cover the bottom with a floor.

FLOORING, (flo'-ring) *n. s.* Bottom; pavement; materials for making floors.

To FLOP, (flop) *v. a.* To clap the wings with noise.

FLORAL, (flo'-ral) *a.* Relating to flowers.

FLORENTINE, (flor'-en-tine) *n. s.* A native of Florence; a sort of silk so named.

FLORID, (flor'-id) *a.* Productive of flowers; covered with flowers; bright in colour; flushed with red; embellished; splendid; brilliant with decorations.

FLORIDITY, (flo-rid'-e-te) Freshness of colour.

FLORIDLY, (flo-rid'-le) *ad.* In a showy and imposing way.

FLORIDNESS, (flor'-id-nes) *n. s.* Freshness of colour; embellishment; ambitious elegance.

FLORIFEROUS, (flo-rif'-fe-rus) *a.* Productive of flowers.

FLORIN, (flor'-in) *n. s.* A coin first made by the Florentines, the value varying in different countries.

FLORIST, (flor'-ist) *n. s.* A cultivator of flowers.

FLOSCULOUS, (flos'-ku-lus) *a.* Composed of flowers.

FLOTA, (flo'-ta) *n. s.* A fleet of ships which carry out the goods of Europe to the ports of America, and bring back the produce of Mexico, Peru, and other places.

FLOTAGE, (flo'-taje) *n. s.* That which floats on the top of the sea, or great rivers.

FLOTILLA, (flo-til'-la) *n. s.* Any number of small vessels.

FLOATSAM, (flot'-sam) *n. s.* A law term, Goods that swim on the sea without an owner.

To FLOUNCE, (flounse) *v. n.* To move with violence in the water or mire; to struggle or dash in the water; to move with passionate agitation.

To FLOUNCE, (flounse) *v. a.* To deck with flounces.

FLOUNCE, (flounse) *n. s.* Anything sewed to the garment, and hanging loose, so as to swell and shake; a dash in the water.

FLOUNDER, (floun'-der) *n. s.* A small flat fish.

To FLOUNDER, (floun'-der) *v. n.* To struggle with violent and irregular motions.

FLOUR, (flour) *n. s.* The edible part of corn; the meal.

To FLOURISH, (flur'-rish) *v. n.* To be in vigour; not to fade; to be in a prosperous state; to use florid language; to describe various figures by intersecting lines; to boast; to brag. In musick, To play some prelude without any settled rule.

To FLOURISH, (flur'-rish) *v. a.* To adorn with figures; to move anything in quick circles or vibrations; to adorn with embellishments of language; to adorn; to embellish.

FLOURISH, (flur'-rish) *n. s.* Vigour; state of strength or prosperity; bravery; beauty; an ostentatious embellishment; ambitious copiousness; figures formed by lines; a kind of musical prelude; a blossom.

FLOURISHINGLY, (flur'-rish-ing-le) *ad.* Ostentatiously; in an embellished manner of speaking.

To FLOUT, (flout) *v. a.* To mock; to insult; to treat with mockery and contempt.

To FLOUT, (flout) *v. n.* To practise mockery; to behave with contempt; to sneer.

FLOUT, (flout) *n. s.* A mock; an insult; a word or act of contempt.

FLOUTER, (flou'-ter) *n. s.* One who jeers.

FLOUTINGLY, (flọų'-ting-lę) *ad.* In an insulting manner.

To FLOW, (flọ) *v. n.* To run or spread as water; to run, opposed to standing waters; to rise, as the tide; to melt; to proceed; to issue; to glide smoothly without asperity; to write smoothly; to speak volubly; to abound; to be crowded; to be copious; to be full; to hang loose and waving.

To FLOW, (flọ) *v. a.* To overflow; to deluge.

FLOW, (flọ) *n. s.* The rise of water; not the ebb; a sudden plenty or abundance; a stream of diction; volubility of tongue.

FLOWER, (flọų'-ęr) *n. s.* The part of a plant which contains the seeds; an ornament; an embellishment; the prime; the flourishing part; the edible part of corn; the meal; the most excellent or valuable part of anything.

FLOWER DE LUCE, (flọų'-ęr-dę-lụse') *n. s.* A bulbous iris.

To FLOWER, (flọų'-ęr) *v. n.* To be in flower; to bloom; to be in the prime; to flourish.

To FLOWER, (flọų'-ęr) *v. a.* To adorn with flowers

FLOWERET, (flọų'-ęr-ęt) *n. s.* A flower; a small flower.

FLOWERGARDEN, (flọų'-ęr-gạr-dn) *n. s.* A garden in which flowers are principally cultivated.

FLOWERINESS, (flọų'-ęr-ę-nęs) *n. s.* The state of abounding in flowers; floridness of speech.

FLOWERY, (flọų'-ęr-ę) *a.* Full of flowers; adorned with flowers.

FLOWINGLY, (flọ'-ing-lę) *ad.* With volubility; with abundance.

FLOWINGNESS, (flọ'-ing-nęs)) *n. s.* A stream of diction.

FLOWN, (flọne) Part. of *fly*; gone away; puffed.

FLUCTUANT, (fluk'-tụ-ạnt) *a.* Wavering; uncertain.

To FLUCTUATE, (fluk'-tụ-ate) *v. n.* To roll to and again as water in agitation; to float backward and forward; to move with uncertain and hasty motion; to be in an uncertain state; to be irresolute; to be undetermined.

FLUCTUATION, (fluk-tụ-ạ'-shụn) *n. s.* The alternate motion of the water; uncertainty; indetermination; violent agitation.

FLUE, (flụ) *n. s.* A small pipe or chimney to convey air; soft down or fur.

FLUENCE, (flụ'-ense) } *n. s.* The quality of
FLUENCY, (flụ'-ęn-sę) } flowing; smoothness; freedom from harshness or asperity; copiousness; volubility.

FLUENT, (flụ'-ent) *a.* Liquid; flowing; in motion; ready; copious; voluble.

FLUENT, (flụ'-ent) *n. s.* In the doctrine of fluxions, Flowing quantity.

FLUENTLY, (flụ'-ent-lę) *ad.* With ready flow; volubly; readily.

FLUID, (flụ'-id) *a.* Having parts easily separable; not solid.

FLUID, (flụ'-id) *n. s.* Anything not solid; In physick, Any animal juice.

FLUIDITY, (flụ-id'-ę-tę) *n. s.* The quality in bodies opposite to stability.

FLUIDNESS, (flụ'-id-nes) *n. s.* That quality of being fluid.

FLUKE. See FLOOK.

FLUMMERY, (flụm'-ęr-ę) *n. s.* A kind of food made of flour or oatmeal; flattery.

FLUNG, (flung) Part. and pret. of *fling*.

FLUOR, (flụ'-ọr) *n. s.* A fluid state; a species of salt; catamenia.

FLURRY, (flụr'-re) *n. s.* A gust or storm of wind; a hasty blast; hurry; a violent commotion.

To FLURRY, (flụr'-rę) *v. a.* To keep in agitation; to alarm.

To FLUSH, (flụsh) *v. n.* To flow with violence; to come in haste; to glow in the skin; to shine suddenly.

To FLUSH, (flụsh) *v. a.* To colour; to redden; to elate; to elevate.

FLUSH, (flụsh) *a.* Fresh; full of vigour; affluent; abounding; conceited; elevated in opinion; having cards all of a sort.

FLUSH, (flụsh) *n. s.* Afflux; sudden impulse; violent flow; bloom; growth; abundance.

To FLUSTER, (flus'-tęr) *v. a.* To confound; to hurry.

FLUSTER, (flus'-tęr) *n. s.* Sudden impulse; agitation; bustle.

FLUSTERED, (flus' tęrd) *a.* Agitated; heated with liquor.

FLUTE, (flụte) *n. s.* A musical pipe; a channel or furrow in a pillar.

To FLUTE, (flụte) *v. n.* To play on the flute.

To FLUTE, (flụte) *v. a.* To cut columns into hollows.

FLUTER, (flụ'-tęr) *n. s.* One who plays on the flute.

To FLUTTER, (flụt'-tęr) *v. n.* To take short flights with great agitation of the wings; to move about with great show without consequence; to be moved with quick vibrations or undulations; to move irregularly.

To FLUTTER, (flụt'-tęr) *v. a.* To drive in disorder, like a flock of birds suddenly roused; to hurry the mind; to disorder the position of anything.

FLUTTER, (flụt'-tęr) *n. s.* Vibration; undulation; hurry; tumult; disorder of mind; confusion; irregular position.

FLUVIATICK, (flụ-vę-ạt'-ik) *a.* Belonging to rivers.

FLUX, (fluks) *n. s.* The act of flowing; passage; the state of passing away and giving place to others; any flow or issue of matter; dysentery; concourse; confluence; the state of being melted.

FLUXATION, (fluk-sạ'-shụn) *n. s.* The state of passing away and giving place to others.

FLUXILITY, (fluks-il'-ę-tę) *n. s.* Easiness of separation of parts.

FLUXION, (fluk'-shụn) *n. s.* The act of flowing; the matter that flows. In mathematicks, The arithmetick or analysis of infinitely small variable quantities.

FLUXIONARY, (fluk'-shụn-ạ-rę) *a.* Relating to mathematical fluxions.

FLUXIONIST, (fluk'-shun-ist) *n. s.* One skilled in the doctrine of fluxions.

To FLY, (fli) *v. n.* Pret. *flew*; part. *flown*; to move through the air with wings; to pass through the air; to pass away; to pass swiftly; to move with rapidity; to part with violence; to break; to shiver; to burst asunder with a sudden explosion; to run away; to attempt escape; to float in the air, as colours *flying*.

To FLY, (fli) *v. a.* To shun; to avoid; to decline; to refuse association with; to quit by flight; to cause to fly, or float in the air.

FLY, (fli) *n. s.* A small winged insect, of many species; that part of a machine which, being put into a quick motion, regulates the rest; that part of a vane which points how the wind blows.

FLYBLOW, (fli'-blo) *n. s.* The egg of a fly.

To FLYBLOW, (fli'-blo) *v. a.* To taint with flies; to fill with maggots.

FLYER, (fli'-er) *n. s.* One that flies or runs away; one that uses wings; the fly of a jack.

To FLYFISH, (fli'-fish) *v. n.* To angle with a hook baited with a fly.

FOAL, (fole) *n. s.* The offspring of a mare or she ass.

To FOAL, (fole) *v. n.* To bring forth a foal.

FOAM, (fome) *n. s.* The white substance which agitation or fermentation gathers on the top of liquors; froth; spume.

To FOAM, (fome) *v. n.* To froth; to gather foam; to be in rage; to be violently agitated.

FOAMY, (fo'-me) *a.* Covered with foam; frothy.

FOB, (fob) *n. s.* A small pocket.

To FOB, (fob) *v. a.* To cheat; to trick; to defraud.

FOCAL, (fo'-kal) *a.* Belonging to the focus.

FOCUS, (fo'-kus) *n. s.* In opticks, The point of convergence or concourse, where the rays meet and cross the axis after their refraction by the glass. In geometry, Certain points in the transverse axis of the elipse, hyperbola and parabola, from which two lines drawn to any point in the curve will bear a certain proportion; namely, their sum in the elipse or parabola, and their difference in the hyperbola is equal to the transverse axis.

FODDER, (fod'-der) *n. s.* Dry food stored up for cattle against winter.

To FODDER, (fod'-der) *v. a.* To feed with dry food.

FOE, (fo) *n. s.* An enemy; a persecutor; an opponent; an ill-wisher.

FOEMAN, (fo'-man) *n. s.* Enemy in war; antagonist.

FOETUS, (fe'-tus) *n. s.* The child in the womb after it is perfectly formed; but before, it is called embryo.

FOG, (fog) *n. s.* A thick mist; a moist dense vapour near the surface of the land or water.

FOG, (fog) *n. s.* Aftergrass, which grows in autumn after the hay is mown.

FOGGILY, (fog'-e-le) *ad.* Mistily; darkly; cloudily.

FOGGINESS, (fog'-e-nes) *n. s.* The state of being dark or misty; cloudiness; mistiness.

FOGGY, (fog'-e) *a.* Misty; cloudy; dank.

FOH, (foh) *interj.* An interjection of abhorrence.

FOIBLE, (foe'-bl) *n. s.* A weak side; a blind side; a failing.

To FOIL, (foil) *v. a.* To put to the worst, to defeat; to blunt; to dull; to puzzle.

FOIL, (foil) *n. s.* A defeat; a miscarriage; leaf; gilding; something of another colour near which jewels are set to raise their lustre; a blunt sword used in fencing; the steel of a looking-glass.

FOILER, (foil'-er) *n. s.* One who has gained advantage over another.

FOILING, (foil'-ing) *n. s.* Among hunters, the mark, where deer have passed over grass.

To FOIN, (foin) *v. n.* To push in fencing.

FOIN, (foin) *n. s.* A thrust; a push.

To FOIST, (foist) *v. a.* To insert by forgery.

FOISTINESS, (foi'-te-nes) *n. s.* Fustiness; mouldiness.

FOISTY, (foi'-te) *a.* Mouldy; fusty.

FOLD, (fold) *n. s.* The ground in which sheep are confined; an enclosure of any kind; a double; a complication; one part added to another. From the foregoing signification is derived the use of *fold* in composition. *Fold* signifies the same quantity added: as, *twenty-fold*, twenty times repeated.

To FOLD, (fold) *v. a.* To shut sheep in the fold; to double; to complicate; to enclose; to include; to shut.

To FOLD, (fold) *v. n.* To close over another of the same kind.

FOLDER, (fol'-der) *n. s.* One who folds up anything.

FOLIACEOUS, (fo-le-a'-shus) *a.* Consisting of laminæ or leaves.

FOLIAGE, (fo'-le-aje) *n. s.* Leaves; tufts of leaves.

To FOLIAGE, (fo'-le-aje) *v. a.* To work so as to represent foliage.

To FOLIATE, (fo'-le-ate) *v. a.* To beat into laminæ or leaves.

FOLIATION, (fo'-le-a'-shun) *n. s.* The act of beating into thin leaves. Foliation is one of the parts of the flower, being the collection of those fugacious coloured leaves called petala, which constitute the compass of the flower.

FOLIO, (fo'-le-o) *n. s.* A leaf or page of a book; a large book of which the pages are formed by a sheet of paper once doubled.

FOLIOUS, (fo'-le-us) *a.* Leafy; thin and unsubstantial as a leaf.

FOLK, (foke) *n. s.* People.

FOLLICLE, (fol'-le-kl) *n. s.* A little bag, or cystis.

To FOLLOW, (fol'-lo) *v. a.* To go or come after; to pursue; to chase; to accompany; not to forsake; to attend as a dependant; to succeed in order of time; to be consequential in argument; to imitate; to copy as a pupil; to attend to; to be busied with.

To FOLLOW, (fŏl'-lō) *v. n.* To come after another; to attend servilely; to be posterior in time; to be consequential, as effect to cause, or as inference to premises.

FOLLOWER, (fŏl'-lō-ẽr) *n. s.* One who goes or comes after another; an attendant or dependant; one under the command of another; a scholar; an imitator; a copier.

FOLLY, (fŏl'-lē) *n. s.* Want of understanding; weakness of intellect; criminal weakness; depravity of mind; act of negligence or passion unbecoming gravity or deep wisdom.

To FOMENT, (fō-mẽnt') *v. a.* To cherish with heat; to bathe with warm lotions; to encourage; to cherish.

FOMENTATION, (fō-mẽn-tā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Partial bathing; the lotion prepared to foment the parts; excitation; encouragement.

FOMENTER, (fō-mẽn'-tẽr) *n. s.* One that foments; an encourager; a supporter.

FOND, (fŏnd) *a.* Foolish; silly; foolishly tender; injudiciously indulgent; pleased in too great a degree; foolishly delighted.

To FONDLE, (fŏn'-dl) *v. a.* To treat with great indulgence; to caress.

FONDLER, (fŏn'-dl-ẽr) *n. s.* One who fondles.

FONDLING, (fŏnd'-lĭng) *n. s.* A person or thing much fondled or caressed; something regarded with great affection; a fool.

FONDLY, (fŏnd'-lē) *ad.* Foolishly; weakly; with extreme tenderness.

FONDNESS, (fŏnd'-nĕs) *n. s.* Foolishness; weakness; foolish tenderness; tender passion.

FONT, (fŏnt) *n. s.* A stone vessel in which the water for holy baptism is contained in the church. In printing, An assortment of letters and accents.

FOOD, (fūd) *n. s.* Victuals; provision for the mouth; anything that nourishes.

FOOL, (fūl) *n. s.* One to whom nature has denied reason; one of weak understanding; an idiot. In Scripture, A wicked man. A term of indignity and reproach; a buffoon; a jester.

To FOOL, (fūl) *v. n.* To trifle; to toy; to play; to idle; to sport.

FOOLERY, (fūl'-ẽr-ē) *n. s.* Habitual folly; an act of folly; trifling practice.

FOOLHARDINESS, (fūl-hăr'-dē-nĕs) *n. s.* Mad rashness; courage without sense.

FOOLHARDY, (fūl-hăr'-dē) *a.* Daring without judgement; madly adventurous.

FOOLISH, (fūl'-ĭsh) *a.* Void of understanding; weak of intellect; imprudent; indiscreet; ridiculous; contemptible.

FOOLISHLY, (fūl'-ĭsh-lē) *ad.* Weakly; without understanding. In Scripture, Wickedly.

FOOLISHNESS, (fūl'-ĭsh-nĕs) *n. s.* Folly; want of understanding; foolish practice; actual deviation from the right.

FOOLSCAP *Paper*, (fūlz'-kăp) *n. s.* A term denoting the size of the sheet of paper.

FOOT, (fŭt) *n. s. pl. Feet;* the part upon which we stand; that by which anything is supported in the nature of a foot; as the *foot of* a table; the lower part; the base. *On foot*, walking; without carriage; infantry; footmen in arms; a certain number of syllables constituting a distinct part of a verse; a measure containing twelve inches.

To FOOT, (fŭt) *v. n.* To dance; to trip; to walk.

FOOTBALL, (fŭt'-bâl) *n. s.* A ball commonly made of a blown bladder, cased with leather, driven by the foot; the sport or practice of kicking the football.

FOOTBOY, (fŭt'-bŏē) *n. s.* A menial; an attendant in livery.

FOOTBRIDGE, (fŭt'-brĭdje) *n. s.* A bridge on which passengers walk; a narrow bridge.

FOOTCLOTH, (fŭt'-klŏth) *n. s.* A sumpter cloth.

FOOTGUARDS, (fŏŏt'-gardz) *n. s. pl.* Foot-soldiers belonging to those regiments called, by way of distinction, the guards.

FOOTHOLD, (fŭt'-hōld) *n. s.* Space to hold the foot; space on which one may tread surely.

FOOTING, (fŭt'-ĭng) *n. s.* Ground for the foot; support; root; basis; foundation; state; condition.

FOOTMAN, (fŭt'-măn) *n. s.* A menial servant in livery; one who practises to walk or run.

FOOTPACE, (fŭt'-pāse) *n. s.* A pace no faster than a slow walk.

FOOTPAD, (fŭt'-păd) *n. s.* A highwayman that robs on foot.

FOOTPATH, (fŭt'-pȧth) *n. s.* A narrow way which will not admit horses or carriages.

FOOTPOST, (fŭt'-pōst) *n. s.* A post or messenger that travels on foot.

FOOTSOLDIER, (fŏŏt'-sōl-jẽr) *n. s.* A soldier that marches and fights on foot.

FOOTSTEP, (fŭt'-stĕp) *n. s.* Trace; track; impression left by the foot; token; mark.

FOOTSTOOL, (fŭt'-stōōl) *n. s.* Stool on which he that sits places his feet.

FOP, (fŏp) *n. s.* A simpleton; a coxcomb; a man of small understanding and much ostentation; a pretender; a man fond of show, dress, and flutter.

FOPLING, (fŏp'-lĭng) *n.* A petty fop; an under-rate coxcomb.

FOPPERY, (fŏp'-ẽr-ē) *n. s.* Folly; impertinence; affectation of show or importance; showy folly.

FOPPISH, (fŏp'-pĭsh) *a.* Vain in show; foolishly ostentatious.

FOPPISHLY, (fŏp'-pĭsh-lē) *ad.* Vainly; ostentatiously.

FOPPISHNESS, (fŏp'-pĭsh-nĕs) *n. s.* Vanity; showy or ostentatious vanity.

FOR, (fŏr) *prep.* Because of; with respect to; with regard to; in the character of; with resemblance of; considered as; in the place of; in advantage of; for the sake of; conducive to; with intention of going to a certain place; in comparative respect; in proportion to; with appropriation to; after O an expression of desire, in account of; in solution of; inducing to as a motive; in

expectation of; noting power or possibility; noting dependence; in remedy of; in exchange of; in the place of; instead of; in supply of; to serve in the place of; through a certain duration; in search of; in quest of; noting a state of fitness or readiness; in hope of; for the sake of; noting the final cause of; tendency to; towards; in favour of; on the part of; on the side of; with intention of; becoming; belonging to; to the use of; to be used in.

FOR, (fọr) *conj.* The word by which the reason is introduced of something advanced before; because; on this account that. *For as much;* in regard that; in consideration of.

To FORAGE, (fọr'-aje) *v. n.* To wander in search of spoil; generally of provisions.

To FORAGE, (fọr'-aje) *v. a.* To plunder; to strip; to spoil.

FORAGE, (fọr'-aje) *n. s.* Search of provisions; the act of feeding abroad; provisions sought abroad; provisions in general.

FORAGER, (fọr'-ra-jẹr) *n. s.* One who wanders in search of spoil; a waster of a country; a provider of food, fodder, or forage; a merchant of corn.

To FORBEAR, (fọr-bare') *v. n.* Pret. *I forbore,* or *forbare;* part. *forborn;* to cease from anything; to intermit; to pause; to delay; to omit voluntarily; to abstain; to restrain any violence of temper; to be patient.

To FORBEAR, (fọr-bare') *v. a.* To decline; to avoid voluntarily; to abstain from; to omit.

FORBEARANCE, (fọr-bare'-ạnse) *n. s.* The care of avoiding or shunning anything; negation of practice; intermission of something; command of temper; lenity; delay of punishment; mildness.

FORBEARER, (fọr-ba'-rẹr) *n. s.* An intermitter; intercepter of anything.

To FORBID, (fọr-bid') *v. a.* Pret. *I forbade;* part. *forbidden;* to prohibit; to interdict anything; to command to forbear anything.

FORBIDDANCE, (fọr-bid'-dạnse) *n. s.* Prohibition; edict against anything.

FORBIDDENNESS, (fọr-bid'-dn-nẹs) *n. s.* The state of being forbidden.

FORBIDDER, (fọr-bid'-dẹr) *n. s.* One that prohibits.

FORBIDDING, (fọr-bid'-ding) *part. a.* Raising abhorrence; repelling approach; causing aversion.

FORBIDDING, (fọr-bid'-ding) *n. s.* Hindrance; opposition.

FORCE, (fọrse) *n. s.* Strength; vigour; might; violence; virtue; efficacy; validness; power of law; armament; warlike preparation; destiny; necessity; fatal compulsion; a water-fall.

To FORCE, (fọrse) *v. a.* To compel; to constrain; to overpower by strength; to impel; to press; to draw or push by main strength; to enforce; to urge; to drive by violence or power; to gain by violence or power; to storm; to take or enter by violence; to ravish; to violate by force; to constrain; to distort; to stuff, a term of cookery; to bring forward; to ripen precipitately; a term of gardening.

FORCEFUL, (fọrse'-fụl) *a.* Violent; strong; impetuous.

FORCEFULLY, (fọrse'-fụl-lẹ) *ad.* Violently; impetuously.

FORCELESS, (fọrse'-lẹs) *a.* Having little force; weak; feeble; impotent.

FORCEMEAT, (fọrse'-mẹẹt) *n. s.* A term of cookery.

FORCEPS, (fọr'-sẹps) *n. s.* A pair of tongs; a surgical instrument.

FORCER, (fọre'-sẹr) *n. s.* A compeller; a constrainer; that which forces, drives, or constrains; the embolus of a pump working by pulsion.

FORCIBLE, (fọre'-sẹ-bl) *a.* Strong; mighty; violent; impetuous; efficacious; active; powerful; prevalent; of great influence; done by force; suffered by force; valid; binding; obligatory.

FORCIBLENESS, (fọre'-sẹ-bl-nẹs) *n. s.* Force; violence.

FORCIBLY, (fọr'-sẹ-ble) *ad.* Strongly; powerfully; impetuously; with great strength; by violence; by force.

FORCIPATED, (fọr'-sẹ-pạ-tẹd) *a.* Formed like a pair of pincers to open and enclose.

To FORCLOSE. See *To* FORECLOSE.

FORD, (fọrd) *n. s.* A shallow part of a river where it may be passed without swimming.

To FORD, (fọrd) *v. a.* To pass without swimming.

FORDABLE, (fọrd'-ạ-bl) *a.* Passable without swimming.

FORE, (fọre) *a.* Anteriour; not behind; coming first in a progressive motion.

FORE, (fọre) *ad.* Anteriourly; *Fore* is a word much used in composition to mark priority of time, or situation; *Fore and aft,* the whole length of a ship.

To FOREARM, (fọre-arm') *v. a.* To provide for attack or resistance before the time of need.

To FOREBODE, (fọre-bọde') *v. n.* To prognosticate; to foretell; to foreknow; to be prescient of.

FOREBODER, (fọre-bọde'-ẹr) *n. s.* A prognosticator; a soothsayer; a foreknower.

FOREBODING, (fọre-bọ'-ding) *n. s.* Presage; perception beforehand.

To FORECAST, (fọre-kạst') *v. n.* To form schemes; to contrive beforehand.

FORECAST, (fọre'-kạst) *n. s.* Contrivance beforehand; antecedent policy.

FORECASTER, (fọre-kạst'-ẹr) *n. s.* One who contrives beforehand.

FORECASTLE, (fọre'-kạa-sl) *n. s.* In a ship, that part where the foremast stands.

FORECHOSEN, (fọre-tshọ'-zn) *part.* Preelected.

To FORECLOSE, (fọre-klọze') *v. a.* To shut up; to preclude; to prevent; *To foreclose a mortgage,* is to cut off the power of redemption.

FORECLOSURE, (fọre-klọ'-zhụr) *n. s.* A deprivation of the power of redeeming a mortgage.

FOREDECK, (fore'-dek) *n. s.* The anteriour part of the ship.

To FOREDOOM, (fore-doom') *v. a.* To predestinate; to determine beforehand.

FOREEND, (fore'-end) *n. s.* The anteriour part.

FOREFATHER, (fore'-fa-*ther*) *n. s.* Ancestor; one who in any degree of ascending genealogy precedes another.

To FOREFEND, (fore-fend') *v. a.* To prohibit; to avert.

FOREFINGER, (fore'-fing-ger) *n. s.* The finger next to the thumb.

FOREFOOT, (fore'-fut) *n. s.* The anteriour foot of a quadruped.

To FOREGO, (fore-go') *v. a.* To quit; to give up; to resign.

FOREGOER, (fore-go'-er) *n. s.* Ancestor; progenitor; one who goes before another; a forsaker; a quitter.

FOREGROUND, (fore'-ground) *n. s.* The part of the field or expanse of a picture which seems to lie nearest the eye.

FOREHAND, (fore'-hand) *n. s.* The part of a horse which is before the rider; the chief part.

FOREHAND, (fore'-hand) *a.* Done sooner than is regular.

FOREHANDED, (fore'-hand-ed) *n. s.* Early; timely.

FOREHEAD, (for'-hed) *n. s.* That part of the face which reaches from the eyes upward to the hair.

FOREHOLDING, (fore-hold'-ing) *n. s.* Predictions; ominous accounts.

FOREHORSE, (fore'-horse) *n. s.* The fore most horse of a team.

FOREIGN, (for'-in) *a.* Not of this country; outlandish; alien; remote; not allied; excluded; not admitted; held at a distance; extraneous; adventitious in general.

FOREIGNER, (for'-ren-er) *n. s.* A man that comes from another country; not a native; a stranger.

FOREIGNNESS, (for'-ren-nes) *n. s.* Remoteness; want of relation to something.

To FOREJUDGE, (fore-judje') *v. a.* To judge beforehand; to be prepossessed.

FOREJUDGEMENT, (fore-judge'-ment) *n. s.* Judgement formed beforehand.

To FOREKNOW, (fore-no') *v. a.* To have prescience of; to foresee.

FOREKNOWABLE, (fore-no'-a-bl) *a.* Possible to be known before they happen.

FOREKNOWER, (fore-no'-er) *n. s.* He who knows what is to happen.

FOREKNOWLEDGE, (fore-nol'-edje) *n. s.* Prescience; knowledge of that which has not yet happened.

FORELAND, (fore'-land) *n. s.* A promontory; headland; high land jutting into the sea; a cape.

To FORELAY, (fore-la') *v. a.* To lay wait for; to entrap by ambush; to contrive antecedently; to prevent.

FORELOCK, (fore'-lok) *n. s.* The hair that grows from the forepart of the head.

FOREMAN, (fore'-man) *n. s.* The first or chief person.

FOREMAST, (fore'-mast) *n. s.* The first mast of a ship towards the head.

FOREMAST-MAN, (fore'-mast-man) *n. s.* One that furls the sails, and takes his course at the helm.

FOREMENTIONED, (fore-men'-shund) *a.* Mentioned or recited before.

FOREMOST, (fore'-most) *a.* First in place; first in dignity.

FOREMOTHER, (fore'-muth-er) *n. s.* A female ancestor.

FORENAMED, (fore-namd') *a.* Nominated before.

FORENOON, (fore'-noon) *n. s.* The time of day reckoned from the middle point, between the dawn and the meridian, to the meridian.

FORENOTICE, (fore-no'-tis) *n. s.* Information of an event before it happens.

FORENSICK, (fo-ren'-sik) *a.* Belonging to courts of judicature.

FOREPART, (fore'-part) *n. s.* The part first in time; the part anteriour in place.

FOREPASSED, FOREPAST, (fore'-past) *part. a.* Passed before a certain time.

FORERECITED, (fore-re-si'-ted) *a.* Mentioned before.

To FORERUN, (fore-run') *v. a.* To come before as an earnest of something following; to precede; to have the start of.

FORERUNNER, (fore-run'-ner) *n. s.* An harbinger; a messenger sent before to give notice of the approach of those that follow; an ancestor; a predecessor; a prognostick; a sign foreshowing anything.

FORESAID, (fore'-sed) *part. a.* Described or spoken of before.

FORESAIL, (fore'-sale) *n. s.* The sail of the foremast.

To FORESAY, (fore-sa') *v. a.* To predict; to prophesy; to foretell.

FORESAYING, (fore-sa'-ing) *n. s.* A prediction.

To FORESEE, (fore-see') *v. a.* To see beforehand; to see what has not yet happened; to provide for.

FORESEER, (fore-se'-er) *n. s.* One who foresees.

To FORESHEW, (fore-sho') *v. a.* To predict; to represent before it comes.

FORESHEWER, (fore-sho'-er) *n. s.* One who predicts a thing.

To FORESHORTEN, (fore-shor'-tn) *v. a.* To shorten figures for the sake of shewing those behind.

FORESHORTENING, (fore-short'-ning) *n. s.* The act of shortening; a species of perspective, applied to figures.

To FORESHOW, (fore-sho') *v. a.* To discover before it happens; to predict; to represent before it comes.

FORESIGHT, (fore'-site) *n. s.* Prescience; prognostication; foreknowledge; provident care of futurity.

FORESKIN, (fore'-skin) *n. s.* The prepuce.

FOREST, (for'-rest) *n. s.* A wild uncultivated tract of ground interspersed with wood. In law, A certain territory of woody

grounds and pastures, privileged for wild beasts, and fowls of *forest*, chase, and warren, to abide in, in the safe protection of the king for his pleasures.

FOREST, (fŏr'-rĕst) *a.* Sylvan; rustick.

FORESTAGE, (fŏr'-rĕst-aje) *n. s.* An ancient service paid by the foresters to the king; also, the right of foresters.

To FORESTALL, (fŏre-stąwl') *v. a.* To anticipate; to take up beforehand; to hinder by preoccupation or prevention. In commerce, To buy or bargain for corn, &c. before it comes to the market

FORESTALLER, (fŏre-stąwl'-ĕr) *n. s.* One that anticipates the market; a monopolizer; one that purchases before others to raise the price.

FORESTER, (fŏr'-rĕs-tĕr) *n. s.* An officer of the forest; an inhabitant of the wild country.

To FORETASTE, (fŏre-tąste') *v. a.* To have antepast of; to have prescience of; to taste before another.

FORETASTE, (fŏre'-tąste) *n. s.* Anticipation of.

FORETASTER, (fŏre-tąst'-ĕr) *n. s.* One that tasteth before another.

To FORETELL, (fŏre-tĕl') *v. a.* Pret. and part. pass. *foretold*; to predict; to prophesy.

To FORETELL, (fŏre-tĕl') *v. n.* To utter prophecy.

FORETELLER, (fŏre-tĕl'-lĕr) *n. s.* Predicter; foreshower.

FORETHOUGHT, (fŏre'-*th*ąwt) *n. s.* Prescience; anticipation; provident care.

FORETOKEN, (fŏre-tō'-kn) *n. s.* Prevenient sign; prognostick.

To FORETOKEN, (fŏre-tō'-kn) *v. a.* To foreshow; to prognosticate as a sign.

FORETOOTH, (fŏre'-*t*ŏŏ*th*) *n. s.* The tooth in the anteriour part of the mouth; the incisor; or cutting tooth.

FORETOP, (fŏre'-tŏp) *n. s.* That part of a woman's head dress that is forward, or the top of a perriwig; the top of men's hair fantastically frizzled or shaped.

To FOREWARN, (fŏre-wąrn') *v. a.* To admonish beforehand; to inform previously of any future event; to caution against anything beforehand.

FOREWORN, (fŏre-wŏrn') *part.* Worn out; wasted by time or use.

FORFEIT, (fŏr'-fĭt) *n. s.* Something lost by the commission of a crime; a fine; a mulct; something deposited, and to be redeemed by a jocular fine, whence the game of *forfeits*.

To FORFEIT, (fŏr'-fĭt) *v. a.* To lose by some breach of condition; to lose by some offence.

FORFEIT, (fŏr'-fĭt) *part. a.* Liable to penal seizure; alienated by a crime.

FORFEITABLE, (fŏr'-fĭt-ą-bl) *a.* Possessed on conditions, by the breach of which anything may be lost.

FORFEITURE, (fŏr'-fĭt-yure) *n. s.* The act of forfeiting; the thing forfeited; a mulct; a fine.

FORFEX, (fŏr'-fĕks) *n. s.* A pair of scissars.

FORGAVE, (fŏr-gąve') The *pret.* of *forgive*.

FORGE, (fŏrje) *n. s.* The place where iron is beaten into form; the furnace where the ore of iron is molten; any place where anything is made or shaped.

To FORGE, (fŏrje) *v. a.* To form by the hammer; to beat into shape; to make by any means; to counterfeit; to falsify.

FORGER, (fŏre'-jĕr) *n. s.* One who makes or forms; one who counterfeits anything.

FORGERY, (fŏre'-jĕr-e) *n. s.* Work of the forge. In law, The fraudulent making or altering of any record, instrument, register, stamp, &c. to the prejudice of another man's right.

To FORGET, (fŏr-gĕt') *v. a.* pret. *forgot*; part. *forgotten*. To lose memory of; to let go from the remembrance; to neglect.

FORGETFUL, (fŏr-gĕt'-fŭl) *a.* Not retaining the memory of; causing oblivion; oblivious; inattentive; negligent; neglectful; careless.

FORGETFULNESS, (fŏr-gĕt'-fŭl-nĕs) *n. s.* Oblivion; cessation to remember; loss of memory; negligence; neglect; inattention.

FORGETTER, (fŏr-gĕt'-tĕr) *n. s.* One that forgets; a careless person.

FORGIVABLE, (fŏr-gĭv'-ą-bl) *a.* That may be pardoned.

To FORGIVE, (fŏr-gĭv') *v. a.* pret. *forgave*; part. *forgiven*. To pardon, not to punish; to pardon a crime; to remit; not to exact debt or penalty.

FORGIVENESS, (fŏr-gĭv'-nĕs) *n. s.* The act of forgiving; pardon; remission of a fine, penalty, or debt.

FORGIVER, (fŏr-gĭv'-ĕr) *n. s.* One who pardons.

FORGOT, (fŏr-gŏt') } *part. pass.* of
FORGOTTEN, (fŏr-gŏt'-tn) } *forget*. Not remembered.

FORINSECAL, (fŏ-rĭn'-sĕ-kąl) *a.* Foreign; alien.

FORK, (fŏrk) *n. s.* An instrument divided at the end into two or more points or prongs.

To FORK, (fŏrk) *v. n.* To shoot into blades, as corn does out of the ground.

FORKED, (fŏr'-kĕd) *a.* Opening into two or more parts; having two or more meanings.

FORKEDNESS, (fŏr'-kĕd-nĕs) *n. s.* The quality of opening into two parts or more.

FORKINESS, (fŏr'-kē-nĕs') *n. s.* A fork-like division.

FORKY, (fŏr'-kē) *a.* Forked; furcated; opening into two parts.

FORLORN, (fŏr-lŏrn') *a.* Deserted; destitute; forsaken; wretched; helpless; solitary. *Forlorn Hope*, A name given to a body of soldiers put upon the most desperate service.

FORLORNNESS, (fŏr-lŏrn'-nĕs) *n. s.* Destitution; misery; solitude.

FORM, (fŏrm) *n. s.* The external appearance of anything; representation; shape; being, as modified by a particular shape; the essential, specifical, or distinguishing

modification of matter, so as to give it a peculiar manner of existence; regularity; method; order; external appearance without the essential qualities; empty show; ceremony; external rights; stated method; established practice; ritual and prescribed mode; a long seat; a class; a rank of students; the seat or bed of a hare. In printing, That portion of type which is contained in the iron frame or chase. In law, Certain established rules to be observed in processes or judicial proceedings.

To FORM, (fȯrm) *v. a.* To make out of materials; to model to a particular shape or state; to modify; to scheme; to plan; to arrange; to combine in any particular manner, as he *formed* his troops; to adjust; to settle; to contrive; to model by education or institution.

FORMA PAUPERIS, (fȯr'-mȧ-pȧw'-pẽr-is) *n. s.* In law, A mode of bringing a suit in the character of a pauper, where a man will swear that he is not worth five pounds: in such cases he is released from costs of suit, &c.

FORMAL, (fȯr'-mȧl) *a.* Ceremonious; solemn; precise; exact to affectation; done according to established rules and methods; not sudden; regular; methodical; external; having the appearance but not the essence; depending upon establishment or custom.

FORMALIST, (fȯr'-mȧl-ist) *n. s.* One who practises external ceremony; one who prefers appearance to reality; an advocate for form in disputations.

FORMALITY, (fȯr-mȧl'-ẽ-te) *n. s.* Ceremony; established mode of behaviour; solemn order, method, mode, habit, or dress.

FORMALLY, (fȯr'-mȧl-le) *ad.* According to established rules; ceremoniously; stiffly; precisely; in open appearance; essentially; characteristically.

FORMATION, (fȯr-mȧ'-shun) *n. s.* The act of forming or generating; the manner in which a thing is formed.

FORMATIVE, (fȯr'-mȧ-tiv) *a.* Having the power of giving form; plastick.

FORMER, (fȯr'-mẽr) *n. s.* He that forms; maker; contriver; planner.

FORMER, (fȯr'-mẽr) *a.* Before another in time; mentioned before another; past; as, *former* times.

FORMERLY, (fȯr'-mẽr-le) *ad.* In times past; at first.

FORMIDABLE, (fȯr'-mẽ-dȧ-bl) *a.* Terrible; dreadful; tremendous; terrifick.

FORMIDABLENESS, (fȯr'-mẽ-dȧ-bl-nes) *n. s.* The quality of exciting terrour or dread; the thing causing dread.

FORMIDABLY, (fȯr'-mẽ-dȧ-ble) *ad.* In a terrible manner.

RMLESS, (fȯrm'-les) *a.* Shapeless; without regularity of form.

ORMULA, (fȯr'-mu-lȧ) *n. s.* A prescribed form or order.

FORMULARY, (fȯr'-mu-lȧr-e) *n. s.* A prescribed model; a form usually observed; a book containing stated forms.

FORMULARY, (fȯr'-mu-lȧr-e) *a.* Ritual; prescribed; stated.

To FORNICATE, (fȯr'-nẽ-kȧte) *v. n.* To commit lewdness.

FORNICATION, (fȯr-nẽ-kȧ'-shun) *n. s.* Concubinage or commerce with an unmarried woman. Among builders, A kind of arching or vaulting.

FORNICATOR, (fȯr'-nẽ-kȧ-tur) *n. s.* One that has commerce with unmarried women.

FORNICATRESS, (fȯr'-nẽ-kȧ-trẽs) *n. s.* A woman who without marriage cohabits with a man.

To FORRAY, (fȯr-rȧ') *v. a.* To ravage; to spoil a country.

FORRAY, (fȯr'-rȧ) *n. s.* The act of ravaging, or making hostile incursion upon a country.

To FORSAKE, (fȯr-sȧke') *v. a.* Pret. *forsook*; part. pass. *forsaken.* To leave; to go away from; to desert; to fail.

FORSAKER, (fȯr-sȧ'-kẽr) *n. s.* Deserter; one that forsakes.

FORSOOTH, (fȯr-sȯȯth') *ad.* In truth; indeed; certainly.

To FORSWEAR, (fȯr-swȧre') *v. a.* Pret. *forswore*; part. *forsworn.* To renounce upon oath; to deny upon oath. With the reciprocal pronoun, as, *to forswear himself*; to be perjured; to swear falsely.

To FORSWEAR, (fȯr-swȧre') *v. n.* To swear falsely; to commit perjury.

FORSWEARER, (fȯr-swȧr'-ẽr) *n. s.* One who is perjured.

FORT, (fȯrt) *n. s.* A fortified post; a castle; a strong side, in opposition to *foible.*

FORTE, (fȯr'-tȧ) *ad.* In musick, Loudly, with strength and spirit.

FORTH, (fȯrth) *ad.* Forward; onward in time; forward in place or order; abroad; out of doors; out away; beyond the boundary of any place; out into publick view; on to the end.

FORTH, (fȯrth) *prep.* Out of.

FORTHCOMING, (fȯrth-kum'-ing) *a.* Ready to appear; not absconding.

FORTHISSUING, (fȯrth-ish'-shu-ing) *a.* Coming out; coming forward from a covert.

FORTHRIGHT, (fȯrth-rite') *ad.* Straight forward; without flexions.

FORTHWITH, (fȯrth-with') *ad.* Immediately; without delay; at once; straight.

FORTIETH, (fȯr'-te-ẽth) *a.* The ordinal of forty; the fourth tenth.

FORTIFIABLE, (fȯr'-te-fi-ȧ-bl) *a.* What may be fortified.

FORTIFICATION, (fȯr-te-fẽ-kȧ'-shun) *n. s.* The science of military architecture; a place built for strength; addition of strength.

FORTIFIER, (fȯr'-te-fi-ẽr) *n. s.* One who erects works for defence; one who supports or secures.

To FORTIFY, (fȯr'-te-fi) *v. a.* To strengthen against attacks by walls or works; to confirm; to encourage; to fix; to establish in resolution.

FORTITUDE, (fȯr'-te-tude) *n. s.* Courage; bravery; strength to endure.

FORTNIGHT, (fȯrt'-nīte) *n. s.* The space of two weeks.

FORTRESS, (fȯr'-trẹs) *n. s.* A strong hold; a fortified place.

FORTUITOUS, (fȯr-tū'-ė-tụs) *a.* Accidental; casual.

FORTUITOUSLY, (fȯr-tū'-ė-tụs-lė) *ad.* Accidentally; casually; by chance.

FORTUITOUSNESS, (fȯr-tū'-ė-tụs-nės) *n. s.* Accident; chance.

FORTUITY, (fȯr-tū'-ė-tė) *n. s.* Chance; accident.

FORTUNATE, (fȯr'-tụ-nāte) *a.* Lucky; happy; successful.

FORTUNATELY, (fȯr'-tụ-nāte-lė) *ad.* Happily; successfully.

FORTUNATENESS, (fȯr'-tụ-nāte-nės) *n. s.* Happiness; good luck; success.

FORTUNE, (fȯr'-tụne) *n. s.* The power supposed to distribute the lots of life according to her own humour; the good or ill that befals man; the chance of life; means of living; success, good or bad; event; estate; possessions.

To FORTUNE, (fȯr'-tụne) *v. n.* To befall; to fall out; to happen; to come casually to pass.

FORTUNEHUNTER, (fȯr'-tụne-hụn-tėr) *n. s.* A contemptuous epithet for one who seeks to enrich himself by marrying a woman possessed of a large portion.

FORTUNETELLER, (fȯr'-tụne-tėl-lėr) *n. s.* One who pretends to the knowledge of futurity.

FORTY, (fȯr'-tė) *a.* Four times ten.

FORUM, (fȯ'-rụm) *n. s.* A publick place in Rome where causes were tried and business transacted.

FORWARD, (fȯr'-wȧrd) *ad.* Onward; progressively.

FORWARD, (fȯr'-wȧrd) *a.* Warm; earnest; ready; confident; presumptuous; not reserved; not over modest; premature; early ripe; quick; ready; hasty; antecedent; anteriour; not behindhand; not inferiour.

To FORWARD, (fȯr'-wȧrd) *v. a.* To hasten; to quicken; to accelerate in growth or improvement; to patronise; to advance.

FORWARDER, (fȯr'-wȧr-dėr) *n. s.* He who promotes anything.

FORWARDLY, (fȯr'-wȧrd-lė) *ad.* Eagerly; hastily; quickly.

FORWARDNESS, (fȯr'-wȧrd-nės) *n. s.* Eagerness; ardour; quickness; readiness; earliness; early ripeness; confidence; assurance; want of modesty.

FORWARDS, (fȯr'-wȧrdz) *ad.* Straight before; progressively; not backwards.

FOSSE, (fȯs) *n. s.* A ditch; a moat.

FOSSWAY, (fȯs'-wā) *n. s.* One of the great Roman roads through England, so called from the ditches on each side.

FOSSIL, (fȯs'-sil) *n. s.* A general term for whatever is dug out of the earth, as metals, stones, petrefactions, &c.

FOSSILIST, (fȯs'-sil-ist) *n. s.* One who studies the nature of fossils.

To FOSTER, (fȯs'-tėr) *v. a.* To nurse; to feed; to support; to pamper; to cherish; to forward.

FOSTERAGE, (fȯs'-tėr-āje) *n. s.* The charge of nursing; the custom of one man bringing up another's children.

FOSTERER, (fȯs'-tėr-ėr) *n. s.* A nurse; one who gives food in the place of a parent; an encourager; a forwarder.

FOSTERFATHER, (fȯs'-tėr-fā-ᴛʜᴇr) *n. s.* One who brings up another man's child.

FOSTERLING, (fȯs'-tėr-ling) *n. s.* A foster-child; a nurse-child.

FOSTERMOTHER, (fȯs'-tėr-mụᴛʜ-ėr) *n. s.* A nurse.

FOSTERSON, (fȯs'-tėr-sụn) *n. s.* One fed and educated, though not the son by nature.

FOUGHT, (fąwt) The pret. and part. of *fight.*

FOUGHTEN, (fąw'-tn) The pass. part. of *fight.*

FOUL, (fọụl) *a.* Not clean; filthy; dirty; miry; impure; polluted; wicked; detestable; abominable; not lawful; hateful; ugly; loathsome; disgraceful; shameful; coarse; gross; wanting purgation; not bright; not serene; with rough force; with unseasonable violence; among seamen, entangled, as a rope is *foul* of the anchor; unfavourable, as a *foul* wind; dangerous, as the *foul* ground of a road, sea-coast, or bay.

To FOUL, (fọụl) *v. a.* To daub; to bemire; to make filthy; to dirty.

FOULLY, (fọụl'-lė) *ad.* Filthily; nastily; odiously; scandalously; shamefully; not lawfully; not fairly.

FOULMOUTHED, (fọụl'-mọụᴛʜd) *a.* Scurrilous; habituated to the use of opprobrious terms and epithets.

FOULNESS, (fọụl'-nės) *n. s.* The quality of being foul; filthiness; nastiness; pollution; impurity; hatefulness; atrociousness; ugliness; deformity; dishonesty; want of candour.

FOULSPOKEN, (fọụl'-spọ-kn) *a.* Contumelious; slanderous.

FOUMART, (fọọ'-mȧrt) *n. s.* A polecat.

FOUND, (fọụnd) The pret. and part. pass. of *find.*

To FOUND, (fọụnd) *v. a.* To lay the basis of any building; to build; to raise; to establish; to erect; to give birth or original to; to raise upon, as on a principle or ground; to fix firm.

To FOUND, (fọụnd) *v. n.* To form by melting and pouring into moulds; to cast.

FOUNDATION, (fọụn-dā'-shụn) *n. s.* The basis or lower parts of an edifice; the act of fixing the basis; the principles or ground on which any motion is raised; original; rise; a revenue settled and established for any purpose, particularly charity; establishment; settlement.

FOUNDER, (fọụn'-dėr) *n. s.* A builder; one who raises an edifice; one who establishes a revenue for any purpose; one from whom anything has its original or begin-

ming; a caster; one who forms figures by casting melted matter into moulds.

To FOUNDER, (fǫun'-dẹr) *v. a.* To cause such a soreness and tenderness in a horse's foot, that he is unable to set it to the ground.

To FOUNDER, (fǫun'-dẹr) *v. n.* To sink to the bottom; to fail; to miscarry; to trip; to fall.

FOUNDERY, (fǫun'-dẹr-ẹ) *n. s.* A place where figures are formed of melted metal; a casting-house.

FOUNDLING, (fǫund'-ling) *n. s.* A child exposed to chance; a child found without any parent or owner.

FOUNDRESS, (fǫun'-drẹs) *n. s.* A woman that founds, builds, establishes, causes, or begins anything; a woman that establishes any charitable revenue.

FOUNT, (fǫunt) } *n. s.* A well; a
FOUNTAIN, (fǫun'-tẹn) } spring; a small basin of springing water; a jet; a spout of water; the head or first spring of a river; original; first principle; first cause.

FOUR, (fǫre) *a.* Twice two.

FOURFOLD, (fǫre'-fǫld) *a.* Four times told.

FOURFOOTED, (fǫre'-fụt-ẹd) *a.* Quadruped; having four feet.

FOURSCORE, (fǫre'-skǫre) *a.* Four times twenty; eighty.

FOURSQUARE, (fǫre'-skwạre) *a.* Quadrangular; having four sides and angles equal.

FOURTEEN, (fǫre'-teen) *a.* Four and ten.

FOURTEENTH, (fǫre'-teenth) *a.* The ordinal of fourteen; the fourth after the tenth.

FOURTH, (fǫrth) *a.* The ordinal of four.

FOURTHLY, (fǫrth'-lẹ) *ad.* In the fourth place.

FOWL, (fǫụl) *n. s.* A winged animal; a bird. *Fowl* is used collectively in contradistinction to fish, &c.

To FOWL, (fǫụl) *v. n.* To kill birds for food or game.

FOWLER, (fǫụl'-ẹr) *n. s.* A sportsman who pursues birds.

FOWLING, (fǫụl'-ing) *n. s.* Catching birds with birdlime, nets, and other devices; shooting birds; and also falconry or hawking.

FOWLINGPIECE, (fǫụl'-ing-peese) *n. s.* A gun for the shooting of birds.

FOX, (fǫks) *n. s.* A wild animal of the canine kind, remarkable for his cunning.

FOXCHASE, (fǫks'-tshase) *n. s.* The pursuit of the fox with hounds.

FOXGLOVE, (fǫks'-glụv) *n. s.* A plant.

FOXHOUND, (fǫks'-hǫụnd) *n. s.* A hound for chasing foxes.

FOXHUNTER, (fǫks'-hunt-ẹr) *n. s.* One who follows the sport of hunting foxes.

FOXISH, (fǫks'-ish) *a.* Cunning; artful; like a fox.

FOXTRAP, (fǫks'-trạp) *n. s.* A gin or snare to catch foxes.

FOXY, (fǫks'-ẹ) *a.* Relating to or wily as a fox.

FRACTION, (frạk'-shụn) *n. s.* The act of breaking; the state of being broken. In arithmetick, A part of an integral.

FRACTIONAL, (frạk'-shụn-ạl) *a.* Belonging to a broken number.

FRACTIOUS, (frạk'-shẹ-ụs) *a.* Cross; peevish; fretful.

FRACTURE, (frạkt'-yụr) *n. s.* Breach; separation of continuous parts; the separation of the continuity of a bone in living bodies.

To FRACTURE, (frạkt'-yụr) *v. a.* To break a bone; to break anything.

FRAGILE, (frạdj'-il) *a.* Brittle; easily snapped or broken; weak; uncertain; easily destroyed.

FRAGILITY, (frẹ-jil'-ẹ-tẹ) *n. s.* Brittleness; easiness to be broken; weakness; uncertainty; frailty; liableness to fault.

FRAGMENT, (frạg'-mẹnt) *n. s.* A part broken from the whole; an imperfect piece.

FRAGMENTARY, (frạg'-mẹn-tụr-ẹ) *a.* Composed of fragments.

FRAGOR, (frạ'-gǫr) *n. s.* A noise; a crack; a crash; a sweet smell; a strong smell.

FRAGRANCE, (frạ'-grẹnse) } *n. s.* Sweet-
FRAGRANCY, (frạ'-grẹn-se) } ness of smell; pleasing scent; grateful odour.

FRAGRANT, (frạ'-grẹnt) *a.* Odorous; sweet of smell.

FRAGRANTLY, (frạ'-grẹnt-lẹ) *ad.* With sweet scent.

FRAIL, (frạle) *a.* Weak; easily decaying; subject to casualties; easily destroyed; weak of resolution; liable to errour or seduction.

FRAILNESS, (frạle'-nẹs) *n. s.* Weakness; instability.

FRAILTY, (frạle'-tẹ) *n. s.* Weakness of resolution; instability of mind; infirmity; fault proceeding from weakness; sins of infirmity.

FRAISE, (frạse) *n. s.* A pointed stake in fortification.

To FRAME, (frạme) *v. a.* To form or fabricate; to make to compose; to regulate; to adjust; to form by study or precept; to contrive; to plan; to settle; to scheme out; to invent.

FRAME, (frạme) *n. s.* A fabrick; anything constructed of various parts or members; anything made so as to enclose or admit something else; order; regularity; adjusted series or disposition; scheme; contrivance; projection; mechanical construction; shape; form; proportion.

FRAMER, (frạme'-ẹr) *n. s.* Maker; former; contriver; schemer.

FRAMEWORK, (frạme'-wụrk) *n. s.* Work done in a frame.

FRAMING, (frạ'-ming) *n. s.* A joining together, as the *framing* of a house, i. e. the timber-work in it.

FRANCHISE, (frạn'-tshiz) *n. s.* Exemption from any onerous duty; privilege; immunity; right granted; district; extent of jurisdiction.

To FRANCHISE, (frạn'-tshiz) *v. a.* To en-

franchise; to make free; to possess a right or privilege.

FRANCHISEMENT, (fran'-tshiz-ment) *n. s.* Release; freedom.

FRANCISCAN, (fran-sis'-kan) *n. s.* A monk of the order of St. Francis.

FRANGIBLE, (fran'-je-bl) *a.* Fragile; brittle; easily broken.

FRANK, (frangk) *a.* Liberal; generous; not niggardly; open; ingenuous; sincere; not reserved; without conditions; without payment.

FRANK, (frangk) *n. s.* A letter which pays no postage; a French coin.

To FRANK, (frangk) *v. a.* To exempt letters from postage.

FRANKALMOIGNE, (frangk'-al-moin) *n. s.* A species of tenure.

FRANKINCENSE, (frangk'-in-sense) *n. s.* An odoriferous kind of resin.

FRANKLIN, (frangk'-lin) *n. s.* A freeholder of considerable property.

FRANKLY, (frangk'-le) *ad.* Liberally; freely; kindly; readily; without constraint; without reserve.

FRANKNESS, (frangk'-nes) *n. s.* Openness; ingenuousness; liberality; bounteousness; freedom from reserve.

FRANKPLEDGE, (frangk'-pledj) *n. s.* A pledge or surety for freemen.

FRANKS, (frangks) *n. s.* People of Franconia in Germany; and the ancient French. An appellation given by the Turks, Arabs, and Greeks, to all the people of the western parts of Europe.

FRANTICK, (fran'-tik) *a.* Mad; deprived of understanding by violent madness; transported by violence or passion; outrageous; turbulent.

FRANTICKLY, (fran'-tik-le) *ad.* Madly; distractedly; outrageously.

FRANTICKNESS, (fran'-tik-nes) *n. s.* Madness; fury of passion; distraction.

FRATERNAL, (fra-ter'-nal) *a.* Brotherly; pertaining to brothers; becoming brothers.

FRATERNALLY, (fra-ter'-nal-le) *ad.* In a brotherly manner.

FRATERNITY, (fra-ter'-ne-te) *n. s.* The state or quality of a brother; body of men united; corporation; society; association; brotherhood.

To FRATERNIZE, (fra-ter'-nize) *v. n.* To concur with; to be near unto; to agree as brothers.

FRATRICIDE, (frat'-re-side) *n. s.* The murder of a brother; he who kills a brother.

FRAUD, (frawd) *n. s.* Deceit; cheat; trick; artifice; subtilty; stratagem.

FRAUDFUL, (frawd'-ful) *a.* Treacherous; artful; trickish; deceitful; subtle.

FRAUDFULLY, (frawd'-ful-le) *ad.* Deceitfully; artfully; subtilly.

FRAUDULENCE, (fraw'-du-lense) } *n. s.*
FRAUDULENCY, (fraw'-du-len-se) } Deceitfulness; trickishness; proneness to artifice.

FRAUDULENT, (fraw'-du-lent) *a.* Full of artifice; trickish; subtle; deceitful; performed by artifice; treacherous.

FRAUDULENTLY, (fraw'-du-lent-le) *ad.* By fraud; by artifice; deceitfully.

FRAUGHT, (frawt) *part. pass.* from *To freight.* Laden; charged; filled; stored; thronged.

FRAY, (fra) *n. s.* A battle; a fight; a combat; a broil; a quarrel; a riot of violence.

To FRAY, (fra) *v. a.* To fright; to terrify; to rub; to wear.

FREAK, (freke) *n. s.* A sudden fancy; a humour; a whim; a capricious prank.

To FREAK, (freke) *v. a.* To variegate; to chequer.

FREAKISH, (freke'-ish) *a.* Capricious; humoursome.

FREAKISHLY, (freke'-ish-le) *ad.* Capriciously; humoursomely.

FREAKISHNESS, (freke'-ish-nes) *n. s.* Capriciousness; humoursomeness; whimsicalness.

FRECKLE, (frek'-kl) *n. s.* A spot raised in the skin by the sun; any small spot or discolouration.

FRECKLED, (frek'-kld) *a.* Spotted; maculated.

FRECKLY, (frek'-kle) *a.* Full of freckles.

FREE, (free) *a.* At liberty; not enslaved; uncompelled; unrestrained; permitted; allowed; open; ingenuous; frank; without reserve; liberal; not parsimonious; not purchased; clear from distress; guiltless; innocent; exempt; invested with franchises; possessing anything without vassalage; without expence.

To FREE, (free) *v. a.* To set at liberty; to rescue from slavery; to manumit; to loose; to rid from; to clear from anything ill; to clear from impediments or obstructions; to exempt.

FREEBOOTER, (free-boo'-ter) *n. s.* A robber; a plunderer; a pillager.

FREEBOOTING, (free-boo'-ting) *n. s.* Robbery; plunder.

FREEBORN, (free'-born) *a.* Not a slave; inheriting liberty.

FREEDMAN, (freed'-man) *n. s.* A slave manumitted.

FREEDOM, (free'-dum) *n. s.* Liberty; exemption from restraint or servitude; independence; privileges; franchises; immunities; power of enjoying franchises; unrestraint; ease or facility in doing or showing anything; assumed familiarity.

FREEHEARTED, (free-har'-ted) *a.* Liberal; unrestrained.

FREEHOLD, (free'-hold) *n. s.* That land or tenement which a man holdeth in fee, fee-tail, or for term of life.

FREEHOLDER, (free'-hol-der) *n. s.* One who has a freehold.

FREELY, (free'-le) *ad.* At liberty; without vassalage; without slavery; without dependence; without restraint; heartily; plentifully; lavishly; without scruple; without reserve; without impediment; frankly; liberally; spontaneously; of its own accord.

FREEMAN, (free'-man) *n. s.* One not a slave; not a vassal; one partaking of rights, privileges, or immunities.

FREEMASON, (free-ma'-sn) *n. s.* See MASON.

FREEMINDED, (free-mind'-ed) *a.* Unperplexed; without load of care.

FREENESS, (free'-nes) *n. s.* The state or quality of being free; openness; unreservedness; ingenuousness; candour; generosity; liberality.

FREER, (fre'-er) *n. s.* One who gives freedom.

FREESCHOOL, (free'-skool) *n. s.* A school in which learning is given without pay.

FREESPOKEN, (free-spo'-kn) *a.* Accustomed to speak without reserve.

FREESTONE, (free'-stone) *n. s.* Stone commonly used in building, so called from its being of such a constitution as to be wrought and cut freely in any direction.

FREETHINKER, (free-*th*ingk'-er) *n. s.* A libertine; a contemner of religion.

FREETHINKING, (free-*th*ingk'-ing) *n. s.* Contempt of religion; licentious ignorance.

FREEWARREN, (free-war'-ren) *n. s.* A privilege of preserving and killing game.

FREEWILL, (free-will') *n. s.* The power of directing our own actions without constraint by necessity or fate; voluntariness; spontaneity.

FREEWOMAN, (free'-wum-un) *n. s.* A woman not enslaved.

To FREEZE, (freeze) *v. n.* Pret. *froze*; To be congealed with cold; to be of that degree of cold by which water is congealed.

To FREEZE, (freeze) *v. a.* Pret. *froze*; part. *frozen*; To congeal with cold; to chill.

To FREIGHT, (frate) *v. a.* Pret. *freighted*; part. *fraught*, or *freighted*; To load a ship or vessel of carriage with goods for transportation; to load as the burthen.

FREIGHT, (frate) *n. s.* Anything with which a ship is loaded; the money due for transportation of goods.

FREIGHTER, (frate'-er) *n. s.* He who freights a vessel.

FRENCH, (frentsh) *n. s.* The people of France; the language of the French.

FRENCH, (frentsh) *a.* Belonging to the French.

FRENCH HORN, (frentsh-horn') *n. s.* A wind instrument.

To FRENCHIFY, (frensh'-e-fi) *v. a.* To infect with the manner of France; to make a coxcomb.

FRENETICK, (fre-net'-ik, or fren'-e-tik) *a.* Mad; distracted.

FRENZICAL, (fren'-ze-kal) *a.* Approaching to madness.

FRENZY, (fren'-ze) *n. s.* Madness; distraction of mind; alienation of understanding; any violent passion approaching to madness.

FREQUENCY, (fre'-kwen-se) *n. s.* Common occurrence; the condition of being often seen or done; concourse; full assembly.

FREQUENT, (fre'-kwent) *a.* Often done; often seen; often occurring; full of concourse.

To FREQUENT, (fre-kwent') *v. a.* To visit often; to be much in any place.

FREQUENTABLE, (fre-kwent'-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being frequented.

FREQUENTATION, (fre-kwen-ta'-shun) *n. s.* Resort; the act of visiting.

FREQUENTATIVE, (fre-kwen'-ta-tiv) *a.* A grammatical term applied to verbs signifying the frequent repetition of an action.

FREQUENTER, (fre-kwent'-er) *n. s.* One who often resorts to any place.

FREQUENTLY, (fre'-kwent-le) *ad.* Often; commonly; not rarely.

FRESCO, (fres'-ko) *n. s.* Coolness; shade; duskiness; a painting on fresh plaster, or on a wall laid with mortar not yet dry by which the colours sink in and become durable.

FRESH, (fresh) *a.* Cool; not vapid with heat; not salt; new; not had before; not impaired by time; recent; repaired from any loss or diminution; florid; vigorous; cheerful; unfaded; unimpaired; healthy in countenance; ruddy; brisk; strong; vigorous; sweet, opposed to stale or stinking; raw; unripe in practice.

To FRESHEN, (fresh'-shn) *v. a.* To make; fresh.

To FRESHEN, (fresh'-shn) *v. n.* To grow fresh.

FRESHLY, (fresh'-le) *ad.* Coolly; newly; recently; with a healthy look; ruddily.

FRESHMAN, (fresh'-man) *n. s.* A novice; one in the rudiments of any knowledge.

FRESHNESS, (fresh'-nes) *n. s.* Newness; vigour; spirit; the contrary to vapidness; freedom from diminution by time; not staleness; freedom from fatigue; newness of strength; coolness; ruddiness; colour of health; absence of saltness.

FRET, (fret) *n. s.* Any agitation of liquors by fermentation or other cause; that stop of the musical instrument which causes or regulates the vibration of the string; work rising in protuberances; agitation of the mind; commotion of the temper; passion. In architecture, An ornament that consists of two lists, or small fillets variously interlaced. In heraldry, A subordinary bearing composed of bars crossed and interlaced.

To FRET, (fret) *v. a.* To agitate violently by external impulse or action; to wear away by rubbing; to hurt by attrition; to corrode; to eat away; to form into raised work; to variegate; to diversify; to make angry; to vex.

To FRET, (fret) *v. n.* To be in commotion; to be agitated; to be worn away; to be corroded; to make way by attrition; to be angry; to be peevish.

FRETFUL, (fret'-ful) *a.* Angry; peevish.

FRETFULLY, (fret'-ful-e) *ad.* Peevishly.

FRETFULNESS, (fret'-ful-nes) *n. s.* Passion; peevishness.

FRETTER, (fret'-ter) *n. s.* That which causes commotion or agitation.

FRETTY, (fret'-te) *a.* Adorned with raised work. In heraldry, An epithet for a bordure of many pieces interlacing each other after the manner of a fret.

FRIABILITY, (fri-a-bil'-e-te) *n. s.* Capacity of being easily reduced to powder.

FRIABLE, (fri'-a-bl) *a.* Easily crumbled; easily reduced to powder.

FRIAR, (fri'-ar) *n. s.* A religious; a brother of some regular order.

FRIARY, (fri'-a-re) *n. s.* A monastery or convent of friars.

To FRIBBLE, (frib'-bl) *v. n.* To trifle.

FRIBBLER, (frib'-bl-er) *n. s.* A trifler.

FRICASSEE, (frik-a-see') *n. s.* A dish made by cutting chickens or other small things in pieces, and dressing them with strong sauce.

To FRICASSEE, (frik-a-see') *v. a.* To dress in fricassee.

FRICATION, (fri-ka'-shun) *n. s.* The act of rubbing one thing against another.

FRICTION, (frik'-shun) *n. s.* The act of rubbing two bodies together; the resistance in machines caused by the motion of one body upon another; medical rubbing with the fleshbrush or cloths.

FRIDAY, (fri'-da) *n. s.* The sixth day of the week, from *Freya*, a Saxon deity.

FRIEND, (frend) *n. s.* One joined to another in mutual benevolence and intimacy; one without hostile intentions; an attendant, or companion; favourer; one propitious.

To FRIEND, (frend) *v. a.* To favour; to befriend; to countenance; to support.

FRIENDLESS, (frend'-les) *a.* Wanting friends; wanting support; destitute; forlorn.

FRIENDLINESS, (frend'-le-nes) *n. s.* A disposition to friendship; exertion of benevolence.

FRIENDLY, (frend'-le) *a.* Having the temper and disposition of a friend; kind; favourable; disposed to union; amicable; salutary; homogeneal; convenient.

FRIENDSHIP, (frend'-ship) *n. s.* The state of minds united by mutual benevolence; amity; highest degree of intimacy; favour; personal kindness.

FRIEZE, (freeze) *n. s.* A coarse cloth.

FRIEZE, } (freeze) *n. s.* In architecture, A
FRIZE, } large flat member which separates the architrave from the cornice.

FRIGATE, (frig'-at) *n. s.* A light ship built for the purposes of swift sailing.

FRIGEFACTION, (frid-je-fak'-shun) *n. s.* The act of making cold.

To FRIGHT, (frite) *v. a.* To terrify; to disturb with fear.

FRIGHT, (frite) *n. s.* A sudden terrour.

To FRIGHTEN, (fri'-tn) *v. a.* To terrify; to shock with dread.

FRIGHTFUL, (frite'-ful) *a.* Terrible; dreadful; full of terrour.

FRIGHTFULLY, (frite'-ful-e) *ad.* Dreadfully; horribly.

FRIGHTFULNESS, (frite'-ful-nes) *n. s.* The power of impressing terrour.

FRIGID, (frid'-jid) *a.* Cold; wanting warmth of affection or manner; without fire of fancy.

FRIGIDITY, (fre-jid'-e-te) *n. s.* Coldness; want of intellectual fire; coldness of affection.

FRIGIDLY, (frid'-jid-le) *ad.* Coldly; dully; without affection.

FRIGIDNESS, (frid'-jid-nes) *n. s.* Coldness; dullness; want of affection.

FRIGORIFICK, (frig-o-rif'-ik) *a.* Causing cold.

To FRILL, (fril) *v. n.* To quake or shiver with cold; used of a hawk when she trembles.

FRILL, (fril) *n. s.* A border on the bosom of a shirt, plaited or *furled*; anything collected into gathers.

FRINGE, (frinje) *n. s.* Ornamental appendage added to dress or furniture; the edge; margin; extremity.

To FRINGE, (frinje) *v. a.* To adorn with fringes; to decorate with ornamental appendages.

FRINGY, (frin'-je) *a.* Adorned with fringes.

FRIPPER, (frip'-per) *n. s.* A dealer in old things; a broker.

FRIPPERY, (frip'-er-e) *n. s.* The place where old clothes are sold; old clothes; cast dresses; tattered rags; gaudy trumpery; trifles.

FRIPPERY, (frip'-er-e) *a.* Trifling; contemptible.

FRISEUR, (fre-zure') *n. s.* A hair-dresser.

To FRISK, (frisk) *v. n.* To leap; to skip; to dance in frolick or gaiety.

FRISK, (frisk) *n. s.* A frolick; a fit of wanton gaiety.

FRISKER, (frisk'-er) *n. s.* One who frisks; a wanton.

FRISKINESS, (frisk'-e-nes) *n. s.* Gaiety; liveliness.

FRISKY, (frisk'-e) *a.* Gay; airy.

FRIT, (frit) *n. s.* Ashes or salt baked or fried together with sand.

FRITH, (frith) *n. s.* A strait of the sea.

FRITTER, (frit'-ter) *n. s.* A small piece cut to be fried; a fragment; a small piece.

To FRITTER, (frit'-ter) *v. a.* To cut meat into small pieces to be fried; to break into small particles or fragments.

FRIVOLITY, (fre-vol'-e-te) *n. s.* Trifingness.

FRIVOLOUS, (friv'-o-lus) *a.* Slight; trifling; of no moment.

FRIVOLOUSLY, (friv'-o-lus-le) *ad.* Trifingly; without weight.

FRIVOLOUSNESS, (friv'-o-lus-nes) *n. s.* Want of importance; trifingness.

To FRIZZ, (friz) *v. a.* To curl; to crisp

To FRIZZLE, (friz'-zl) *v. a.* To curl in short curls like a nap of frieze.

FRIZZLE, (friz'-zl) *n. s.* A curl; a lock of hair crisped.

FRIZZLER, (frĭz'-zl-ẽr) *n. s.* One that makes short curls.

FROCK, (frŏk) *n. s.* A dress; a coat; a kind of close coat for men; a kind of gown for children.

FROG, (frŏg) *n. s.* A small amphibious animal.

FROLICK, (frŏl'-ĭk) *a.* Gay; full of levity; full of pranks.

FROLICK, (frŏl'-ĭk) *n. s.* A wild prank; a flight of whim and levity.

To FROLICK, (frŏl'-ĭk) *v. n.* To play wild pranks; to play tricks of levity and gaiety.

FROLICKSOME, (frŏl'-ĭk-sŭm) *a.* Full of wild gaiety.

FROLICKSOMENESS, (frŏl'-ĭk-sŭm-nẽs) *n. s.* Wildness of gaiety; pranks.

FROLICKSOMELY, (frŏl'-ĭk-sŭm-lẹ) *ad.* With wild gaiety.

FROM, (frŏm) *prep.* Away; noting privation; noting reception; noting procession, decent, or birth; noting transmission; noting abstraction or vacation; noting succession; out of, noting emission; noting progress from premises to inferences; out of, noting extraction; because of; not near to; noting distance; noting exemption; noting absence; noting derivation; since. *From* is very frequently joined by an ellipsis with adverbs, as *from above, from* the parts *above*.

FRONDATION, (frŏn-dā'-shŭn) *n. s.* A lopping of trees.

FRONDIFEROUS, (frŏn-dĭf'-fẽr-ŭs) *a.* Bearing leaves.

FRONT, (frŭnt) *n. s.* The face; the face as opposed to an enemy; the part or place opposed to the face; the van of an army; the forepart of anything, as of a building; the most conspicuous part or particular.

To FRONT, (frŭnt) *v. a.* To oppose directly, or face to face; to encounter; to stand opposed or over-against any place or thing.

To FRONT, (frŭnt) *v. n.* To stand foremost.

FRONTAL, (frŏnt'-ăl) *a.* Relating to the forehead; as the frontal bone, the frontal sinus, &c.

FRONTAL, (frŏnt'-ăl) *n. s.* In architecture, A little pediment over a small door or window. A bandage worn on the forehead; a frontlet.

FRONTED, (frŭnt'-ẽd) *a.* Formed with a front.

FRONTIER, (frŏn'-tẽer) *n. s.* The marches; the limit; the utmost verge of any territory; the border.

FRONTIER, (frŏn'-tẽer) *a.* Bordering; conterminous.

FRONTINIACK *Wine*, (frŏn'-tẽen-yăk') *n. s.* A rich wine from a town so called in Languedoc.

FRONTISPIECE, (frŭn'-tĭs-pēese) *n. s.* The ornament or picture which fronts the book, or which forms the first page.

FRONTLESS, (frŭnt'-lẽs) *a.* Unblushing; wanting shame; void of diffidence.

FRONTLET, (frŏnt'-lẽt) *n. s.* A bandage worn upon the forehead.

FROST, (frŏst) *n. s.* The last effect of cold; the power or act of congelation.

FROSTBITTEN, (frŏst'-bĭt-tn) *a.* Nipped or withered by the frost.

FROSTED, (frŏs'-tẽd) *a.* Laid on in inequalities like those of the hoar frost upon plants.

FROSTILY, (frŏs'-tẹ-lẹ) *ad.* With frost; with excessive cold.

FROSTINESS, (frŏs'-tẹ-nẽs) *n. s.* Cold; freezing cold.

FROSTNAIL, (frŏst'-nāle) *n. s.* A nail with a prominent head driven into the horse's shoes, that it may pierce the ice.

FROSTWORK, (frŏst'-wŭrk) *n. s.* Work in which the substance is laid on with inequalities, like the dew congealed upon shrubs.

FROSTY, (frŏs'-tẹ) *a.* Having the power of congelation; intensely cold; chill in affection; without warmth of kindness; hoary; grey-haired; resembling frost.

FROTH, (frŏth) *n. s.* Spume; foam; the bubbles caused in liquors by agitation; any empty or senseless show of wit or eloquence.

To FROTH, (frŏth) *v. n.* To foam; to throw out spume.

To FROTH, (frŏth) *v. a.* To make froth.

FROTHILY, (frŏth'-ẹ-lẹ) *ad.* With foam; with spume; in an empty, trifling manner.

FROTHINESS, (frŏth'-ẹ-nẽs) *n. s.* Emptiness; trifilingness.

FROTHY, (frŏth'-ẹ) *a.* Full of foam, froth, or spume; vain; empty; trifling.

FROUZY, (frŏŭ'-zẹ) *a.* A cant word. Fetid; musty; dim; cloudy.

FROWARD, (frŏ'-wărd) *a.* Peevish; ungovernable; angry.

FROWARDLY, (frŏ'-wărd-lẹ) *ad.* Peevishly; perversely.

FROWARDNESS, (frŏ'-wărd-nẽs) *n. s.* Peevishness; perverseness.

To FROWN, (frŏŭn) *v. n.* To express displeasure by contracting the face to wrinkles; to look stern.

To FROWN, (frŏŭn) *v. a.* To drive back with a look of haughtiness or displeasure.

FROWN, (frŏŭn) *n. s.* A wrinkled look; a look of displeasure.

FROWNINGLY, (frŏŭn'-ĭng-lẹ) *ad.* Sternly; with a look of displeasure.

FROZEN, (frŏ'-zn) *part. pass.* of *freeze*. Congealed with cold; void of heat.

FRUCTED, (frŭk'-tẽd) *a.* An heraldick term, given to all trees bearing fruit.

FRUCTIFEROUS, (frŭk-tĭf'-fẽr-ŭs) *a.* Bearing fruit.

FRUCTIFICATION, (frŭk-tẹ-fẹ-kā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of causing or of bearing fruit; fecundation; fertility.

To FRUCTIFY, (frŭk'-tẹ-fī) *v. a.* To make fruitful; to fertilize.

To FRUCTIFY, (frŭk'-tẹ-fī) *v. n.* To bear fruit.

FRUCTUOUS, (frŭk'-tŭ-ŭs) *a.* Fruitful; fertile; impregnating with fertility.

FRUCTURE, (fruk'-ture) *n. s.* Use, fruition, possession, or enjoyment of.

FRUGAL, (fru'-gal) *a.* Thrifty; sparing; parsimonious.

FRUGALITY, (fru-gal'-e-te) *n. s.* Thrift; parsimony; good husbandry.

FRUGALLY, (fru'-gal-e) *ad.* Parsimoniously; sparingly; thriftily.

FRUGGIN, (frug'-in) *n. s.* An oven fork; the pole with which the ashes in the oven are stirred.

FRUGIFEROUS, (fru-jif'-fer us) *a.* Bearing fruit.

FRUIT, (froot) *n. s.* The product of a tree or plant in which the seeds are contained; production; the offspring of the womb; the effect or consequence of any action.

FRUITAGE, (froot'-aje) *n. s.* Fruit collectively; various fruits.

FRUITBEARING, (froot'-bar-ing) *a.* Having the quality of producing fruit.

FRUITERER, (froot'-er-er) *n. s.* One who trades in fruit.

FRUITERY, (froot'-er-e) *n. s.* Fruit collectively taken; a fruit-loft; a repository for fruit.

FRUITFUL, (froot'-ful) *a.* Fertile; abundantly productive; liberal of vegetable product; actually bearing fruit; prolifick; childbearing; not barren; plenteous; abounding.

FRUITFULLY, (froot'-ful-e) *ad.* In such a manner as to be prolifick; plenteously; abundantly.

FRUITFULNESS, (froot'-ful-nes) *n. s.* Fertility; fecundity; plentiful production; the quality of being prolifick; exuberant abundance.

FRUITION, (fru'-ish'-un) *n. s.* Enjoyment; possession; pleasure given by possession or use.

FRUITIVE, (fru'-e-tiv) *a.* Enjoying; possessing.

FRUITLESS, (froot'-les) *a.* Barren of fruit; not bearing fruit; vain; productive of no advantage; idle; unprofitable.

FRUITLESSLY, (froot'-les-le) *ad.* Vainly; idly; unprofitably.

FRUITLESSNESS, (froot'-les-nes) *n. s.* Barrenness; unfruitfulness; vanity.

FRUIT-TREE, (froot'-tree) *n. s.* A tree of that kind whose principal value arises from the fruit produced by it.

FRUMENTACIOUS, (fru-men-ta'-shus) *a.* Made of grain.

FRUMENTATION, (fru-men-ta'-shun) *n. s.* A general dole of corn.

FRUMENTY, (fru'-men-te) *n. s.* Food made of wheat boiled in milk.

To **FRUMP**, (frump) *v. a.* To mock; to insult; to browbeat.

FRUMP, (frump) *n. s.* A joke; a flout.

FRUMPISH, (frump'-ish) *ad.* Testy; snappishly insulting; browbeating.

To **FRUSTRATE**, (frus'-trate) *v. a.* To defeat; to disappoint; to balk; to make null; to nullify.

FRUSTRATE, (frus'-trate) *part. a.* Vain, ineffectual; unprofitable; null; void; disappointed; defeated; balked.

FRUSTRATION, (frus-tra'-shun) *n. s.* Disappointment; defeat.

FRUSTRATIVE, (frus'-tra-tiv) *a.* Fallacious; disappointing.

FRUSTRUM, (frus'-trum) *n. s.* A piece cut off. In geometry, The part of a solid next the base, left by cutting off the top or segment by a plane parallel to the base.

FRY, (fri) *n. s.* The swarm of little fishes just produced from the spawn.

To **FRY**, (fri) *v. a.* To dress food in a pan on the fire.

To **FRY**, (fri) *v. n.* To be roasted in a pan on the fire; to suffer the action of fire; to melt with heat.

FRY, (fri) *n. s.* A dish of things fried.

FRYINGPAN, (fri'-ing-pan) *n. s.* The vessel in which meat is dressed on the fire.

FUCUS, (fu'-kus) *n. s.* Paint on the face; disguise; false show. In botany, The name of a genus of submarine plants.

To **FUDDLE**, (fud'-dl) *v. a.* To make drunk.

FUDGE, (fudje) *interj.* An expression of the utmost contempt, usually bestowed on absurd or idle talkers.

FUEL, (fu'-el) *n. s.* The matter or aliment of fire.

FUGACIOUS, (fu-ga'-she-us) *a.* Volatile.

FUGACIOUSNESS, (fu-ga'-she-us-nes) *n.* Volatility; the quality of flying away.

FUGACITY, (fu-gas'-e-te) *n. s.* Volatility; quality of flying away; uncertainty; instability.

FUGITIVE, (fu'-je-tiv) *a.* Not tenable; not to be held or detained; unsteady; unstable; not durable; volatile; apt to fly away; flying; running from danger, flying from duty; falling off; runagate; vagabond; perishable, as a *fugitive* piece, i. e. a little composition; a small pamphlet which may be soon forgotten, or soon lost.

FUGITIVE, (fu'-je-tiv) *n. s.* One who runs from his station or duty; one who takes shelter under another power from punishment; one hard to be caught or detained.

FUGITIVENESS, (fu'-je-tiv-nes) *n. s.* Volatility; fugacity; instability; uncertainty.

FUGUE, (fug) *n. s.* In musick, A species of composition in which the different parts follow each other, each repeating in order what the first had performed.

FULCIMENT, (ful'-se-ment) *n. s.* That on which a body rests, which acts or is acted upon at each end; point of suspension.

FULCRUM, (ful'-krum) *n. s.* In mechanicks, Now common for prop, as the *fulcrum* of a lever.

To **FULFIL**, (ful-fil') *v. a.* To answer any prophecy or promise by performance; to answer any purpose or design; to answer any desire by compliance or gratification; to answer any law by obedience.

FULFILLER, (ful-fil'-ler) *n. s.* One tha accomplishes or fulfils.

FULFILLING, (fụl-fil'-ling) *n. s.* Completion.

FULFILMENT, (fụl-fil'-mẹnt) *n. s.* Full performance.

FULGENCY, (fụl'-jẹn-sẹ) *n. s.* Splendour; glitter.

FULGENT, (fụl'-jẹnt) *a.* Shining; dazzling; exquisitely bright.

FULGID, ((fụl'-jid) *a.* Shining; glittering; dazzling.

FULGIDITY, (fụl-jid'-ẹ-tẹ) *n. s.* Splendour; dazzling glitter.

FULGOUR, (fụl'-gụr) *n. s.* Splendour; dazzling brightness.

FULGURATION, (fụl-gụ-rẹ'-shụn) *n. s.* The act of lightening.

FULL, (fụl) *a.* Replete; without vacuity; having no space void; saturated; sated; impregnated; made pregnant; large; great in effect; complete; containing the whole matter; expressing much; strong; not faint: not attenuated; mature; perfect; applied to the moon; complete in its orb.

FULL, (fụl) *n. s.* Complete measure; freedom from deficiency; the highest state or degree; the whole; the total; the state of being satiated: applied to the moon, the time in which it forms a perfect orb.

FULL, (fụl) *ad.* Without abatement or diminution; with the whole effect; exactly; directly; it is placed before adverbs, adjectives, and participles, to intend or strengthen their signification; as full oft, full slow, full wide, &c.; and is much used in composition to intimate anything arrived at its highest state, or utmost degree.

FULL-BLOWN, (fụl-blọne) *a.* Spread to the utmost extent, as a perfect blossom; stretched by the wind to the utmost extent.

FULL-BOTTOMED, (fụl-bọt'-tụmd) *a.* Having a large bottom.

FULL-CHARGED, (fụl'-tsharjd') *a.* Charged to the utmost.

FULL-CRAMMED, (fụl'-krạmd') *a.* Crammed to satiety.

FULL-DRESSED, (fụl'-drẹst') *a.* Dressed in form.

FULL-DRIVE, (fụl'-drive') *a.* As fast as possible; headlong.

FULL-EARED, (fụl'-ẹẹrd') *a.* Having the heads full of grain.

FULL-EYED, (fụl-ide') *a.* Having large prominent eyes.

FULL-FED, (fụl-fẹd') *a.* Sated; fat; sagginated.

FULL-FRAUGHT, (fụl'-frạwt') *a.* Fully stored.

FULL-GROWN, (fụl'-grọne) *a.* Completely grown.

FULL-LADEN, (fụl-lạ'-dn) *a.* Laden till there can be no more added.

FULL-ORBED, (fụl'-ọrbd) *a.* Having the orb complete; like a full moon.

FULL-SPREAD, (fụl-sprẹd') *a.* Spread to the utmost extent.

To FULL, (fụl) *v. a.* To cleanse cloth from its oil or grease.

FULLAGE, (fụl'-lạje) *n. s.* The money paid for fulling or cleansing cloth.

FULLER, (fụl'-lẹr) *n. s.* One whose trade is to cleanse cloth.

FULLER'S-EARTH, (fụl'-lẹrz-ẹrth') *n. s.* A species of clay having the properties of absorbing oil.

FULLERY, (fụl'-lẹr-rẹ) *n. s.* The place where the trade of a fuller is exercised.

FULLINGMILL, (fụl'-ling-mil) *n. s.* A mill where the water raises hammers which beat the cloth till it be cleansed.

FULLY, (fụl'-lẹ) *ad.* Without vacuity; completely; without lack.

FULMINANT, (fụl'-mẹ-nạnt) *a.* Thundering; making a noise like thunder.

To FULMINATE, (fụl'-mẹ-nạte) *v. n.* To thunder; to make a loud noise or crack; to issue out ecclesiastical censures.

To FULMINATE, (fụl'-mẹ-nạte) *v. a.* To throw out as an object of terrour; to denounce with censure; to condemn; to cause to explode.

FULMINATION, (fụl-mẹ-nạ'-shụn) *n. s.* The act of thundering; denunciation of censure; the act of fulminating; a term of chymistry, applied to the noise which metals make when heated in a crucible.

FULMINATORY, (fụl'-mẹ-nạ-tụr-ẹ) *a.* Thundering; striking horrour.

FULNESS, (fụl'-nẹs) *n. s.* The state of being filled; the state of abounding; completeness; freedom from deficiency; repletion; satiety; plenty; struggling perturbation; swelling in the mind; largeness; extent; vigour of sound.

FULSOME, (fụl'-sụm) *a.* Nauseous; offensive; rank; gross.

FULSOMELY, (fụl'-sụm-lẹ) *ad.* Nauseously; rankly; foully; not decently.

FULSOMENESS, (fụl'-sụm-nẹs) *n. s.* Nauseousness; foulness; rankness.

FULVID, (fụl'-vid) *a.* Of a deep yellow colour.

FUMAGE, (fụ'-maje) *n. s.* Hearthmoney.

To FUMBLE, (fụm'-bl) *v. n.* To attempt anything awkwardly or ungainly; to puzzle; to strain in perplexity.

To FUMBLE, (fụm'-bl) *v. a.* To manage awkwardly.

FUMBLER, (fụm'-bl-ẹr) *n. s.* One who acts awkwardly.

FUMBLINGLY, (fụm'-bling-lẹ) *ad.* In an awkward manner.

FUME, (fụme) *n. s.* Smoke; vapour; any volatile parts flying away; exhalation; rage; heat of mind; passion; idle conceit; vain imagination.

To FUME, (fụme) *v. n.* To smoke; to vapour; to yield exhalations; to pass away in vapours; to be in a rage.

To FUME, (fụme) *v. a.* To smoke; to dry in the smoke; to perfume with odours in the fire; simply, to perfume; to disperse in vapours.

FUMID, (fụ'-mid) *a.* Smoky; vaporous.

FUMIDITY, (fụ-mid'-ẹ-tẹ) *n. s.* Smokiness; tendency to smoke.

To FUMIGATE, (fū'-mē-gāte) *v. a.* To smoke; to perfume by smoke or vapour; to medicate or heal by vapours.

FUMIGATION, (fū-mē-gā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Scents raised by fire; the application of medicines to the body in fumes.

FUMINGLY, (fū'-ming-lē) *ad.* Angrily; in a rage.

FUMOUS, (fū'-mŭs) } *a.* Producing fumes.
FUMY, (fū'-mē) }

FUN, (fŭn) *n. s.* Sport; high merriment.

FUNAMBULATORY, (fū-năm'-bū-lā-tŭr-ē) *a.* Narrow, like the walk of a rope dancer; performing like a rope dancer.

FUNAMBULIST, (fū-năm'-bū-lĭst) *n. s.* A rope dancer.

FUNCTION, (fŭngk'-shŭn) *n. s.* Discharge; performance; employment; office; act of any office; trade; occupation; power; faculty.

FUNCTIONARY, (fŭngk'-shŭn-ā-rē) *n. s.* One who is charged with an office or employment; that which performs any office.

FUND, (fŭnd) *n. s.* Stock; capital; that by which any expence is supported; stock or bank of money.

To FUND, (fŭnd) *v. a.* To place money in the funds.

FUNDAMENT, (fŭn'-dă-mĕnt) *n. s.* Originally, foundation; the back part of the body.

FUNDAMENTAL, (fŭn-dă-mĕn'-tăl) *a.* Serving for the foundation; that upon which the rest is built; essential; important.

FUNDAMENTALLY, (fŭn-dă-mĕn'-tăl-ē) *ad.* Essentially; originally.

FUNEBRIAL, (fū-nē'-brē-ăl) *a.* Belonging to funerals.

FUNERAL, (fū'-nĕr-ăl) *n. s.* The solemnization of a burial; the payment of the last honours to the dead; obsequies; the pomp or procession with which the dead are carried.

FUNERAL, (fū'-nĕr-ăl) *a.* Used at the ceremony of interring the dead; mourning.

FUNERATION, (fū-nĕr-ā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The solemnization of a funeral.

FUNEREAL, (fū-nē'-rē-ăl) *a.* Suiting a funeral; dark; dismal.

FUNGOSITY, (fŭng-gŏs'-ē-tē) *n. s.* Unsolid excrescence.

FUNGOUS, (fŭng'-gŭs) *a.* Excrescent; spongy; wanting firmness.

FUNGUS, (fŭng'-gŭs) *n. s.* Strictly a mushroom; a word used to express excrescences of flesh, or such as grow from trees or plants.

FUNICLE, (fū'-nē-kl) *n. s.* A small cord.

FUNICULAR, (fū-nĭk'-ū-lăr) *a.* Consisting of a small cord or fibre.

FUNK, (fŭngk) *n. s.* A stink: a low word.

To FUNK, (fŭngk) *v. n.* To stink through fear.

FUNNEL, (fŭn'-nĕl) *n. s.* An inverted hollow cone with a pipe descending from it, through which liquors are poured into vessels; a pipe or passage of communication.

FUNNY, (fŭn'-nē) *a.* Comical.

FUNNY, (fŭn'-nē) *n. s.* A light boat; a kind of wherry.

FUR, (fŭr) *n. s.* Skin with soft hair, with which garments are lined for warmth; soft hair of beasts in general.

To FUR, (fŭr) *v. a.* To line or cover with skins that have soft hair; to cover with soft matter.

FUR, (fŭr) *ad.* [Commonly written *far*.] At a distance.

FURACIOUS, (fū-rā'-shē-ŭs) *a.* Thievish.

FURACITY, (fū-răs'-ē-tē) *n. s.* Disposition to theft.

FURBELOW, (fŭr'-bē-lō) *n. s.* A piece of stuff plaited and puckered together, either below or above, on the petticoats or gowns of women.

To FURBELOW, (fŭr'-bē-lō) *v. a.* To adorn with ornamental appendages of dress.

To FURBISH, (fŭr'-bĭsh) *v. a.* To burnish; to polish.

FURBISHABLE, (fŭr'-bĭsh-ă-bl) *a.* Capable of being polished.

FURBISHER, (fŭr'-bĭsh-ĕr) *n. s.* One who polishes anything.

FURCATION, (fŭr-kā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Forkiness; the state of shooting two ways like the blades of a fork.

FURFUR, (fŭr'-fŭr) *n. s.* Husk or chaff, scurf or dandriff, that grows upon the skin, with some likeness to bran.

FURFURACEOUS, (fŭr-fū-rā'-shē-ŭs) *a.* Husky; branny; scaly.

FURIOUS, (fū'-rē-ŭs) *a.* Mad; frenetick; raging; violent; transported by passion beyond reason; impetuously agitated.

FURIOUSLY, (fū'-rē-ŭs-lē) *ad.* Madly; violently.

FURIOUSNESS, (fū'-rē-ŭs-nĕs) *n. s.* Frenzy; madness; transport of passion.

To FURL, (fŭrl) *v. a.* To draw up; to contract.

FURLONG, (fŭr'-lŏng) *n. s.* A measure of length; the eighth part of a mile.

FURLOUGH, (fŭr'-lō) *n. s.* A temporary dismission from military service.

FURNACE, (fŭr'-nĕs) *n. s.* An enclosed fireplace.

To FURNISH, (fŭr'-nĭsh) *v. a.* To supply with what is necessary; to fit up; to fit with appendages; to equip; to fit out for any undertaking; to decorate; to supply with household stuff.

FURNISHER, (fŭr'-nĭsh-ĕr) *n. s.* One who supplies or fits out.

FURNITURE, (fŭr'-nē-tŭre) *n. s.* Moveables; goods in a house for use or ornament; appendages; equipage; embellishments; decorations.

FURRIER, (fŭr'-rē-ĕr) *n. s.* A dealer in furs.

FURROW, (fŭr'-rō) *n. s.* A small trench made by the plough for the reception of seed; any long trench or hollow.

To FURROW, (fŭr'-rō) *v. a.* To cut in furrows; to divide in long hollows.

FURRY, (fŭr'-rē) *a.* Covered with fur; dressed in fur; consisting of fur.

FURTHER, (fŭr'-THĔR) *a.* See FORTH and FARTHER. At a greater distance; beyond this.

FURTHER, (fŭr'-ŦHĕr) *ad.* To a greater distance.

To FURTHER, (fŭr'-ŦHĕr) *v. a.* To put onward; to forward; to promote; to countenance; to assist; to help.

FURTHERANCE, (fŭr'-ŦHĕr-ąnse) *n. s.* Promotion; advancement; help.

FURTHERER, (fŭr'-ŦHĕr-ĕr) *n. s.* Promoter; advancer.

FURTHERMORE, (fŭr'-ŦHĕr-mōre) *ad.* Moreover; besides.

FURTHEST, (fŭr'-ŦHĕst) *ad.* At the greatest distance.

FURTIVE, (fŭr'-tĭv) *a.* Stolen; gotten by theft; thievish.

FURY, (fū'-rē) *n. s.* Madness; rage; passion of anger; tumult of mind approaching to madness; enthusiasm; exaltation of fancy: one of the deities of vengeance, and thence a stormy, turbulent, violent, raging woman.

FURYLIKE, (fū'-rē-like) *a.* Raving; raging like one of the furies.

FURZE, (fŭrz) *n. s.* Gorse; a prickly shrub.

FURZY, (fŭr'-zē) *a.* Overgrown with furze; full of gorse.

FUSCATION, (fŭs-kā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Darkening or obscuring.

FUSCOUS, (fŭs'-kŭs) *a.* Brown; of a dim or dark colour.

To FUSE, (fūze) *v. a.* To melt; to put into fusion; to liquefy by heat.

To FUSE, (fūze) *v. n.* To be melted.

FUSEE, (fū-zēē') *n. s.* The cylinder round which is wound the cord or chain of a clock or watch; a firelock; a small neat musquet: written *fusil*. *Fusee* of a bomb or grenado shell, is that train which makes the whole powder or composition in the shell take fire.

FUSIBLE (fū'-zē-bl) *a.* Capable of being melted, or made liquid by heat.

FUSIBILITY, (fū-zē-bĭl'-ĕ-tē) *n. s.* Capacity of being melted; quality of growing liquid by heat.

FUSIL, (fū'-zĭl) *a.* Capable of being melted; liquifiable by heat; running by the force of heat.

FUSIL, (fū'-zĭl) *n. s.* A firelock; a small neat musquet. In heraldry, Something like a spindle.

FUSILEER, (fū-zē-lēer') *n. s.* A soldier armed with a fusil; a musketeer.

FUSTED, (fŭs'-tĕd) *a.* Mouldy; stinking.

FUSTIAN, (fŭst'-yąn) *n. s.* A kind of cloth; a high swelling kind of writing; bombast.

FUSTIAN, (fŭst'-yąn) *a.* Made of fustian; swelling; pompous; ridiculously tumid.

FUSTICK, (fŭs'-tĭk) *n. s.* A sort of wood brought from the West-Indies, used in dying cloth.

To FUSTIGATE, (fŭs'-tē-gāte) *v. a.* To beat with a stick; to cane.

FUSTIGATION, (fŭs-tē-gā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Pushing with a cudgel; penance.

FUSTINESS, (fŭs'-tē-nĕs) *n. s.* Mouldiness; stink.

FUSTY, (fŭs'-tē) *a.* Ill-smelling; mouldy.

FUTILE, (fū'-tĭl) *a.* Trifling; worthless; of no weight.

FUTILITY, (fū-tĭl'-ĕ-tē) *n. s.* Talkativeness; loquacity; trifflingness; want of weight; want of solidity.

FUTTOCKS, (fŭt'-tŭks) *n. s.* The lower timbers that hold the ship together.

FUTURE, (fū'-tyur) *a.* To be hereafter; to come, as the *future* state.

FUTURE, (fū'-tyur) *n. s.* Time to come.

FUTURITY, (fū-tū'-rē-tē) *n. s.* Time to come; event to come; the state of being to be.

To FUZZ, (fŭz) *v. n.* To fly out in small particles.

FUZZBALL, (fŭz'-bąll) *n. s.* A kind of fungus, which, when pressed, bursts and scatters dust.

To FUZZLE, (fŭz'-zl) *v. a.* To make drunk.

FY, (fī) *interj.* A word of blame and disapprobation.

FUSION, (fū'-zhŭn) *n. s.* The act of melting; the state of being melted.

FUSS, (fŭs) *n. s.* A tumult; a bustle.

FUST, (fŭst) *n. s.* The trunk or body of a column; a strong smell, as that of a mouldy barrel.

G.

G, HAS two sounds, one called that of the hard *G*, because it is formed by a pressure somewhat hard of the forepart of the tongue against the upper gum. The other sound, called that of the soft *G*, resembles that of *J*, and is commonly, though not always, found before *e*, *i*: as *gem*, *gibbet*.

G. In musick, One of the clefs; that of the treble or alt.

GAB, (gąb) *n. s.* Idle talk: loquacity.

GABARDINE, (gąb-ar-dēen') *n. s.* A coarse frock.

To GABBLE, (gąb'-bl) *v. n.* To make a noise like a duck; to prate without meaning.

GABBLE, (gąb'-bl) *n. s.* Inarticulate noise like that of a duck or goose; loud talk without meaning.

GABBLER, (gąb'-bl-ĕr) *n. s.* A prater; a chattering fellow.

GABLE, (gā'-bl) *n. s.* The triangular end of a house.

GAD, (gąd) *n. s.* A sceptre or club; a wedge or ingot of steel; a stile or graver.

To GAD, (gąd) *v. n.* To ramble about with-

out any settled purpose; to rove loosely and idly.

GADDER, (gad'-der) *n. s.* A rambler; one that runs much abroad.

GADDING, (gad'-ding) *n. s.* A going about idly.

GADFLY, (gad'-fli) *n. s.* A fly that stings cattle.

GAELICK, (ga'-lik) *n. s.* A dialect of the Celtick tongue.

GAELICK, (ga'-lik) *a.* Pertaining to the Gaelick language.

GAFF, (gaf) *n. s.* A harpoon or large hook.

GAFFER, (gaf'-fer) *n. s.* A word of respect, now obsolete.

GAFFLE, (gaf'-fl) *n. s.* An artificial spur put upon cocks when they are set to fight; a steel lever to bend cross-bows.

To GAG, (gag) *v. a.* To stop the mouth.

GAG, (gag) *n. s.* Something put into the mouth to hinder speech.

GAGGER, (gag'-er) *n. s.* One who uses a gag to stop the mouth.

GAGE, (gaje) *n. s.* A pledge; a pawn; a measure; a rule of measuring. In naval language, When one ship is to windward of another, she is said to have the weather *gage* of her.

To GAGE, (gaje) *v. a.* To wager; to depone as a wager; to impawn; to give as a caution; to bind by some caution or surety; to engage; to measure; to take the contents of any vessel of liquids particularly: more properly *gauge*.

GAGER. See GAUGER.

To GAGGLE, (gag'-gl) *v. n.* To make a noise like a goose.

GAGGLING, (gag'-gling) *n. s.* A noise made by geese.

GAIETY. See GAYETY.

GAILY, (ga'-le) *ad.* Airily; cheerfully; splendidly; beautifully.

GAIN, (gane) *n. s.* Profit; advantage; interest; lucrative views; overplus in a comparative computation; anything opposed to loss.

To GAIN, (gane) *v. a.* To obtain as profit or advantage; to win; to have the overplus in comparative computation; to procure; to win against opposition; to reach; to attain. *To gain over*, To draw to another party or interest.

To GAIN, (gane) *v. n.* To grow rich; to have advantage; to be advanced in interest or happiness; to encroach; to come forward by degrees; to get ground; to prevail.

GAIN, (gane) *a.* Handy; ready.

GAINABLE, (ga'-na-bl) *a.* Capable of being gained.

GAINER, (gane'-er) *n. s.* One who receives profit or advantage.

GAINFUL, (gane'-ful) *a.* Advantageous; profitable; lucrative; productive.

GAINFULLY, (gane'-ful-e) *ad.* Profitably; advantageously.

GAINFULNESS, (gane'-ful-nes) *n. s.* Profit; advantage.

GAINLESS, (gane'-les) *a.* Unprofitable; producing no advantage.

GAINLY, (gane-le) *ad.* Handily; readily; dexterously.

To GAINSAY, (gane-sa') *v. a.* To contradict; to oppose; to deny anything.

GAINSAYER. (gane-sa'-er) *n. s.* Opponent; adversary.

GAINSAYING, (gane-sa'-ing) *n. s.* Opposition.

'GAINST, (ganst) *prep.* for *against*.

GAIT, (gate) *n. s.* A way; march; walk; progress; the manner and air of walking.

GAITERS, (ga'-terz) *n. s. pl.* A kind of spatterdashes.

GALA, (ga'-la) *n. s.* A festival; splendid entertainment.

GALATIANS, (ga-la'-she-anz) *n. s. pl.* Persons descended from the Gauls who settled in Lower Asia, to whom St. Paul addressed an Epistle.

GALAXY, (gal'-lak-se) *n. s.* The milky way; a stream of light in the sky, consisting of many small stars; any splendid assemblage of persons or things.

GALE, (gale) *n. s.* A wind not tempestuous, yet stronger than a breeze.

GALEATED, (ga' le-a ted) *a.* Covered as with a helmet; such plants as bear a flower resembling an helmet, as the monkshood.

GALILEAN, (gal-e-le'-an) *n. s.* A native or inhabitant of Galilee; one of a sect among the ancient Jews.

GALIOT, (gal'-yot) *n. s.* A little galley or sort of brigantine, built very slight, and fit for chase.

GALL, (gawl) *n. s.* The bile; an animal juice, remarkable for its supposed bitterness; that part which contains the bile; anything extremely bitter; rancour; malignity; anger; bitterness of mind; a slight hurt by fretting off the skin; a humour produced on trees.

To GALL, (gawl) *v. a.* To hurt by fretting the skin; to impair; to wear away; to teaze; to fret; to vex; to harass; to mischief.

To GALL, (gawl) *v. n.* To fret.

GALLANT, (gal'-lant) *a.* Gay; well dressed; showy; splendid; magnificent; brave; high spirited; daring; magnanimous; fine; noble; specious; courtly with respect to ladies.

GALLANT, (gal'-lant) *n. s.* A gay, sprightly, airy, splendid man; a brave, high-spirited, magnanimous man; a wooer; one who courts a woman.

To GALLANT, (gal-lant') *v. a.* To pay attention to the ladies.

GALLANTLY, (gal'-lant-le) *ad.* Gaily; splendidly; bravely; nobly; generously.

GALLANTNESS, (gal'-lant-nes) *n. s.* Elegance; completeness in respect of some acquired qualification.

GALLANTRY, (gal'-lan-tre) *n. s.* Splendour of appearance; show; magnificence; bravery; nobleness; generosity; courtship; refined address to women.

GALLEON, (gal'-le-un) *n. s.* A large ship with four or sometimes five decks.

GALLERY, (gal'-ler-e) *n. s.* A kind of walk along the floor of a house, into which the doors of the apartments open; the seats in the playhouse above the pit.

GALLEY, (gal'-le) *n. s.* A vessel driven with oars, much in use in the Mediterranean; it is proverbially considered as a place of toilsome misery, because criminals are condemned to row in them.

GALLEY-SLAVE, (gal'-le-slave) *n. s.* A man condemned to row in the gallies.

GALLIARD, (gal'-yard) *a.* Brisk; gay; lively; nimble.

GALLIARD, (gal'-yard) *n. s.* A gay, brisk, lively man; a fine fellow; an active, nimble, sprightly dance.

GALLICAN, (gal'-le-kan) } *a.* French.
GALLICK, (gal'-lik) }

GALLICISM, (gal'-le-sizm) *n. s.* A mode of speech peculiar to the French language.

GALLIGASKINS, (gal-le-gas'-kinz) *n. s. pl.* Large open hose.

GALLIMATIA, (gal-le-ma'-she-a) *n. s.* Nonsense; talk without meaning.

GALLIMAUFRY, (gal-le-maw'-fre) *n. s.* A hotch-potch, or hash of several sorts of broken meat; a medley; any inconsistent or ridiculous medley.

GALLINACEOUS, (gal-le-na'-she-us) *a.* Denoting birds of the pheasant kind.

GALLIPOT, (gal'-le-pot) *n. s.* A pot painted and glazed, commonly used for medicines.

GALLON, (gal'-lun) *n. s.* A liquid measure of four quarts.

GALLOON, (gal-loon') *n. s.* A kind of close lace, made of gold or silver, or of silk alone.

To GALLOP, (gal'-lup) *v. n.* To move forward by leaps, so that all the feet are off the ground at once; to ride at the pace of a gallop; to move very fast.

GALLOP, (gal'-lup) *n. s.* The motion of a horse when he runs at full speed.

GALLOPER, (gal'-lup-er) *n. s.* One that gallops; a man that rides fast, or makes great haste.

GALLOWAY, (gal'-lo-wa) *n. s.* A horse not more than fourteen hands high, much used in the north.

GALLOWS, (gal'-loze) *n. s.* A beam laid over two posts, on which malefactors are hanged.

GALLOWSTREE, (gal-loze-tree') *n. s.* The tree of terrour; the tree of execution.

GALLY, (gaw'-le) *a.* Of gall; bitter as gall.

GALOCHE, (ga-losh') Pl. GALOCHES, (ga-lo'-shiz) *n. s.* Shoes without buckles or straps, made to wear over other shoes in wet weather.

GALSOME, (gawl'-sum) *a.* Angry; malignant.

GALVANICK, (gal-van'-nik) *a.* Denoting the power of galvanism.

GALVANISM, (gal'-va-nizm) *n. s.* The action of metallick substances; a species of electricity.

To GALVANIZE, (gal'-va-nize) *v. a.* To affect by the power of galvanism.

GALVANOMETER, (gal-va-nom'-e-ter) *n. s.* A measure for ascertaining the power of galvanick operations

GAMASHES, (ga-mash'-iz) *n. s. pl.* Short spatterdashes worn by ploughmen, &c.

GAMBADOES, (gam-ba'-doze) *n. s. pl.* Spatterdashes.

GAMBIT, (gam'-bit) *n. s.* A term in Chess.

To GAMBLE, (gam'-bl) *v. n.* To play extravagantly for money.

GAMBLER, (gam'-bl-er) *n. s.* One addicted to gambling.

GAMBOGE, (gam-boodje') *n. s.* A concreted vegetable juice, of a bright yellow colour, used in medicine and drawing in water-colours.

To GAMBOL, (gam'-bul) *v. n.* To dance; to skip; to frisk; to leap; to start.

GAMBOL, (gam'-bul) *n. s.* A skip; a hop; a leap for joy.

GAME, (game) *n. s.* Sport of any kind; jest, opposed to earnest or seriousness; insolent merriment; sportive insult; a single match at play; advantage in play; scheme pursued; measures planned; field sports, as the chace, falconry; animals pursued in the field; solemn contests, exhibited as spectacles to the people.

To GAME, (game) *v. n.* To play at any sport; to play wantonly and extravagantly for money.

GAME-COCK, (game'-kok) *n. s.* A cock bred to fight.

GAME-EGG, (game'-eg) *n. s.* Eggs from which fighting cocks are bred.

GAMEKEEPER, (game'-keep-er) *n. s.* A person who protects game upon preserves and manours.

GAMESOME, (game'-sum) *a.* Frolicksome; gay; sportive.

GAMESOMELY, (game'-sum-le) *ad.* Merrily.

GAMESOMENESS, (game'-sum-nes) *n. s.* Sportiveness; merriment.

GAMESTER, (game'-ster) *n. s.* One addicted to play.

GAMING, (game'-ing) *n. s.* The practice of gamesters.

GAMING-HOUSE, (game'-ing-house) *n. s.* A house where illegal sports are practised, and where gamesters carry on their employment.

GAMING-TABLE, (game'-ing-ta-bl) *n. s.* A table at which gamesters practise their art.

GAMMER, (gam'-mer) *n. s.* The compellation of a woman corresponding to gaffer.

GAMMON, (gam'-mun) *n. s.* The buttock of an hog salted and dried; the lower end of the flitch; a kind of play with dice.

GAMUT, (gam'-ut) *n. s.* The scale of musical notes.

GANDER, (gan'-der) *n. s.* The male of the goose.

To GANG, (gang) *v. n.* To go; to walk; an old word still used in the north of England.

GANG, (gang) *n. s.* A street or road; a

number herding together; a troop; a company; a tribe.

GANGLION, (gang'-gle-un) *n. s.* A tumour in the tendinous and nervous parts.

To GANGRENATE, (gang'-gre-nate) *v. a.* To produce a gangrene; to mortify.

GANGRENE, (gang'-grene) *n. s.* A mortification; a stoppage of circulation followed by putrefaction.

To GANGRENE, (gang'-grene) *v. n.* To become mortified.

GANGRENOUS, (gang'-gre-nus) *a.* Mortified; producing or betokening mortification.

GANGWAY, (gang'-wa) *n. s.* A thoroughfare or passage; in a ship, the several ways or passages from one deck to the other.

GANTELOPE, (gant'-lope) } *n. s.* A mili-
GANTLET, (gant'-let) } tary punishment, in which the criminal running between the ranks receives a lash from each man.

GAOL, (jale) *n. s.* A prison; a place of confinement; often written *jail.*

GAOLDELIVERY, (jale'-de-liv'-er-e) *n. s.* The judicial process, which by condemnation or acquittal of persons confined evacuates the prison.

GAOLER, (jale'-er) *n. s.* A keeper of a prison.

GAP, (gap) *n. s.* An opening in a broken fence; a breach; any passage; an avenue; an open way; a hole; a deficiency; any interstice; a vacuity.

To GAPE, (gap) *v. n.* To open the mouth wide; to yawn; to open in fissures or holes; to open; to have an hiatus; *to* stare with hope, expectation, or wonder.

GAPER, (ga'-per) *n. s.* One who opens his mouth; one who stares foolishly; one who longs or craves.

To GAR, (gar) *v. a.* To cause; to make.

GARB, (garb) *n. s.* Dress; clothes; habit; fashion of dress; exteriour appearance. In heraldry, A sheaf of wheat, or any other grain.

GARBAGE, (gar'-baje) *n. s.* The bowels; the offal.

GARBEL, (gar'-bel) *n. s.* A plank next the keel of a ship.

To GARBLE, (gar'-bl) *v. a.* To sift and cleanse spices; to sift; to part; to separate the good from the bad.

GARBLER, (gar'-bl-er) *n. s.* The *garbler* of spices, is an officer in the city of London, whose business is to view and search drugs, &c. and to garble and cleanse them; he who separates one part from another.

GARDEN, (gar'-dn) *n. s.* A piece of ground enclosed, and planted with herbs or fruits; a place particularly fruitful and delightful.

To GARDEN, (gar'-dn) *v. n.* To cultivate a garden.

GARDENER, (gar'-dn-er) *n. s.* He that attends or cultivates gardens.

GARDENING, (gar'-dn-ing) *n. s.* The art of cultivating or planning gardens.

GARGARISM, (gar'-ga-rizm) *n. s.* A liquid form of medicine to wash the mouth with.

To GARGARIZE, (gar'-ga-rize) *v. a.* To wash the mouth with medicated liquors.

To GARGLE, (gar'-gl) *v. a.* To wash the throat with some liquor not suffered immediately to descend; to play in the throat.

GARGLE, (gar'-gl) *n. s.* A liquor with which the throat is washed.

GARGLION, (gar'-gle-un) *n. s.* An exudation of nervous juice from a bruise, or the like, which indurates into a hard immoveable tumour.

GARISH, (ga'-rish) *a.* Gaudy; showy; splendid; fine; glaring; extravagantly gay; flighty.

GARISHLY, (ga'-rish-le) *ad.* Splendidly; gaudily; wildly; in a flighty manner.

GARISHNESS, (ga'-rish-nes) *n. s.* Finery; flaunting gaudiness.

GARLAND, (gar'-land) *n. s.* A wreath of branches or flowers.

To GARLAND, (gar'-land) *v. a.* To deck with a garland.

GARLICK, (gar'-lik) *n. s.* A plant.

GARMENT, (gar'-ment) *n. s.* Anything by which the body is covered; clothes; dress.

GARNER, (gar'-ner) *n. s.* A place in which thrashed grain is stored up.

To GARNER, (gar'-ner) *v. a.* To store as in garners.

GARNET, (gar'-net) *n. s.* A gem of a deep red colour.

To GARNISH, (gar'-nish) *v. a.* To decorate with ornamental appendages.

GARNISH, (gar'-nish) *n. s.* Ornament; decoration; embellishment.

GARNISHER, (gar'-nish-er) *n. s.* One who decorates.

GARNISHMENT, (gar'-nish-ment) *n. s.* Ornament; embellishment.

GARNITURE, (gar'-ne-ture) *n. s.* Furniture; ornament.

GARRET, (gar'-ret) *n. s.* A room on the highest floor of the house.

GARRETTEER, (gar-ret-teer') *n. s.* An inhabitant of a garret: a cant word.

GARRISON, (gar'-re-zn) *n. s.* Soldiers placed in a fortified town or castle to defend it; fortified place stored with soldiers.

To GARRISON, (gar'-re-zn) *v. a.* To supply a place with an armed force to defend it; to secure by fortresses.

GARRULITY, (gar-ru'-le-te) *n. s.* Loquacity; incontinence of tongue; the quality of talking too much; talkativeness.

GARRULOUS, (gar'-ru-lus) *a.* Prattling; talkative.

GARTER, (gar'-ter) *n. s.* A string or ribband by which the stocking is held upon the leg; the mark of the highest order of English knighthood; the principal king at arms.

To GARTER, (gar'-ter) *v. a.* To bind with a garter.

GARTH, (garth) See GIRTH.

GAS, (gas) *n. s.* A spirit not capable of being coagulated.

GAS-LIGHT, (gas'-lite) *n. s.* The light

procured by the combustion of carburetted hydrogen gas.

GASCON, (gas'-kun) *n. s.* A native of Gascony.

GASCONADE, (gas-ko-nade') *n. s.* A boast; a bravado.

To GASCONADE, (gas-ko-nade') *v. n.* To boast; to brag; to bluster.

To GASH, (gash) *v. a.* To cut deep so as to make a gaping wound.

GASH, (gash) *n. s.* A deep and wide wound.

GASKETS, (gas'-kets) *n. s. pl.* On shipboard, The small cords used to fasten the sails to the yards when furled up.

GASOMETER, (ga-zom'-e-ter) *n. s.* An instrument to measure the quantity of gas employed in experiments; the place where gas is prepared for lighting towns, &c.

To GASP, (gasp) *v. n.* To open the mouth wide; to catch breath with labour; to emit breath by opening the mouth convulsively; to long for.

GASP, (gasp) *n. s.* The act of opening the mouth to catch breath; the short catch of breath in the last agonies.

GASTLY. See GHASTLY.

GASTRICK, (gas'-trik) *a.* Belonging to the belly or stomach.

GASTRILOQUIST, (gas-tril'-o-kwist) *n. s.* A person who speaks inwardly, and whose voice seems to come afar off; usually called a ventriloquist.

GASTRILOQUY, (gas-tril'-o-kwe) *n. s.* Speaking from the belly.

GASTROTOMY, (gas-trot'-o-me) *n. s.* The act of cutting open the belly.

GAT, (gat) The *pret.* of *get.*

GATE, (gate) *n. s.* The door of a city, castle, palace, or building; a frame of timber upon hinges to give a passage into enclosed grounds; an avenue; an opening; a way; a passage; a road.

GATEWAY, (gate'-wa) *n. s.* A building to be passed at the entrance of the area to a town or mansion.

To GATHER, (gath'-er) *v. a.* To collect to bring into one place; to get in; to pick up; to glean; to crop; to pluck; to assemble; to heap up; to accumulate; to select and take; to sweep together; to draw together from a state of diffusion; to compress; to contract; to pucker needlework; to collect logically.

To GATHER, (gath'-er) *v. n.* To be condensed; to thicken; to grow larger by the accretion of similar matter; to assemble; to generate pus or matter.

GATHER, (gath'-er) *n. s.* Pucker; cloth drawn together in wrinkles.

GATHERABLE, (gath'-er-a-bl) *a.* Deducible from premised grounds.

GATHERER, (gath'-er-er) *n. s.* One that gathers; a collector.

GATHERING, (gath'-er-ing) *n. s.* An assembly; an accumulation; a collection; a collection of charitable contributions; generation of matter.

GAUD, (gawd) *n. s.* An ornament; a fine thing; a toy; a trinket; a bauble.

GAUDED, (gawd'-ed) *a.* Decorated with beads or trinkets; coloured.

GAUDERY, (gaw'-der-e) *n. s.* Finery; ostentatious luxury of dress.

GAUDILY, (gaw'-de-le) *ad.* Showily.

GAUDINESS, (gaw'-de-nes) *n. s.* Showiness; finery.

GAUDY, (gaw'-de) *a.* Showy; splendid; pompous; ostentatiously fine.

GAVE, (gave) The preterite of *give.*

GAVEL, (ga'-vel) *n. s.* A provincial word for ground; a tribute; a toll; a yearly rent.

GAVELKIND, (ga'-vel-kind) *n. s.* A custom whereby the lands of the father are equally divided at his death amongst all his sons.

To GAUGE, (gaje) *v. a.* To measure with respect to the contents of a vessel; to measure with regard to any proportion.

GAUGE, (gaje) *n. s.* A measure; a standard.

GAUGER, (ga'-jer) *n. s.* An officer of the excise; one whose business is to measure vessels or quantities.

GAVELOCK, (gave'-lok) *n. s.* An iron crow.

GAUL, (gawl) *n. s.* An ancient name of France; an old inhabitant of France.

GAULISH, (gawl'-ish) *a.* Relating to the Gauls.

GAUNT, (gant) *a.* Thin; slender; lean; meagre.

GAUNTLY, (gant'-le) *ad.* Leanly; slenderly; meagrely.

GAUNTLET, (gant'-let) *n. s.* An iron glove used for defence.

GAVOT, (ga-vot') *n. s.* A kind of dance.

GAUZE, (gawz) *n. s.* A kind of thin transparent silk.

GAWK, (gawk) *n. s.* A cuckoo; a foolish fellow.

GAWKY, (gaw'-ke) *n. s.* A stupid, half-witted, or awkward person.

GAWKY, (gaw'-ke) *a.* Awkward; ungainly.

GAY, (ga) *a.* Airy; cheerful; merry; frolick; fine; showy.

GAYETY, (ga'-e-te) *n. s.* Cheerfulness; airiness; merriment; acts of juvenile pleasure.

GAYLY, (ga'-le) *ad.* Merrily; cheerfully; airily; splendidly; pompously.

GAYNESS, (ga'-nes) *n. s.* Gayety, finery.

GAYSOME, (ga'-sum) *a.* Full of gayety.

To GAZE, (gaze) *v. n.* To look intently and earnestly.

GAZE, (gaze) *n. s.* Intent regard; look of eagerness or wonder; fixed look; the object gazed on.

GAZEHOUND, (gaze'-hound) *n. s.* A hound that pursues not by the scent, but by the eye.

GAZEL, (ga-zel') *n. s.* An Arabian deer.

GAZER, (ga'-zer) *n. s.* He that gazes.

GAZETTE, (ga-zet') *n. s.* A newspaper, particularly the official paper published by order of government.

To GAZETTE, (ga-zet') *v. a.* To insert in a gazette.

GAZETTEER, (gaz-et-teer') *n. s.* A writer

of news; an officer appointed to publish news by authority; a term applied to a topographical dictionary.

GAZINGSTOCK, (gā'-zing-stŏk) *n. s.* A person gazed at with scorn or abhorrence.

GAZON, (gā-zŏn') *n. s.* In fortification, Pieces of fresh earth covered with grass, cut in form of a wedge, to line parapets and the traverses of galleries.

GEAR, (gēer) *n. s.* Furniture; accoutrements; dress; habit; ornaments; stuff; goods or riches; the furniture of a draught-horse.

GEE, (je) *n. s.* A term used by waggoners to their horses when they would have them go faster. It is a sort of abbreviation of *geho*.

GEESE, (gēese) *n. s.* The plural of *goose*.

GEHO. See GEE.

GELABLE, (jĕl'-ā-bl) *a.* What may be congealed.

GELATINE, (jĕl'-ā-tine) } *a.* Formed
GELATINOUS, (je-lăt'-in-ŭs) } into a gelly; viscous; stiff and cohesive.

To GELD, (gĕld) *v. a.* pret. *gelded* or *gelt*; part. pass. *gelded* or *gelt*. To castrate; to deprive of the power of generation.

GELD, (gĕld) *n. s.* Tribute; also a fine or compensation for delinquency.

GELDING, (gĕl'-ding) *n. s.* Any animal castrated, particularly a horse.

GELID, (jĕl'-id) *a.* Extremely cold.

GELIDITY, (je-lid'-e-te) } *n. s.* Extreme
GELIDNESS, (jĕl'-id-nĕs) } cold.

GELLY, (jĕl'-le) *n. s.* Any viscous body; viscidity; glue; gluey substance.

GELT, (gĕlt) The *part. pass.* of *geld*.

GEM, (jĕm) *n. s.* A jewel; a precious stone of whatever kind; a bud.

To GEM, (jĕm) *v. a.* To adorn, as with jewels or buds.

To GEM, (jĕm) *v. n.* To put forth the first buds.

GEMEL, (jĕm'-ĕl) *n. s.* A pair; two things of a sort; an heraldick term.

GEMELLIPAROUS, (jĕm-mĕl-lip'-pā-rŭs) *a.* Bearing twins.

To GEMINATE, (jĕm'-me-nate) *v. a.* To double.

GEMINATION, (jĕm-me-nā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Repetition; reduplication.

GEMINI, (jĕm'-me-ne) *n. s. pl.* The twins, Castor and Pollux; the third sign in the zodiack.

GEMINOUS, (jĕm'-me-nŭs) *a.* Double.

GEMMEOUS, (jĕm'-me-ŭs) *a.* Tending to gems; resembling gems.

GEMMOSITY, (jĕm-mŏs'-ĕ-te) *n. s.* The quality of being a jewel.

GEMMY, (jĕm'-me) *a.* Resembling gems.

GEMOTE, (gĕm'-mote) *n. s.* A meeting; the court of the hundred.

GENDER, (jĕn'-dĕr) *n. s.* A kind; a sort; a sex. In grammar, A distinction of nouns in regard to sex.

To GENDER, (jĕn'-dĕr) *v. a.* To beget; to produce; to cause.

To GENDER, (jĕn'-dĕr) *v. n.* To copulate; to breed.

GENEALOGICAL, (je-ne-ā-lŏd'-je-kăl) *a.* Pertaining to descents or families.

GENEALOGIST, (je-ne-ăl'-ō-jist) *n. s.* He who traces descents.

GENEALOGY, (je-ne-ăl'-ō-je) *n. s.* History of the succession of families.

GENERA, (jĕn'-ĕr-ā) *n. s.* The plural of *genus*.

GENERABLE, (jĕn'-ĕr-ā-bl) *a.* That may be produced or begotten.

GENERAL, (jĕn'-ĕr-ăl) *a.* Comprehending many species or individuals; not special; not particular; lax in signification; not restrained to any special or particular import; not restrained by narrow or distinctive limitations; relating to a whole class or body of men, or a whole kind of any being; publick; comprising the whole; having relation to all; extensive, though not universal; common; usual; compendious.

GENERAL, (jĕn'-ĕr-ăl) *n. s.* The whole; the totality; the publick; the interest of the whole; one that has the command over an army.

GENERALISSIMO, (jĕn-ĕr-ăl-is'-se-mo) *n. s.* The supreme commander.

GENERALITY, (jĕn-ĕr-ăl'-ĕ-te) *n. s.* The state of being general; the main body; the bulk.

GENERALIZATION, (jĕn-ĕr-ăl-i-zā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of generalizing.

To GENERALIZE, (jĕn'-ĕr-ăl-ize) *v. a.* To arrange particulars under general heads.

GENERALLY, (jĕn'-ĕr-ăl-e) *ad.* In general; without specification or exact limitation; extensively, though not universally; commonly; frequently; in the main; without minute detail.

GENERALNESS, (jĕn'-ĕr-ăl-nĕs) *n. s.* Wide extent, though short of universality; frequency; commonness.

GENERALSHIP, (jĕn'-ĕr-ăl-ship) *n. s.* Conduct of him who commands an army; good or bad management.

GENERALTY, (jĕn'-ĕr-ăl-te) *n. s.* The whole; the totality.

GENERANT, (jĕn'-ĕr-ănt) *n. s.* The begetting or productive power.

To GENERATE, (jĕn'-ĕr-āte) *v. a.* To beget; to propagate; to produce to life; to procreate; to cause; to produce.

GENERATION, (jĕn-ĕr-ā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of begetting or producing; a family; a race; progeny; offspring; a single succession; an age.

GENERATIVE, (jĕn'-ĕr-ā-tiv) *a.* Having the power of propagation; prolifick; fruitful

GENERATOR, (jĕn'-ĕr-ā-tŭr) *n. s.* The power which begets, causes, or produces; the person who begets.

GENERICAL, (je-nĕr'-ĕ-kăl) } *a.* Compre-
GENERICK, (je-nĕr'-ik) } hending, or distinguishing the genus. A term applied to the characters in plants, animals, &c. by which the genera are distinguished from each other.

GENERICALLY, (je-nĕr'-ĕ-kăl-e) *ad.* With regard to the genus, though not the species.

GENEROSITY, (jĕn-ĕr-ŏs'-ĕ-tē) *n. s.* High birth; the quality of being generous; magnanimity; liberality.

GENEROUS, (jĕn'-ĕr-ŭs) *a.* Not of mean birth; of good extraction; noble of mind; magnanimous; open of heart; liberal; munificent; strong; vigorous. It is used of animals, Spritely; daring; courageous.

GENEROUSLY, (jĕn'-ĕr-ŭs-lē) *ad.* Magnanimously; nobly; liberally; munificently.

GENEROUSNESS, (jĕn'-ĕr-ŭs-nĕs) *n. s.* The quality of being generous.

GENESIS, (jĕn'-ĕ-sĭs) *n. s.* Generation the first book of Moses, which treats of the production of the world.

GENET, (jĕn'-nĕt) *n. s.* A small-sized well-proportioned Spanish horse.

GENETHLIACAL, (jĕn-ĕth-lī'-ă-kăl) *a.* Pertaining to nativities as calculated by astrologers.

GENETHLIACKS, (jĕ-nĕth'-lĕ-ăks) *n. s.* The science of calculating nativities, or predicting the future events of life from the stars predominant at the birth.

GENEVA, (jĕ-nē'-vă) *n. s.* A spirit distilled from the juniper-berry; the fiery liquid called *gin*.

GENIAL, (jē'-nē-ăl) *a.* That which contributes to propagation; that gives cheerfulness or supports life; natural; native; gay; merry.

GENIALLY, (jē'-nē-ăl-lē) *ad.* Naturally; gaily; cheerfully.

To GENICULATE, (jĕn-nĭk'-ū-lāte) *v. a.* To joint or knot.

GENICULATION, (jĕ-nĭk'-ū-lā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Knottiness.

GENITALS, (jĕn'-ĕ-tălz) *n. s.* Parts belonging to generation.

GENITING, (jĕn'-nĕ-tĭng) *n. s.* An early apple gathered in June.

GENITIVE, (jĕn'-ĕ-tĭv) *a.* In grammar, The name of a case, which, among other relations, signifies one begotten, as the father *of a son*; or one begetting, as son *of a father*.

GENITOR, (jĕn'-ĕ-tŭr) *n. s.* A sire; a father.

GENITURE, (jĕn'-ĕ-tūre) *n. s.* Generation; birth.

GENIUS, (jē'-nē-ŭs) *n. s.* The protecting or ruling power of men, places, or things; a man endowed with superiour faculties; mental power or faculties; disposition of nature by which any one is qualified for some peculiar employment; nature; disposition.

GENTEEL, (jĕn-tēēl') *a.* Polite; elegant in behaviour; civil; graceful in mien; elegantly dressed.

GENTEELY, (jĕn-tēēl'-lē) *ad.* Elegantly; politely; gracefully; handsomely.

GENTEELNESS, (jĕn-tēēl'-nĕs) *n. s.* Elegance; gracefulness; politeness; qualities befitting a man of rank.

GENTILE, (jĕn'-tīle) *n. s.* One of an uncovenanted nation; one who knows not the true God.

GENTILE, (jĕn'-tīle) *a.* Belonging to a nation; as British, Irish, German, &c. are *gentile* adjectives.

GENTILISM, (jĕn'-tĭl-ĭzm) *n. s.* Heathenism; paganism.

GENTILITIOUS, (jĕn-tĕ-lĭsh'-ŭs) *a.* Endemial; peculiar to a nation; hereditary; entailed on a family.

GENTILITY, (jĕn-tĭl'-ĕ-tē) *n. s.* Good extraction; dignity of birth; elegance of behaviour; gracefulness of mien; nicety of taste; gentry; the class of persons well born.

GENTLE, (jĕn'-tl) *a.* Well born; well descended; ancient, though not noble; befitting a gentleman; genteel; graceful; soft; bland; mild; meek; peaceable; soothing; pacifick.

GENTLE, (jĕn'-tl) *n. s.* A gentleman; a man of birth.

GENTLEFOLK, (jĕn'-tl-fōke) *n. s.* Persons distinguished by their birth from the vulgar.

GENTLEMAN, (jĕn'-tl-măn) *n. s.* A man of birth; a man of extraction, though not noble; a man raised above the vulgar by his character or post. It is used of all who are honourable by birth, education, or profession.

GENTLEMANLIKE, (jĕn'-tl-măn-lĭke) } *a.*
GENTLEMANLY, (jĕn'-tl-măn-lē) }
Honourable; becoming a man of birth.

GENTLEMANLINESS, (jĕn'-tl-măn-lē-nĕs) *n. s.* Behaviour of a gentleman.

GENTLEMANSHIP, (jĕn'-tl-măn-shĭp) *n. s.* Carriage of a gentleman; quality of a gentleman.

GENTLENESS, (jĕn'-tl-nĕs) *n. s.* Dignity of birth; goodness of extraction; gentlemanly conduct; elegance of behaviour; softness of manners; sweetness of disposition; meekness; kindness; benevolence.

GENTLEWOMAN, (jĕn'-tl-wŭm-ăn) *n. s.* A woman of birth above the vulgar; a woman well descended. A word of civility.

GENTLY, (jĕnt'-lē) *ad.* Softly; meekly; tenderly; inoffensively; kindly.

GENTOO, (jĕn-tōō') *n. s.* An aboriginal inhabitant of Hindostan.

GENTRY, (jĕn'-trē) *n. s.* Birth; condition; class of people above the vulgar.

GENUFLECTION, (jĕ-nū-flĕk'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of bending the knee; adoration expressed by bending the knee.

GENUINE, (jĕn'-ū-ĭn) *a.* Not spurious; real; natural; true.

GENUINELY, (jĕn'-ū-ĭn-lē) *ad.* Without adulteration; without foreign admixtures; naturally.

GENUINENESS, (jĕn'-ū-ĭn-nĕs) *n. s.* Freedom from anything counterfeit; freedom from adulteration; purity; natural state.

GENUS, (jē'-nŭs) *n. s.* A class of being, comprehending under it many species, as *quadruped* is a *genus* comprehending under it almost all terrestrial beasts.

GEOCENTRICK, (jē-ō-sĕn'-trĭk) *a.* Applied to a planet or orb having the earth for its centre, or the same centre with the earth.

GEODÆSIA, (jē-ō-dē'-zhē-ē) *n. s.* That part of geometry which contains the doctrine or art of measuring surfaces, and finding the contents of all plain figures.

GEODÆTICAL, (jē-ō-dēt'-ē-kăl) *a.* Relating to the art of measuring surfaces.

GEOGRAPHER, (jē-ŏg'-grā-fĕr) *n. s.* One who describes the earth according to the position of its different parts.

GEOGRAPHICAL, (jē-ō-grăf'-ē-kăl) *a.* Relating to geography.

GEOGRAPHICALLY, (jē-ō-grăf'-ē-kăl-ē) *ad.* In a geographical manner.

GEOGRAPHY, (jē-ŏg'-grā-fē) *n. s.* Description of the earth, or the habitable world, in contradistinction to description of the earth as one of the planets.

GEOLOGY, (jē-ŏl'-ō-jē) *n. s.* That branch of natural history which treats of the structure of the earth, in regard to the origin, constitution, and composition of its solid contents.

GEOMANCER, (jē'-ō-măn-sĕr) *n. s.* A diviner; a caster of figures.

GEOMANCY, (jē'-ō-măn-sē) *n. s.* Divination by casting figures, &c.

GEOMANTICK, (jē-ō-măn'-tĭk) *a.* Pertaining to geomancy.

GEOMETER, (jē-ŏm'-ē-tĕr) *n. s.* One skilled in geometry; a geometrician.

GEOMETRAL, (jē-ŏm'-ē-trăl) *a.* Pertaining to geometry.

GEOMETRICAL, (jē-ō-mĕt'-trē-kăl) } *a.*
GEOMETRICK, (jē-ō-mĕt'-trĭk) } Pertaining to geometry; prescribed or disposed according to geometry.

GEOMETRICALLY, (jē-ō-mĕt'-trē-kăl-ē) *ad.* According to the laws of geometry.

GEOMETRICIAN, (jē-ŏm-ē-trĭsh'-ăn) *n. s.* One skilled in geometry.

To GEOMETRIZE, (jē-ŏm'-mē-trīze) *v. n.* To act according to the laws of geometry.

GEOMETRY, (jē-ŏm'-mē-trē) *n. s.* The science which teaches the dimensions of lines, surfaces, and solids.

GEORGE, (jŏrje) *n. s.* A figure of St. George on horseback worn by the knights of the garter.

GEORGICK, (jŏr'-jĭk) *a.* Relating to the doctrine of agriculture.

GEORGICKS, (jŏr'-jĭks) *n. s.* Works on agriculture; the science of husbandry.

GEORGIUM SIDUS, (jŏr'-jē-ŭm-sī'-dŭs) *n. s.* The most remote of the planets hitherto discovered.

GEOSCOPY, (jē-ŏs'-kō-pē) *n. s.* Knowledge of the nature and qualities of the ground or soil, gained by viewing and considering it.

GEOTICK, (jē-ŏt'-ĭk) *a.* Belonging to the earth; terrestrial.

GERANIUM, (jē-rā'-nē-ŭm) *n. s.* A plant.

GERENT, (jē'-rĕnt) *a.* Carrying; bearing.

GERFALCON, (jĕr'-fâw-kn) *n. s.* A bird of prey, in size between a vulture and a hawk.

GERM, (jĕrm) *n. s.* A sprout or shoot; that part which grows and spreads.

GERMAN, (jĕr'-măn) *a.* Approaching to a brother in proximity of blood; thus the children of brothers or sisters are called cousins *german*.

GERMAN, (jĕr'-măn) *n. s.* A native of Germany; the language of the Germans.

GERMAN, (jĕr'-măn) *a.* Relating to the customs, language, or people of Germany.

GERMANISM, (jĕr'-măn-ĭzm) *n. s.* An idiom of the German language.

GERMANITY, (jĕr-măn'-ē-tē) *n. s.* Brotherhood.

GERMEN, (jĕr'-mĕn) *n. s.* A shooting or sprouting seed.

GERMINANT, (jĕr'-mē-nănt) *a.* Sprouting; branching.

To GERMINATE, (jĕr'-mē-nāte) *v. n.* To sprout; to shoot; to bud; to put forth.

To GERMINATE, (jĕr'-mē-nāte) *v. a.* To cause to sprout.

GERMINATION, (jĕr-mē-nā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of sprouting or shooting; growth.

GERUND, (jĕr'-ŭnd) *n. s.* In grammar, A kind of verbal noun, which governs cases like a verb.

GEST, (jĕst) *n. s.* A deed; an action; an achievement.

GESTATION, (jĕs-tā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Pregnancy; the period that intervenes between conception and delivery.

To GESTICULATE, (jĕs-tĭk'-ū-lāte) *v. n.* To use gestures.

To GESTICULATE, (jĕs-tĭk'-ū-lāte) *v. a.* To act; to imitate.

GESTICULATION, (jĕs-tĭk-ū-lā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of gesticulating.

GESTICULATOR, (jĕs-tĭk'-ū-lā-tŭr) *n. s.* One that gesticulates.

GESTICULATORY, (jĕs-tĭk'-ū-lā-tŭr-ē) *a.* Using or relating to gesticulation.

GESTURE, (jĕst'-yŭr) *n. s.* Action or posture expressive of sentiment; movement of the body.

To GET, (gĕt) *v. a.* Pret. *got*; part. pass. *gotten*; To procure; to obtain; to beget upon a female; to gain. *To get off*, To sell or dispose of by some expedient. *To get over*, To conquer; to suppress. *To get up*, To prepare; to make fit.

To GET, (gĕt) *v. n.* To arrive at; to become; to be a gainer; to receive advantage. *To get off*, To escape. *To get up*, To rise from repose; to rise from a seat.

GETTER, (gĕt'-tĕr) *n. s.* One who procures or obtains; one who begets on a female.

GEWGAW, (gū'-gâw) *n. s.* A showy trifle; a toy; a bauble; a splendid plaything.

GHASTLINESS, (gâst'-lē-nĕs) *n. s.* Horrour of countenance; resemblance of a ghost; paleness.

GHASTLY, (gâst'-lē) *a.* Like a ghost; having horrour in the countenance; pale; dismal; horrible; shocking; dreadful.

GHERKIN, (gĕr'-kĭn) *n. s.* A small pickled cucumber.

GHOST, (gōst) *n. s.* The soul of man; a spirit appearing after death. *To give up the ghost*, To die; to yield up the spirit into the

hands of God; the third person in the adorable Trinity, called the Holy Ghost.

GHOSTLINESS, (gost'-le-nes) *n. s.* Spiritual tendency; quality of having reference chiefly to the soul.

GHOSTLY, (gost'-le) *a.* Spiritual; relating to the soul; not carnal; relating to apparitions of departed men.

GHYLL, (gil) *n. s.* A mountain torrent; a ravine.

GIANT, (ji'-ant) *n. s.* A man of size above the ordinary rate of men.

GIANTESS, (ji'-an-tes) *n. s.* A she-giant; a woman of unnatural bulk and height.

GIANTRY, (ji'-ant-re) *n. s.* The race of giants.

GIANTSHIP, (ji'-ant-ship) *n. s.* Quality or character of a giant.

To GIBBER, (gib'-ber) *v. n.* To speak inarticulately.

GIBBERISH, (gib'-ber-ish) *n. s.* Cant; the private language of rogues and gipsies; words without meaning.

GIBBERISH, (gib'-ber-ish) *a.* Canting; unintelligible; fustian.

GIBBET, (jib'-bet) *n. s.* A gallows; the post on which malefactors are hanged, or on which their carcases are exposed.

To GIBBET, (jib'-bet) *v. n.* To hang or expose on a gibbet.

GIBBOSITY, (gib-bos'-e-te) *n. s.* Convexity; prominence; protuberance.

GIBBOUS, (gib'-bus) *a.* Convex; protuberant; swelling into inequalities; crookbacked.

GIBBOUSNESS, (gib'-bus-nes) *n. s.* Convexity; prominence.

To GIBE, (jibe) *v. n.* To sneer; to join censoriousness with contempt.

To GIBE, (jibe) *v. a.* To reproach by contemptuous hints; to flout; to scoff; to ridicule; to sneer; to taunt.

GIBE, (jibe) *n. s.* Sneer; hint of contempt by word or look; scoff; act or expression of scorn; taunt.

GIBER, (ji'-ber) *n. s.* A sneerer; a scoffer; a taunter.

GIBINGLY, (ji'-bing-le) *ad.* Scornfully; contemptuously.

GIBLETS, (jib'-lets) *n. s.* The parts of a goose which are cut off before it is roasted.

GIDDILY, (gid'-de-le) *ad.* With the head seeming to turn round; inconstantly; unsteadily; carelessly; heedlessly; negligently.

GIDDINESS, (gid'-de-nes) *n. s.* The state of being giddy or vertiginous; inconstancy; unsteadiness; mutability; changeableness; frolick, wantonness of life.

GIDDY, (gid'-de) *a.* Vertiginous; having in the head a whirl, or sensation of circular motion; rotatory; whirling; inconstant; mutable; unsteady; changeful; heedless; thoughtless; uncautious; wild; tottering; unfixed; intoxicated; elated to thoughtlessness; overcome by any overpowering incitement.

GIDDYBRAINED, (gid'-de-brand) *a.* Careless; thoughtless.

GIDDYPACED, (gid'-de-paste) *a.* Moving without regularity.

GIFT, (gift) *n. s.* A thing given or bestowed; the act of giving; the right or power of bestowing; oblation; offering; power; faculty.

GIFTED, (gif'-ted) *a.* Endowed with extraordinary powers.

GIG, (gig) *n. s.* Anything that is whirled round in play; a ship's wherry; a light vehicle, with two wheels, drawn by one horse.

GIGANTEAN, (ji-gan-te'-an) *a.* Like a giant; irresistible.

GIGANTICK, (ji-gan'-tik) *a.* Suitable to a giant; big; bulky; enormous.

GIGANTINE, (ji-gan'-tin) *a.* Gianthke.

GIGGLE, (gig'-gl) *n. s.* A kind of laugh.

To GIGGLE, (gig'-gl) *v. n.* To laugh idly; to titter.

GIGGLER, (gig'-gl-er) *n. s.* A laugher; a titterer.

GIGOT, (jig'-ut) *n. s.* The branch of a bridle; the hip joint; a slice.

To GILD, (gild) *v. a.* Pret. *gilded*, or *gilt*; to overlay with thin gold; to adorn with lustre; to brighten; to illuminate; to recommend by adventitious ornaments.

GILDER, (gil'-der) *n. s.* One who lays gold on the surface of any other body.

GILDING, (gil'-ding) *n. s.* Gold laid on any surface by way of ornament.

GILL, (jil) *n. s.* A measure of liquids containing half a pint.

GILL, (gil) *n. s.* A mountain torrent. See GHYLL.

GILLS, (gils) *n. s. pl.* The apertures at each side of a fish's head; the flaps that hang below the beak of a fowl; the flesh under the chin.

GILLYFLOWER, (jil'-le-flour) *n. s.* A flower of which there are three sorts; red and white, purple and white, scarlet and white.

GILT, (gilt) *n. s.* Golden show; gold laid on the surface of any matter.

GILT, (gilt) The part. of *gild*.

GIM, (jim) *a.* Neat; spruce; well-dressed.

GIMBALS, (jim'-balz) *n. s.* Rings by which a sea compass is suspended in its box.

GIMCRACK, (jim'-krak) *n. s.* A slight or trivial mechanism.

GIMLET, (gim'-let) *n. s.* A borer with a screw at its point.

GIMP, (jimp) *a.* Nice; spruce; trim.

GIMP, (gimp) *n. s.* A kind of silk twist or lace.

GIN, (jin) *n. s.* A trap; a snare; anything moved with screws, as an engine of torture; the spirit drawn by distillation from juniper berries. In mechanicks, A machine for raising great weights; a pump worked by rotatory sails.

To GIN, (jin) *v. a.* To catch in a trap.

GINGER, (jin'-jer) *n. s.* A well-known Indian root, of a hot quality.

GINGERBREAD, (jin'-jer-bred) *n. s.* A farinaceous sweetmeat made like bread or biscuit, sweetened with treacle, and flavoured with ginger or some aromatick seeds.

GINGERLY, (jin'-jer-le) *ad.* Cautiously; nicely.
GINGIVAL, (jin'-je-val) *a.* Belonging to the gums.
To GINGLE, (jing'-gl) *v. n.* To utter a sharp clattering noise; to make an affected sound in periods or cadence.
To GINGLE, (jing'-gl) *v. a.* To shake so that a sharp shrill clattering noise should be made.
GINGLE, (jing'-gl) *n. s.* A shrill resounding noise; affectation in the sound of periods.
GINGLYMOID, (ging'-gle-moid) *a.* Resembling a ginglymus; approaching to a ginglymus.
GINGLYMUS, (ging'-gle-mus) *n. s.* A mutual indenting of two bones into each other's cavity, in the manner of a hinge; of which the elbow is an instance.
To GIP, (jip) *v. a.* To take out the guts of herrings.
GIPSY, (jip'-se) *n. s.* See GYPSEY.
GIRANDOLE, (je'-ran-dole) *n. s.* A large kind of branched candlestick; a chandelier.
To GIRD, (gerd) *v. a.* Pret. *girded*, or *girt*. To bind round; to put on so as to surround or bind; to fasten by binding; to invest; to dress; to habit; to clothe; to furnish; to equip; to enclose; to encircle.
GIRDER, (ger'-der) *n. s.* The largest piece of timber in a floor.
GIRDING, (gerd'-ing) *n. s.* A covering.
GIRDLE, (ger'-dl) *n. s.* Anything drawn round the waist, and tied or buckled; enclosure; circumference; a round iron plate for baking cakes.
To GIRDLE, (ger'-dl) *v. a.* To gird; to bind as with a girdle; to enclose; to shut in; to environ.
GIRDLEBELT, (ger'-dl-belt) *n. s.* The belt that encircles the waist.
GIRDLER, (ger'-dl-er) *n. s.* A maker of girdles.
GIRE, (jire) *n. s.* A circle described by anything in motion.
GIRL, (gerl) *n. s.* A young woman, or female child.
GIRLHOOD, (gerl'-hud) *n. s.* The state of a girl.
GIRLISH, (gerl'-ish) *a.* Suiting a girl; youthful.
GIRLISHLY, (gerl'-ish-le) *ad.* In a girlish manner.
GIRT, (gert) The *part. pass.* of *gird*.
GIRTH, (gerth) *n. s.* A band by which the saddle is fixed upon the horse; the compass measured by the girdle.
To GIRTH, (gerth) *v. a.* To bind with a girth.
GIST, (jit) *n. s.* In law, The gist of an action is the cause for which it lieth; the ground or foundation thereof.
To GIVE, (giv) *v. a.* Pret. *gave*; part. pass. *given*; To bestow; to confer without any price or reward; to transmit; to deliver; to put into one's possession; to consign; to impart; to communicate; to pay as price or reward, or in exchange; to yield; not to withhold; to confer; to grant; to allow; not to deny; to afford; to supply; to pay; to utter; to vent; to pronounce; to exhibit; to shew; to exhibit as the product of a calculation; to addict; to apply; to resign; to yield up. *To give away*, To alienate from one's self; to make over to another. *To give back*, To return: to restore. *To give forth*, To publish; to tell. *To give over*, To leave; to quit; to cease; to conclude lost; to abandon. *To give out*, To proclaim; to publish; to utter; to show in false appearance. *To give up*, To resign; to quit; to yield; to abandon; to deliver. *To give way*, to yield; not to resist; to make room for.
To GIVE, (giv) *v. n.* To relent; to yield; to melt or soften; to thaw. *To give back*, to retire. *To give in*, To go back; to give way. *To give in to*, To adopt; to embrace. *To give over*, To cease; to forbear; to act no more. *To give out*, To publish; to proclaim. *To give in*, To cease; to yield.
GIVER, (giv'-er) *n. s.* One that gives; donor; bestower; distributer; granter
GIVES. See GYVE.
GIVING, (giv'-ing) *n. s.* The act of bestowing anything.
GIZZARD, (giz'-zard) *n. s.* The strong musculous stomach of a fowl.
GLACIAL, (gla'-she-al) *a.* Icy; made of ice; frozen.
To GLACIATE, (gla'-she-ate) *v. n.* To turn into ice.
GLACIATION, (gla-she-a'-shun) *n. s.* The act of turning into ice; ice formed.
GLACIERS, (glas'-seerz) *n. s.* A name given to the ice mountains of Switzerland.
GLACIOUS, (gla'-she-us) *a.* Icy; resembling ice.
GLACIS, (gla'-sis) *n. s.* In fortification, A sloping bank.
GLAD, (glad) *a.* Cheerful; gay; in a state of hilarity; pleased; elevated with joy, pleasing; exhilarating.
To GLAD, (glad) *v. a.* To make glad; to cheer; to exhilarate.
To GLADDEN, (glad'-dn) *v. a.* To cheer; to delight; to make glad; to exhilarate.
GLADE, (glade) *n. s.* A lawn or opening in a wood.
GLADIATOR, (glad-de-a'-tur) *n. s.* A swordplayer; a prizefighter.
GLADIATORY, (glad'-e-a-tur-e) *a.* Belonging to prizefighters or swordplayers.
GLADIATORIAL, (glad-e-a-to'-re-al) *a.* Relating to prizefighters.
GLADIATURE, (glad'-e-a-ture) *n. s.* Fencing; swordplay.
GLADLY, (glad'-le) *ad.* Joyfully; with gaiety; with merriment.
GLADNESS, (glad'-nes) *n. s.* Cheerfulness; joy; exultation.
GLADSOME, (glad'-sum) *a.* Pleased; gay; delighted; causing joy; having an appearance of gayety.
GLADSOMELY, (glad'-sum-le) *ad.* With gayety and delight.

GLADSOMENESS, (glȧd'-sum-nęs) *n. s.* Gayety; showiness; delight.

GLAIR, (glȧre) *n. s.* The white of an egg; any viscous transparent matter, like the white of an egg.

To GLAIR, (glȧre) *v. a.* To smear with the white of an egg.

GLAIVE, (glȧve) *n. s.* A broad-sword; a falchion; a kind of halbert.

GLANCE, (glȧnse) *n. s.* A sudden shoot of light or splendour; a stroke or dart of the beam of sight; a snatch of sight; a quick view.

To GLANCE, (glȧnse) *v. n.* To shoot a sudden ray of splendour; to fly off in an oblique direction; to strike in an oblique direction; to view with a quick cast of the eye; to play the eye; to censure by oblique hints.

GLANCINGLY, (glȧn'-sing-lę) *ad.* In an oblique broken manner; transiently.

GLAND, (glȧnd) *n. s.* An organ of the body composed of blood-vessels, nerves, and absorbents, destined for the secretion or alteration of some fluid.

GLANDERED, (glȧn'-dęrd) *a.* Having the distemper called the glanders.

GLANDERS, (glȧn'-dęrz) *n. s.* A contagious disease in horses, exhibiting itself by a mucal discharge from the nostrils.

GLANDIFEROUS, (glȧn-dif'-fę-rus) *a.* Bearing mast; bearing acorns, or fruit like acorns.

GLANDULAR, (glȧn'-du-lȧr) *a.* Pertaining to the glands.

GLANDULE, (glȧn'-dule) *n. s.* A small gland.

GLANDULOUS, (glȧn'-du-lus) *a.* Pertaining to the glands; subsisting in the glands; having the nature of glands.

To GLARE, (glȧre) *v. n.* To shine so as to dazzle the eyes; to look with fierce piercing eyes; to shine ostentatiously.

GLARE, (glȧre) *n. s.* Overpowering lustre; splendour, such as dazzles the eye; a fierce piercing look.

GLARING, (glȧ'-ring) *a.* Applied to anything notorious, as a *glaring* crime.

GLARINGLY, (glȧ'-ring-lę) *ad.* Evidently; notoriously.

GLASS, (glȧs) *n. s.* A transparent substance made by fusing fixed salts and flint or sand together with a vehement fire; a glass vessel of any kind; a looking-glass; a mirrour; a telescope.

GLASS, (glȧs) *a.* Vitreous; made of glass.

To GLASS, (glȧs) *v. a.* To case in glass; to cover with glass; to glaze.

GLASSBLOWER, (glȧs'-blo-ęr) *n. s.* One whose business is to blow or fashion glass.

GLASSFUL, (glȧs'-ful) *n. s.* As much as is usually taken at once in a glass.

GLASSFURNACE, (glȧs'-fur-nes) *n. s.* A furnace in which glass is made by liquefaction.

GLASSGRINDER, (glȧs'-grind'-ęr) *n. s.* One whose trade it is to polish and grind glass.

GLASSHOUSE, (glȧs'-house) *n. s.* A house where glass is manufactured.

GLASSINESS, (glȧs'-sę-nęs) *n. s.* Smoothness, like glass.

GLASSMAN, (glȧs'-man) *n. s.* One who sells or manufactures glass.

GLASSMETAL, (glȧs'-met-tl) *n. s.* Glass in fusion.

GLASSWORK, (glȧs'-wurk) *n. s.* Manufactory of glass.

GLASSY, (glȧs'-se) *a.* Made of glass; vitreous; resembling glass, in smoothness, lustre, or brittleness.

GLAUCOMA, (glȧw-kō'-mȧ) *n. s.* A fault in the eye, which changes the crystalline humour into a greyish colour, without detriment of sight.

GLAUCOUS, (glȧw'-kus) *a.* Grey or blue.

GLAVE. See GLAIVE.

To GLAZE, (glȧze) *v. a.* To furnish with windows of glass; to cover with glass, as potters do their earthenware; to overlay with something shining and pellucid.

GLAZIER, (glȧ'-zhęr) *n. s.* One whose trade is to make glass windows.

GLEAD. See GLEDE.

GLEAM, (gleme) *n. s.* Sudden shoot of light; lustre; brightness.

To GLEAM, (gleme) *v. n.* To shine with sudden coruscation; to shine.

GLEAMY, (glę'-me) *a.* Flashing; darting sudden coruscations of light.

To GLEAN, (glene) *v. a.* To gather what the reapers of the harvest leave behind; to gather anything thinly scattered.

GLEANER, (glę'-nęr) *n. s.* One who gathers after the reapers; one who gathers anything slowly and laboriously.

GLEANING, (glę'-ning) *n. s.* The act of gleaning, or thing gleaned.

GLEBE, (glębe) *n. s.* Turf; soil; ground; the land possessed as part of the revenue of an ecclesiastical benefice.

GLEBOUS, (glę'-bus) } *a.* Turfy.
GLEBY, (glę'-be) }

GLEDE, (ględe) *n. s.* A kind of hawk.

GLEE, (glęe) *n. s.* Joy; merriment; gayety; a song sung in parts; a species of catch.

GLEEFUL, (glęe-ful) *a.* Gay; merry; cheerful.

To GLEEN, (glęen) *v. n.* To shine with heat or polish.

GLEESOME, (glę'-sum) *a.* Full of merriment; joyous.

GLEET, (glęet) *n. s.* A sanious ooze; a thin ichor running from a sore.

GLEETY, (glęę'-tę) *a.* Ichory; thinly sanious.

GLEN, (glen) *n. s.* A valley; a dale; a depression between two hills.

GLENE, (glene) *n. s.* In anatomy, The cavity or socket of the eye; any shallow cavity of bones.

GLEW. See GLUE.

GLEWER, (glu'-ęr) *n. s.* One who gleweth papers, parchments, or other thing.

GLEWY, (glu'-ę) *a.* Adhesive; viscous.

GLIB, (glib) *a.* Smooth; slippery; voluble.

GLIBLY, (glib'-le) *ad.* Smoothly; volubly.

GLIBNESS, (glib'-nes) *n. s.* Smoothness; slipperiness.

To GLIDE, (glīde) *v. n.* To flow gently and silently; to pass on without change of step; to move swiftly and smoothly along.

GLIDE, (glīde) *n. s.* Lapse; act or manner of passing smoothly.

GLIDER, (glī'-dər) *n. s.* That which glides.

GLIFF, (glif) *n. s.* A transient view; a glimpse.

To GLIMMER, (glim'-mər) *v. n.* To shine faintly; to be perceived imperfectly; to appear faintly.

GLIMMER, (glim'-mər) *n. s.* Faint splendour; weak light.

GLIMMERING, (glim'-mər-ing) *n. s.* Faint or imperfect view.

To GLIMPSE, (glimps) *v. n.* To appear by glimpses.

GLIMPSE, (glimps) *n. s.* A weak faint light; a quick flashing light; transitory lustre; a short fleeting enjoyment; a short transitory view; the exhibition of a faint resemblance.

To GLISTEN, (glis'-sn) *v. n.* To shine; to sparkle with light.

To GLISTER, (glis'-tər) *v. n.* To shine; to be bright.

GLISTER, (glis'-tər) *n. s.* See CLYSTER.

GLISTERINGLY, (glis'-tər-ing-lē) *ad.* Brightly; splendidly.

To GLITTER, (glit'-tər) *v. n.* To shine; to exhibit lustre; to gleam; to be specious; to be striking.

GLITTER, (glit'-tər) *n. s.* Lustre; bright show; splendour.

GLITTERING, (glit'-tər-ing) *n. s.* Lustre; gleam.

GLITTERINGLY, (glit'-tər-ing-lē) *ad.* Radiantly; with shining lustre.

To GLOAM, (glōme) *v. n.* To be sullen; to be melancholy.

To GLOAR, (glōre) *v. a.* To squint; to look askew; to stare.

To GLOAT, (glōte) *v. n.* To stare with admiration, eagerness, or desire.

GLOBATED, (glō'-bā-ted) *a.* Formed in shape of a globe; spherical; spheroidal.

GLOBE, (glōbe) *n. s.* A sphere; a ball; a round body; the terraqueous ball; a sphere in which the various regions of the earth are geographically depicted, or in which the constellations are laid down according to their places in the sky.

GLOBOSE, (glō-bōse') *a.* Spherical; round.

GLOBOSITY, (glō-bos'-ē-tē) *n. s.* Sphericity; sphericalness.

GLOBOUS, (glō'-bus) *a.* Spherical; round.

GLOBULAR, (glŏb'-u-lăr) *a.* In form of a small sphere; round; spherical.

GLOBULE, (glŏb'-ūle) *n. s.* Such a small particle of matter as is of a globular or spherical figure, as the red particles of the blood.

GLOBULOUS, (glŏb'-u-lus) *a.* In form of a small sphere; round.

GLOBY, (glō'-bē) *a.* Orbicular; round.

GLODE, (glōde) The old *pret.* of *To glide.*

To GLOMERATE, (glŏm'-ər-āte) *v. a.* To gather into a ball or sphere.

GLOMERATION, (glŏm-ər-ā'-shun) *n. s.* The act of forming into a ball or sphere; a body formed into a ball.

GLOMEROUS, (glŏm'-ər-us) *a.* Gathered into a ball or sphere.

GLOOM, (gloom) *n. s.* Imperfect darkness; dismalness; obscurity; defect of light; cloudiness of aspect; heaviness of mind; sullenness.

To GLOOM, (gloom) *v. n.* To shine obscurely, as the twilight; to be cloudy; to be dark; to be melancholy; to be sullen; to look darkly or dismally.

GLOOMILY, (gloom'-ē-lē) *ad.* Obscurely; dimly; without perfect light; dismally; sullenly; with cloudy aspect; with dark intentions; not cheerfully.

GLOOMINESS, (gloom'-ē-nes) *n. s.* Want of light; obscurity; imperfect light; dismalness; want of cheerfulness; cloudiness of look; heaviness of mind; melancholy.

GLOOMY, (gloom'-ē) *a.* Obscure; imperfectly illuminated; almost dark; dismal for want of light; dark of complexion; sullen; melancholy; cloudy of look; heavy of heart.

GLORIATION, (glō-rē-ā'-shun) *n. s.* Boast; triumph.

GLORIFICATION, (glō-rē-fē-kā'-shun) *n. s.* The act of giving glory.

To GLORIFY, (glō'-rē-fī) *v. a.* To pay honour or praise; to praise; to honour; to extol; to exalt to glory in heaven.

GLORIOUS, (glō'-rē-us) *a.* Noble; illustrious; excellent: boastful; proud; haughty; ostentatious.

GLORIOUSLY, (glō'-rē-us-lē) *ad.* Nobly; splendidly; illustriously; ostentatiously; boastingly.

GLORY, (glō'-rē) *n. s.* Praise paid in adoration; the felicity of heaven; honour; praise; fame; renown; celebrity; splendour; magnificence; lustre; brightness; a circle of rays which surrounds the heads of saints in picture.

To GLORY, (glō'-rē) *v. n.* To boast in; to be proud of.

GLOSS, (glŏs) *n. s.* A comment, or exposition; superficial lustre; an interpretation artfully specious; a specious representation.

To GLOSS, (glŏs) *v. a.* To explain by comment; to palliate by specious exposition or representation; to embellish with superficial lustre.

GLOSSARIAL, (glŏs-sā'-rē-ăl) *a.* Relating to a glossary.

GLOSSARIST, (glŏs'-sā-rist) *n. s.* One who writes a gloss or commentary; one who writes a dictionary of obscure or antiquated words.

GLOSSARY, (glŏs'-sā-rē) *n. s.* A dictionary of obscure or antiquated words.

GLOSSATOR, (glŏs-sā'-tur) *n. s.* A writer of glosses; a commentator.

GLOSSER, (glŏs'-sər) *n. s.* A scholiast; a commentator; a polisher.

GLOSSINESS, (glŏs'-sē-nes) *n. s.* Smooth polish; superficial lustre.

GLOSSIST, (glǫs'-sist) *n. s.* A writer of glosses.

GLOSSOGRAPHER, (glǫs-sǫg'-grą-fẽr) *n. s.* A scholiast; a commentator.

GLOSSOGRAPHY, (glǫs-sǫg'-grą-fę) *n. s.* The writing of commentaries.

GLOSSY, (glǫs'-sę) *a.* Shining; smoothly polished; specious.

GLOTTIS, (glǫt'-tis) *n. s.* In anatomy, A cleft or chink in the larynx, serving for the formation of the voice.

GLOVE, (gluv) *n. s.* A cover for the hands.

To GLOVE, (gluv) *v. a.* To cover as with a glove.

GLOVER, (gluv'-er) *n. s.* One whose trade is to make or sell gloves.

To GLOUR. See *To* GLOAR.

To GLOUT, (gloůt) *v. n.* To pout; to look sullen.

To GLOW, (glǫ) *v. n.* To be heated so as to shine without flame; to burn with vehement heat; to feel heat of body; to exhibit a strong bright colour; to feel passion of mind, or activity of fancy.

GLOW, (glǫ) *n. s.* Shining heat; vehemence of passion; brightness or vividness of colour.

GLOWINGLY, (glǫ'-ing-lę) *ad.* In a shining manner; brightly; with passion; with admiration, love, or desire.

GLOWWORM, (glǫ'-wurm) *n. s.* A small creeping grub with a luminous tail.

To GLOZE, (glǫze) *v. n.* To flatter; to wheedle; to comment. This should be *gloss*.

To GLOZE, (glǫze) *v. a.* To palliate by specious exposition.

GLOZE, (glǫze) *n. s.* Flattery; insinuation; specious show.

GLOZER, (glǫ'-zer) *n. s.* A flatterer; a liar.

GLOZING, (glǫ'-zing) *n. s.* Specious representation.

GLUE, (glů) *n. s.* A viscous body commonly made by boiling the skins of animals to a jelly; any viscous or tenacious matter by which bodies are held one to another; a cement.

To GLUE, (glů) *v. a.* To join with a viscous cement; to hold together; to join; to inviscate.

GLUER, (glů'-er) *n. s.* One who cements with glue.

GLUEY, (glů'-ę) *a.* Adhesive; having the nature of glue.

To GLUM, (glům) *v. n.* To look sourly; to be sour of countenance.

GLUM, (glům) *n. s.* Sullenness of aspect; a frown.

GLUM, (glům) *a.* Sullen; stubbornly grave; melancholy dull.

GLUMMY, (glům'-mę) *a.* Sulky; dark; dismal for want of light.

To GLUT, (glůt) *v. a.* To swallow; to devour; to cloy: to fill beyond sufficiency; to feast or delight even to satiety; to overfill; to load; to saturate.

GLUT, (glůt) *n. s.* That which is gorged or swallowed; plenty even to loathing and satiety; more than enough; overmuch; anything that fills up a passage.

To GLUTINATE, (glů'-tę-nąte) *v. a.* To join with glue; to cement.

GLUTINATION, (glů-tę-nă'-shůn) *n. s.* The act of joining with glue.

GLUTINATIVE, (glů-tę-nă'-tiv) *a.* Tenacious.

GLUTINOSITY, (glů-tę-nǫs'-ę-tę) *n. s.* Glutinousness.

GLUTINOUS, (glů'-tę-nůs) *a.* Gluey; viscous; tenacious.

GLUTINOUSNESS, (glů'-tę-nůs-nęs) *n. s.* Viscosity; tenacity.

GLUTTON, (glůt'-tn) *n. s.* One addicted to excessive eating; one eager of anything to excess; a cunning voracious animal of the bear kind.

To GLUTTONISE, (glůt'-tůn-ize) *v. n.* To play the glutton; to be luxurious.

GLUTTONOUS, (glůt'-tůn-ůs) *a.* Given to excessive feeding.

GLUTTONOUSLY, (glůt'-tůn-ůs-lę) *ad.* With the voracity of a glutton.

GLUTTONY, (glůt'-tůn-e) *n. s.* Excess of eating; luxury of the table.

GLYCONIAN, (glį-kǫ'-ne-ăn) } *a.* In Latin
GLYCONICK, (glį-kǫn'-ik) } poetry, Relating to a verse which consists of a spondee, chorambus, and pyrrhichius.

GLYPH, (glif) *n. s.* In sculpture or architecture, Any kind of ornamental cavity

GLYPHICK, (glif'-ik) *n. s.* A picture or figure, by which a word was implied; usually *hieroglyphick*.

GLYPTICKS, (glip'-tiks) *n. s.* The art of engraving figures on precious stones.

GLYPTOGRAPHICK, (glip-tǫ-grăf'-ik) *a.* Describing the methods of engraving figures on precious stones.

GLYPTOGRAPHY, (glip'-tǫ-grăf-ę) *n. s.* A description of the art of engraving upon gems.

To GNARL, (nărl) *v. n.* To growl; to murmur; to snarl.

GNARLED, (nă'-lęd) *a.* Knotty.

To GNASH, (năsh) *v. a.* To strike together; to clash.

To GNASH, (năsh) *v. n.* To grind or collide the teeth; to rage even to collision of the teeth; to fume; to growl.

GNASHING, (năsh'-ing) *n. s.* Collision of the teeth in rage or pain.

GNAT, (năt) *n. s.* A small winged stinging insect.

To GNAW, (nąw) *v. a.* To eat by degrees; to devour by slow corrosion; to bite by agony or rage; to wear away by biting: to fret; to waste; to corrode; to pick with the teeth.

To GNAW, (nąw) *v. n.* To exercise the teeth.

GNAWER, (nąw'-er) *n. s.* One that gnaws.

GNOME, (nǫme) *n. s.* One of the beings fabled to inhabit the central parts of the earth.

GNOMON, (nǫ'-mǫn) *n. s.* The hand or pin of a dial.

GNOMONICK, (no-mon'-ik) } *a.* Per-
GNOMONICAL, (no-mon'-o-kal) } taining to the art of dialling.

GNOMONICKS, (no-mon'-iks) *n. s.* A science which teaches to find the just proportion of shadows for the construction of all kinds of sun and moon dials.

GNOSTICISM, (nos'-te-sism) *n. s.* The heresy of the Gnosticks.

GNOSTICKS, (nos'-tiks) *n. s.* The earliest hereticks.

GNOSTICK, (nos'-tik) *a.* Relating to the heresy of the Gnosticks.

To GO, (go) *v. n.* Pret. *went*; part. *gone*; To walk; to move step by step; to move; not to stand still; to travel; to journey; to proceed; to depart from a place; to have recourse to; to be about to do; to decline; to tend towards; to tend to; to move by mechanism; to be in motion; to flow; to pass; to have a course; to have any tendency; to be pregnant; to pass; not to remain; to be current; to be expended; to extend to consequences; to have influence; to be of weight; to be of value; to contribute; to conduce; to concur; to be an ingredient. *To go about*, To attempt; to endeavour; to set one's self to any business. *To go aside*, To err; to deviate. *To go by*, To pass away unnoticed; to observe as a rule. *To go off*, To die; to go out of life; to decease; to depart from a post; to explode. *To go on*, To proceed. *To go over*, To revolt; to betake himself to another party. *To go out*, To go upon any expedition; to be extinguished. *To go through*, To perform thoroughly; to execute; to suffer; to undergo.

GO-BY, (go'-bi') *n. s.* Circumvention; overreach.

GO-CART, (go'-kart) *n. s.* A machine in which children are inclosed to teach them to walk.

GOAD, (gode) *n. s.* A pointed instrument with which oxen are driven forward.

To GOAD, (gode) *v. a.* To prick or drive with a goad; to incite; to stimulate; to instigate.

GOAL, (gole) *n. s.* The point to which racers run; the starting post; the final purpose; the end to which a design tends.

GOAR, (gore) *n. s.* A triangular slip of cloth or linen, inserted in order to widen a garment in any particular place.

GOAT, (gote) *n. s.* A well known ruminant animal.

GOATHERD, (gote'-herd) *n. s.* One whose employment is to tend goats.

GOATISH, (go'-tish) *a.* Resembling a goat in any quality; as rankness, lust.

GOB, (gob) *n. s.* A mouthful.

GOBBET, (gob'-bet) *n. s.* A mouthful; as much as can be swallowed at once.

To GOBBLE, (gob'-bl) *v. a.* To swallow hastily with tumult and noise.

To GOBBLE, (gob'-bl) *v. n.* To make a noise in the throat, as the turkey does.

GOBBLER, (gob'-bl-er) *n. s.* One that devours in haste.

GOBETWEEN, (go'-be-tween) *n. s.* One that transacts business by running between two parties.

GOBLET, (gob'-let) *n. s.* A bowl, or cup, that holds a large draught.

GOBLIN, (gob'-lin) *n. s.* An evil spirit; a frightful phantom; a fairy; an elf.

GOD, (god) *n. s.* The Supreme Being; an idol.

GODCHILD, (god'-tshild) *n. s.* A term of spiritual relation; he for whom one became sponsor at baptism.

GODDAUGHTER, (god'-daw-ter) *n. s.* A girl for whom one became sponsor at baptism.

GODDESS, (god'-des) *n. s.* A female divinity.

GODFATHER, (god'-fa-THER) *n. s.* The sponsor at the font.

GODHEAD, (god'-hed) *n. s.* Deity; divinity; divine nature.

GODLESS, (god'-les) *a.* Without sense of duty to God; atheistical; wicked; irreligious; impious.

GODLIKE, (god'-like) *a.* Divine; resembling a divinity; supremely excellent.

GODLINESS, (god'-le-nes) *n. s.* Piety to God; general observation of all the duties prescribed by religion.

GODLY, (god'-le) *a.* Pious towards God; good; righteous; religious.

GODMOTHER, (god'-MUTH-er) *n. s.* A woman who has undertaken sponsion in baptism.

GODSHIP, (god'-ship) *n. s.* The rank or character of a god; deity; divinity.

GODSON, (god'-sun) *n. s.* He for whom one has been sponsor at the font.

GODWARD, (god'-ward) *ad.* Toward God.

GOER, (go'-er) *n. s.* One that goes; a runner; a term applied to a horse; as he is a good *goer*, a safe *goer*.

GOFF, (gof) *n. s.* A foolish clown; a game. See GOLF.

GOFFISH, (gof'-ish) *a.* Foolish; clownish.

GOG, (gog) *n. s.* Haste; desire to go. See AGOG.

To GOGGLE, (gog'-gl) *v. n.* To strain the eyes; to roll the eyes.

GOGGLE, (gog'-gl) *n. s.* A stare; a bold or strained look. In the plural, Blinds for horses that are apt to take fright; glasses worn by persons to defend the eyes from dust.

GOGGLE, (gog'-gl) *a.* Staring; having full eyes.

GOGGLE-EYED, (gog'-gl-ide) *a.* Having eyes ready to start, as it were, out of the head.

GOING, (go'-ing) *n. s.* The act of walking; pregnancy; departure; proceeding; series of conduct.

GOLA, (go'-la) *n. s.* In architecture, A member or moulding, one half of which is convex and the other concave.

GOLD, (gold) *n. s.* A precious metal, the heaviest, the most dense, the most simple, the most ductile, and most fixed of all bodies; not to be injured either by air or fire, and seeming incorruptible; money; anything pleasing or valuable.

GOLDBEATER, (gold'-bē-tər) *n. s.* One whose occupation is to beat or foliate gold.

GOLDBEATER'S SKIN, (gold'-bē-tər-skin') *n. s.* The intestinum rectum of an ox, which goldbeaters lay between the leaves of their metal while they beat it, by which the membrane is reduced thin, and made fit to apply to cuts or small fresh wounds.

GOLDEN, (gōl'-dn) *a.* Made of gold; consisting of gold; shining; bright; splendid; resplendent; yellow; of the colour of gold; excellent; valuable; happy; resembling the age of gold. *Golden Number*, The number which shews the year of the moon's cycle. *Golden Rule*, In arithmetick, The Rule of Three, or Rule of Proportion.

GOLDENLY, (gōl'-dn-lē) *ad.* Delightfully; splendidly.

GOLDFINCH, (gold'-finsh) *n. s.* A singing bird, so named from his golden colour.

GOLDLEAF, (gold-lēef') *n. s.* Beaten gold.

GOLDSIZE, (gold-size') *n. s.* A glue of a golden colour; glue used by gilders.

GOLDSMITH, (gold'-smith) *n. s.* One who manufactures gold.

GOLF, (golf) *n. s.* A game played with a ball and a club or bat.

GOMPHOSIS, (gom-fō'-sis) *n. s.* A particular form of articulation; the connexion of a tooth to its socket.

GONDOLA, (gon'-dō-lā) *n. s.* A barge much used in Venice; a small boat.

GONDOLIER, (gon-dō-lēer') *n. s.* One that rows a gondola.

GONE, (gon) *part. pret.* Advanced; forward in progress; ruined; undone; past; lost; departed; dead; departed from life.

GONFALON, (gon'-fā-lun) *n. s.* An ensign; a standard.

GONFALONIER, (gon-fā-lōn-ēer') *n. s.* A chief standard-bearer.

GONG, (gong) *n. s.* An instrument of a circular form, made of brass, which the Asiaticks strike with a large wooden mallet.

GONIOMETER, (gō-nē-om'-ē-tər) *n. s.* An instrument for measuring angles.

GONIOMETRICAL, (gō-nē-ō-met'-rē-kal) Relating to the measurement of angles.

GONORRHOEA, (gon-ər-rē'-ā) *n. s.* A morbid running, occasioned mostly by venereal taints.

GOOD, (gud) *a.* comp. *better*, sup. *best*. Not bad; not ill; proper; fit; convenient; conducive to happiness; uncorrupted; undamaged; wholesome; salubrious; salutary; pleasant to the taste; complete; full; useful; valuable; sound; not false; not fallacious; legal; valid; well qualified; not deficient; skilful; ready; dexterous; happy; prosperous; honourable; virtuous; pious; religious; kind; soft; benevolent; favourable; loving; companionable; sociable; merry. *In good time*, Not too fast, opportunely; a colloquial expression for time enough, as we are *in good time* for the occasion. *To make good*, To keep; to maintain; not to give up; not to abandon; to confirm; to establish; to perform; to supply.

GOOD, (gud) *n. s.* That which contributes to happiness; benefit; advantage; the contrary to evil; prosperity; advancement.

GOOD, (gud) *ad.* Well; not ill; not amiss; reasonably, as *good* cheap. *As good*, No worse.

GOOD-BREEDING, (gud-brē'-ding) *n. s.* Elegance of manners derived from a good education.

GOOD-BY, (gud-bī') *ad.* A familiar way of bidding farewell.

GOOD-HUMOUR, (gud-ū'-mur) *n. s.* A cheerful and agreeable temper of mind.

GOOD-HUMOURED, (gud-ū'-murd) *a.* Cheerful.

GOOD-HUMOUREDLY, (gud-ū'-murd-lē) *ad.* In a cheerful way.

GOOD-NATURE, (gud-nāte'-yur) *n. s.* Kindness; habitual benevolence.

GOOD-NATURED, (gud-nāte'-yurd) *a.* Habitually benevolent.

GOOD-NATUREDLY, (gud-nāte'-yurd-lē) *ad.* In a kind, benevolent manner.

GOOD-WILL, (gud-wil') *n. s.* Benevolence; kindness; earnestness; heartiness.

GOODLINESS, (gud'-lē-nes) *n. s.* Beauty; grace; elegance.

GOODLY, (gud'-lē) *a.* Beautiful; graceful; fine; splendid; comely; excellent.

GOODMAN, (gud'-man) *n. s.* A slight appellation of civility; a rustick term of compliment; the master of a family.

GOODNESS, (gud'-nes) *n. s.* Desirable qualities either moral or physical; kindness; favour.

GOODS, (gudz) *n. s.* Moveables in a house; personal or moveable estate; wares; freight; merchandise.

GOODY, (gud'-dē) *n. s.* A low term of civility used to mean persons.

GOOSE, (goose) *n. s.* pl. *geese*. A large waterfowl proverbially noted for foolishness; a taylor's smoothing iron.

GOOSEBERRY, (gooz'-bər-ē) *n. s.* A common fruit; and shrub.

GOOSECAP, (goose'-kap) *n. s.* A silly person.

GOOSEQUILL, (goose'-kwil) *n. s.* A pen made of the quill of a goose.

GORDIAN, (gor'-dē-an) *a.* Relating to the knot of Gordius; intricate; difficult; never to be loosed.

GORE, (gore) *n. s.* Blood effused from the body; blood clotted or congealed.

To GORE, (gore) *v. a.* To stab; to pierce; to pierce with a horn.

GORGE, (gorje) *n. s.* The throat; the swallow; that which is gorged or swallowed; a

meal or gorgeful given unto birds, especially hawks. In architecture, A kind of concave moulding. In fortification, The entrance of a bastion, a ravelin, or other outwork.

To GORGE, (gǫrje) *v. a.* To fill up to the throat; to glut; to satiate; to swallow.

To GORGE, (gǫrje) *v. n.* To feed.

GORGED, (gǫrjd) *a.* Having a gorge or throat; crammed to the throat. In heraldry, Denoting a crown of a peculiar form about the neck of a lion or other animal.

GORGEOUS, (gǫr'-je-us) *a.* Fine; splendid; glittering in various colours; showy; magnificent.

GORGEOUSLY, (gǫr'-je-us-le) *ad.* Splendidly; magnificently; finely.

GORGEOUSNESS, (gǫr'-je-us-nes) *n. s.* Splendour; magnificence; show.

GORGET, (gǫr'-jet) *n. s.* The piece of armour that defends the throat; a small convex ornament, gilt or silver, worn by the officers of foot upon their breasts when on duty.

GORGON, (gǫr'-gun) *n. s.* A monster with snaky hairs, of which the sight turned beholders to stone; anything ugly or horrid.

GORGONIAN, (gǫr-gǫ'-ne-an) *a.* Having the power of the gorgon to terrify or strike with horrour.

GORMAND, (gǫr'-mand) *n. s.* A greedy eater; a ravenous luxurious feeder.

GORMANDER, (gǫr'-mand-er) *n. s.* A great eater.

GORMANDIZE, (gǫr'-man-dize) *n. s.* Voraciousness.

To GORMANDIZE, (gǫr'-man-dize) *v. n.* To eat greedily; to feed ravenously.

GORMANDIZER, (gǫr'-man-di-zer) *n. s.* A voracious eater.

GORSE, (gǫrse) *n. s.* Furze; a thick prickly shrub that bears yellow flowers.

GORY, (gǫ'-re) *a.* Covered with congealed blood; bloody.

GOSHAWK, (gǫs'-hawk) *n. s.* A hawk of a large kind.

GOSLING, (gǫz'-ling) *n. s.* A young goose.

GOSPEL, (gǫs'-pel) *n. s.* The glad tidings of the actual coming of the Messiah; and hence the evangelical history of Christ; God's word; the holy book of the Christian revelation; divinity; theology.

GOSPELLARY, (gǫs'-pel-la-re) *a.* Theological.

GOSSAMER, (gǫs'-sa-mer) *n. s.* The down of plants; a thin cobweb.

GOSSAMERY, (gǫs'-sa-mer-e) *a.* Light; flimsy; unsubstantial.

GOSSIP, (gǫs'-sip) *n. s.* One who answers for the child in baptism; one who runs about tattling; tattle; trifling talk.

To GOSSIP, (gǫs'-sip) *v. n.* To chat; to prate; to be merry.

GOSSOON, (gǫs'-soon) *n. s.* A lad; a low attendant.

GOT, (gǫt) *pret.* and *part. pass.* of *get.*

GOTH, (gǫth) *n. s.* One of the people in the northern parts of Europe; one not civilised; a barbarian.

GOTHICAL, (gǫth'-e-kal) } *a.* Respecting
GOTHICK, (gǫth'-ik) } the country or language of the Goths; a particular kind of architecture, distinguished by the terms *ancient* and *modern*, the heavy or light; rude; uncivilized.

GOTHICISM, (gǫth'-e-sizm) *n. s.* A Gothick idiom; conformity to the Gothick architecture; the state of barbarians.

To GOTHICIZE, (gǫth'-e-size) *v. a.* To bring back to barbarism.

GOTTEN, (gǫt'-tn) *part. pass.* of *get.*

To GOVERN, (gǔv'-ern) *v. a.* To rule as a chief magistrate; to regulate; to influence; to direct; to manage; to restrain; to have force with regard to syntax, as the verb amo *governs* the accusative case.

To GOVERN, (gǔv'-ern) *v. n.* To keep superiority.

GOVERNABLE, (gǔv'-er-na-bl) *a.* Submissive to authority, subject to rule.

GOVERNANCE, (gǔv'-er-nanse) *n. s.* Government; rule; management; control, as that of a guardian.

GOVERNANT, (go-ver-nant') *n. s.* A lady who has the care of young girls.

GOVERNESS, (gǔv'-er-nes) *n. s.* A female invested with authority; a tutoress; a woman that has the care of young ladies; a directress.

GOVERNMENT, (gǔv'-er-ment) *n. s.* Form of a community with respect to the disposition of the supreme authority; an established state of legal authority; administration of publick affairs, regularity of behaviour; management. In grammar, Influence with regard to construction.

GOVERNOUR, (gǔv'-er-nur) *n. s.* One who has the supreme direction; one who rules any place with delegated and temporary authority; a tutor; one who has care of a young man; regulator; manager.

GOUGE, (gooje) *n. s.* A chisel having a round edge.

To GOUGE, (gooje) *v. a.* To scoop out as with a gouge or chisel.

GOULARD, (goo-lard') *n. s.* An extract of lead so called from M. Goulard, the inventor of it, a remedy for inflammations, &c.

GOURD, (goord) *n. s.* A plant nearly allied to the melon.

GOURMAND, *n. s.* See GORMAND.

GOUT, (gǫǔt) *n. s.* The arthritis; a periodical disease attended with great pain.

GOUT, (goo) *n. s.* A taste.

GOUTY, (gǫǔ'-te) *a.* Afflicted or diseased with the gout; relating to the gout.

GOUTINESS, (gǫǔ'-te-nes) *n. s.* The state of being gouty.

GOWK, (gǫǔk) *n. s.* A foolish fellow; a cuckoo.

GOWN, (gǫǔn) *n. s.* A woman's upper garment; the long habit of a man dedicated to arts of peace, as divinity, medicine, law.

GOWNED, (gǫǔnd) *a.* Dressed in a gown.

GOWNMAN, (gǫǔn'-man) *n. s.* A man devoted to the arts of peace; one whose proper habit is a gown. Sometimes called *gownsman.*

To GRABBLE, (grăb'-bl) *v. n.* To grope; to feel eagerly with the hands; to lie prostrate on the ground.

GRACE, (grāse) *n. s.* Favour; kindness; favourable influence of God on the human mind; virtue; effect of God's influence; pardon; mercy; favour conferred; privilege; a goddess, by the heathens supposed to bestow beauty; behaviour, considered as decent or becoming; embellishment; recommendation; single beauty; single or particular virtue; the title of a duke or archbishop; a short prayer said before and after meat. *Days of grace,* In commerce, Three days allowed for the payment of a bill of exchange after it has fallen due. *Reversionary graces,* Ecclesiastical benefices disposed of before they become vacant.

GRACE-CUP, (grāse'-kŭp) *n. s.* The cup or health drank after grace.

To GRACE, (grāse) *v. a.* To adorn; to dignify; to embellish; to dignify or raise by an act of favour; to supply with heavenly grace.

GRACED, (grāst) *a.* Beautiful; graceful.

GRACEFUL, (grāse'-fŭl) *a.* Full of grace and and virtue; beautiful with dignity.

GRACEFULLY, (grāse'-fŭl-ē) *ad.* Elegantly; with pleasing dignity.

GRACEFULNESS, (grāse'-fŭl-nĕs) *n. s.* Elegance of manner; dignity with beauty.

GRACELESS, (grāse'-lĕs) *a.* Void of grace; wicked; abandoned.

GRACELESSLY, (grāse'-lĕs-lē) *ad.* In a manner devoid of grace.

GRACILE, (grăs'-sĭl) *a.* Slender; small.

GRACILITY, (grā-sĭl'-ē-tē) *n. s.* Slenderness; smallness; leanness.

GRACIOUS, (grā'-shē-ŭs) *a.* Merciful; benevolent; favourable; kind; acceptable; favoured; virtuous; good.

GRACIOUSLY, (grā'-shē-ŭs-lē) *ad.* Kindly; with kind condescension; in a pleasing manner.

GRACIOUSNESS, (grā'-shē-ŭs-nĕs) *n. s.* Mercifulness; kind condescension; possession of graces or good qualities; pleasing manner.

GRADATION, (grā-dā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Regular progress from one degree to another; regular advance step by step; order; sequence; series.

GRADATORY, (grā'-dā-tŭr-ē) *n. s.* Steps from the cloisters into the church.

GRADATORY, (grā'-dā-tŭr-ē) *ad.* Proceeding step by step.

GRADE, (grāde) *n. s.* Rank; degree.

GRADIENT, (grā'-dē-ĕnt) *a.* Walking; moving by steps.

GRADUAL, (grăd'-ū-ăl) *a.* Proceeding by degrees; advancing step by step.

GRADUAL, (grăd'-ū-ăl) *n. s.* An order of steps; a grail; an ancient book of hymns or prayers.

GRADUALITY, (grăd-ū-ăl'-ē-tē) *n. s.* Regular progression.

GRADUALLY, (grăd'-ū-ăl-lē) *ad.* By degrees; in regular progression.

To GRADUATE, (grăd'-ū-āte) *v. a.* To dignify with a degree in the university; to mark with or divide into degrees.

To GRADUATE, (grăd'-ū-āte) *v. n.* To take an academical degree; to proceed regularly or by degrees.

GRADUATE, (grăd'-ū-āte) *n. s.* A man dignified with an academical degree.

GRADUATESHIP, (grăd'-ū-āte-shĭp) *n. s.* The state of a graduate.

GRADUATION, (grăd-ū-ā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Regular progression by succession of degrees; the act of conferring academical degrees.

GRAFF, (grăff) } *n. s.* A small branch in-
GRAFT, (grăft) } serted into the stock of another tree, and nourished by its sap, but bearing its own fruit; a young cyon.

To GRAFF, (grăff) } *v. a.* To insert a cyon or
To GRAFT, (grăft) } branch of one tree into the stock of another; to propagate by insertion or inoculation; to insert into a place or body to which it did not originally belong; to impregnate with an adscititious branch; to join one thing so as to receive support from another.

GRAFTER, (grăf'-tĕr) *n. s.* One who propagates fruit by grafting.

GRAFTING, (grăf'-tĭng) *n. s.* The process of inserting the branch of one tree into the stock of another.

GRAIN, (grāne) *n. s.* A single seed of corn; the seed of any fruit; any minute particle; the smallest weight; the direction in which the fibres of wood, and also the laminæ of stones run; the body of the wood, &c. as modified by the fibres; temper; disposition; inclination; the heart; the bottom; the form of the surface with regard to roughness and smoothness.

GRAINED, (grānd) *a.* Rough; made less smooth; dyed in grain.

GRAINING, (grā'-nĭng) *n. s.* Indentation.

GRAINS, (grānz) *n. s.* The husks of malt exhausted in brewing.

GRAINY, (grā'-nē) *a.* Full of corn; full of grains or kernels.

GRAMERCY, (grā-mĕr'-sē) *interj.* An obsolete expression of obligation.

GRAMINEOUS, (grā-mĭn'-ē-ŭs) *a.* Grassy.

GRAMINIVOROUS, (grăm-ē-nĭv'-ō-rŭs) *a.* Grass-eating; living upon grass.

GRAMMAR, (grăm'-măr) *n. s.* The science of speaking or writing correctly; the art which teaches the relations of words to each other; propriety or justness of speech; the book that treats of the various relations of words to one another.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL, (grăm'-măr-skool) *n. s.* A school in which the learned languages are grammatically taught.

GRAMMARIAN, (grăm-mā'-rē-ăn) *n. s.* One who teaches grammar; a philologer.

GRAMMATICAL, (grăm-măt'-ē-kăl) *a.* Belonging to grammar; taught by grammar

GRAMMATICALLY, (grȧm-mȧt'-ę-kȧl-ę) *ad.* According to the rules or science of grammar.

To GRAMMATICISE, (grȧm-mȧt'-tę-sīze) *v. a.* To render grammatical.

GRAMMATICATION, (grȧm-mȧt-ę-kȧ'-shŭn) *n. s.* Rule of grammar.

GRAMMATICK, (grȧm-mȧt'-ĭk) *a.* Pertaining to grammar.

GRAMPUS, (grȧm'-pŭs) *n. s.* A large fish of the cetaceous kind.

GRANADO, (grȧ-nȧ'-dō) *n. s.* A grenade.

GRANARY, (grȧ'-nȧ-rę) *n. s.* A store house for threshed corn.

GRAND, (grȧnd) *a.* Great; illustrious; high in power; splendid; magnificent; principal; chief; eminent; superiour; noble; sublime; lofty; conceived or expressed with great dignity; it is used to signify ascent or descent of consanguinity.

GRANDAM, (grȧn'-dȧm) *n. s.* Grandmother; my father's or mother's mother.

GRANDCHILD, (grȧnd'-tshīld) *n. s.* The son or daughter of my son or daughter.

GRANDAUGHTER, (grȧnd'-dȧw-tęr) *n. s.* The daughter of a son or daughter.

GRANDEE, (grȧn-dęę') *n. s.* A man of great rank, power, or dignity.

GRANDEVITY, (grȧn-dęv'-ę-tę) *n. s.* Great age; length of life.

GRANDEVOUS, (grȧn-dę'-vŭs) *a.* Long lived; of great age.

GRANDEUR, (grȧnd'-yŭr) *n. s.* State; splendour of appearance; magnificence; greatness as opposed to minuteness; elevation of sentiment, language, or mien.

GRANDFATHER, (grȧnd'-fȧ-тнęr) *n. s.* The father of a father or mother.

GRANDIFICK, (grȧn-dĭf'-ĭk) *a.* Making great.

GRANDILOQUENCE, (grȧn-dĭl'-lǫ-kwęnse) *n. s.* High, lofty, big speaking.

GRANDILOQUOUS, (grȧn-dĭl'-lǫ-kwŭs) *a.* Using lofty words.

GRANDINOUS, (grȧn'-dę-nŭs) *a.* Full of hail; consisting of hail.

GRANDLY, (grȧnd'-lę) *ad.* Sublimely; loftily.

GRANDMOTHER, (grȧnd'-mŭтн-ęr) *n. s.* The mother of a father or mother.

GRANDNESS, (grȧnd'-nęs) *n. s.* Greatness.

GRANDSIRE, (grȧnd'-sīre) *n. s.* Grandfather; poetically, any ancestor.

GRANDSON, (grȧnd'-sŭn) *n. s.* The son of a son or daughter.

GRANGE, (grȧnje) *n. s.* A farm; generally a farm with a house at a distance from neighbours; a granary.

GRANITE, (grȧn'-ĭt) *n. s.* A sort of speckled marble valued for its extreme durability.

GRANIVOROUS, (grȧ-nĭv'-vǫ-rŭs) *a.* Eating grain; living upon grain.

GRANNAM, (grȧn'-nȧm) *n. s.* Grandmother.

To GRANT, (grȧnt) *v. a.* To admit that which is not yet proved; to allow; to yield; to concede; to bestow something which cannot be claimed of right.

GRANT, (grȧnt) *n. s.* The act of granting or bestowing; the thing granted; a gift; a boon. In law, A gift in writing of such a thing as cannot aptly be passed or conveyed by word only; admission of something in dispute.

GRANTABLE, (grȧnt'-ȧ-bl) *a.* That which may be granted.

GRANTEE, (grȧn-tęę') *n. s.* He to whom any grant is made.

GRANTOR, (grȧnt'-tǫr) *n. s.* He by whom a grant is made.

GRANULARY, (grȧn'-ŭ-lȧ-rę) *a.* Small and compact; resembling a small grain or seed.

To GRANULATE, (grȧn'-ŭ-lȧte) *v. n.* To be formed into small grains.

To GRANULATE, (grȧn'-ŭ-lȧte) *v. a.* To break into small masses or granules; to raise into small asperities.

GRANULATION, (grȧn-ŭ-lȧ'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of forming grains; the state of being in grains; a surface covered with slight asperities.

GRANULE, (grȧn'-ŭle) *n. s.* A small compact particle.

GRANULOUS, (grȧn'-ŭ-lŭs) *a.* Full of little grains.

GRAPE, (grȧpe) *n. s.* The fruit of the vine, growing in clusters.

GRAPE-SHOT, (grȧpe'-shǫt) *n. s.* In artillery, A combination of small shot, put into a thick canvas bag, and corded strongly, together, so as to form a kind of cylinder.

GRAPESTONE, (grȧpe'-stǫne) *n. s.* The stone or seed contained in the grape.

GRAPHICAL, (grȧf'-ę-kȧl) *a.* Well delineated.

GRAPHICALLY, (grȧf'-ę-kȧl-ę) *ad.* In picturesque manner; with good description or delineation.

GRAPHICK, (grȧf'-ĭk) *a.* Graphical; relating to engraving or drawing.

GRAPHOMETER, (grȧf-ǫm'-ę-tęr) *n. s.* A surveying instrument.

GRAPNEL, (grȧp'-nęl) *n. s.* A small anchor; a grappling iron.

To GRAPPLE, (grȧp'-pl) *v. n.* To contend by seizing each other; to contest in close fight.

To GRAPPLE, (grȧp'-pl) *v. a.* To fasten; to fix; to seize; to lay fast hold of.

GRAPPLE, (grȧp'-pl) *n. s.* Contest in which the combatants seize each other; close fight; iron instrument by which one ship fastens on another.

GRAPY, (grȧ'-pę) *a.* Full of clusters of grapes; made of the grape.

GRASSHOPPER, (grȧs'-hǫp-ęr) *n. s.* A well known insect allied to the locust tribe.

GRASIER, (grȧ'-zhęr) *n. s.* See GRAZIER.

To GRASP, (grȧsp) *v. a.* To hold in the hand; to gripe; to seize; to catch at.

To GRASP, (grȧsp) *v. n.* To catch; to endeavour to seize; to struggle; to strive; to gripe.

GRASP, (grȧsp) *n. s.* The gripe or seizure of the hand; possession; hold; power of seizing.

GRASPER, (grąsp'-ẽr) *n. s.* One that grasps.
GRASS, (grąs) *n. s.* The common herbage of the field on which cattle feed.
To GRASS, (grąs) *v. n.* To breed grass; to become pasture.
GRASS-GREEN, (grąs'-greẽn) *a.* Green with grass.
GRASS-GROWN, (grąs'-grọne) *a.* Grown over with grass.
GRASS-PLOT, (grąs'-plọt) *n. s.* A small level covered with short grass.
GRASSINESS, (grąs'-sẽ-nẽs) *n. s.* The state of abounding in grass.
GRASSY, (grąs'-sẽ) *a.* Covered with, or abounding with grass.
GRATE, (grąte) *n. s.* A partition made with bars placed near to one another, or crossing each other; such as are in cloisters or prisons; the range of bars within which fires are made.
To GRATE, (grąte) *v. a.* To shut up with bars.
To GRATE, (grąte) *v. a.* To rub or wear anything by the attrition of a rough body; to offend by anything harsh or vexatious; to form a sound by collision of asperities or hard bodies.
To GRATE, (grąte) *v. n.* To rub hard so as to injure or offend; to make a harsh noise as that of a rough body drawn over another.
GRATED, (grą'-ted) *a.* Having bars like a grate.
GRATEFUL, (grąte'-fụl) *a.* Having a due sense of benefits; thankful; pleasing; acceptable; delightful; delicious.
GRATEFULLY, (grąte'-fụl-ẽ) *ad.* With willingness to acknowledge and repay benefits; with due sense of obligation; thankfully; in a pleasing manner.
GRATEFULNESS, (grąte'-fụl-nẽs) *n. s.* Gratitude; duty to benefactors; thankfulness; quality of being acceptable; pleasantness.
GRATER, (grąte'-ẽr) *n. s.* A kind of coarse file with which soft bodies are rubbed to powder.
GRATIFICATION, (grąt-ẽ-fẽ-ką'-shụn) *n. s.* The act of pleasing; pleasure; delight; reward; recompence.
GRATIFIER, (grąt'-ẽ-fi-ẽr) *n. s.* One who gratifies or delights.
To GRATIFY, (grąt'-ẽ-fi) *v. a.* To indulge; to please by compliance; to delight; to please; to requite with a recompence.
GRATING, (grą'-ting) *n. s.* A partition made with bars placed near to one another, or crossing each other. In a ship, Frames or lattice work between the mainmast and foremast.
GRATINGLY, (grąte'-ing-lẽ) *ad.* Harshly; offensively.
GRATIS, (grą'-tis) *ad.* For nothing; without a recompense.
GRATITUDE, (grąt'-ẽ-tụde) *n. s.* Duty to benefactors; desire to return benefits.
GRATUITOUS, (grą-tụ'-ẽ-tụs) *a.* Voluntary; granted without claim or merit; asserted without proof.
GRATUITOUSLY, (grą-tụ'-ẽ-tụs-lẽ) *ad.* Without claim or merit; without proof.
GRATUITY, (grą-tụ'-ẽ-tẽ) *n. s.* A present or acknowledgement; a free gift.
To GRATULATE, (grąt'-ụ-ląte) *v. a.* To congratulate; to salute with declarations of joy; to declare joy for.
GRATULATION, (grąt-ụ-lą'-shụn) *n. s.* Salutations made by expressing joy; expression of joy.
GRATULATORY, (grąt'-ụ-lą-tụr-ẽ) *a.* Congratulatory; expressing congratulation; expressing thanks.
GRAVE, (grąve) *n. s.* The place in which the dead are reposited.
GRAVE-CLOTHES, (grąve'-klọze) *n. s.* The dress of the dead.
GRAVE-DIGGER, (grąve'-dig-ẽr) *n. s.* One who digs graves.
GRAVE-STONE, (grąve'-stọne) *n. s.* The stone that is laid over the grave.
To GRAVE, (grąve) *v. a.* Pret. *graved*; part. pass. *graven*; To dig; to insculp; to carve a figure or inscription; to carve or form; to copy paintings upon wood or metal, in order to be impressed on paper; to entomb; to clean, caulk, and sheath a ship.
To GRAVE, (grąve) *v. n.* To write or delineate on hard substances.
GRAVE, (grąve) *a.* Solemn; serious; sober; of weight; not futile; credible; not showy; not tawdry; not sharp of sound; not acute.
GRAVEL, (grąv'-ẽl) *n. s.* Hard rough sand; sandy matter concreted in the kidneys.
To GRAVEL, (grąv'-ẽl) *v. a.* To pave or cover with gravel; to stick in the sand; to puzzle; to stop; to put to a stand.
GRAVELESS, (grąve'-lẽs) *a.* Wanting a tomb; unburied.
GRAVELLY, (grąv'-ẽl-lẽ) *a.* Full of gravel; abounding with gravel.
GRAVELY, (grąve'-lẽ) *a.* Solemnly; seriously; soberly; without lightness or mirth; without gaudiness or show.
GRAVENESS, (grąve'-nẽs) *n. s.* Seriousness; solemnity and sobriety of behaviour.
GRAVER, (grą'-vẽr) *n. s.* One whose business is to inscribe or carve upon hard substances; one who copies pictures upon wood or metal to be impressed on paper; the stile or tool used in graving.
GRAVID, (grąv'-id) *a.* Pregnant.
GRAVIDATION, (grąv-ẽ-dą'-shụn) *n. s.* Pregnancy.
GRAVIDITY, (grą-vid'-ẽ-tẽ) *n. s.* Pregnancy; state of being with child.
GRAVING, (grą'-ving) *n. s.* Carved work.
To GRAVITATE, (grąv'-ẽ-tąte) *v. n.* To tend to the centre of attraction.
GRAVITATION, (grąv-ẽ-tą'-shụn) *n. s.* Act of tending to the centre.
GRAVITY, (grąv'-ẽ-tẽ) *n. s.* Weight; heaviness; tendency to the centre; seriousness; solemnity.
GRAVY, (grą'-vẽ) *n. s.* The serous juice that runs from flesh when cooked.
GRAY, (grą) *a.* White with a mixture of black; white or hoary with old age; dark

like the opening or close of day; of the colour of ashes.

GRAYBEARD, (grā'-bēērd) *n. s.* An old man.

GRAYISH, (grā'-ish) *a.* Approaching to a gray colour.

GRAYLING, (grā'-ling) *n. s.* A fish.

GRAYNESS, (grā'-nes) *n. s.* The state or quality of being gray.

To GRAZE, (grāze) *v. n.* To eat grass; to feed on grass; to supply grass; to rase; to touch lightly.

To GRAZE, (grāze) *v. a.* To tend grazing cattle; to feed upon; to supply with grass; to strike lightly.

GRAZER, (grā'-zer) *n. s.* One that feeds on grass.

GRAZIER, (grā'-zhēr) *n. s.* One who feeds cattle.

GREASE, (grēse) *n. s.* The soft part of the fat.

GREASE, (grēze) *n. s.* A disease in the legs of horses.

To GREASE, (grēze) *v. a.* To smear or anoint with grease.

GREASILY, (grē'-zē-lē) *ad.* With an appearance as if smeared with grease.

GREASINESS, (grē'-zē-nes) *n. s.* Oiliness; fatness.

GREASY, (grē'-zē) *a.* Oily; fat; unctuous; smeared with grease; fat of body; gross.

GREAT, (grāte) *a.* Large in bulk or number; having any quality in a high degree; considerable in extent or duration; important; weighty; chief; principal; wonderful; marvellous; of high rank; of large power; general; extensive in consequence or influence; illustrious; eminent; noble; grand; magnanimous; generous; opulent; sumptuous; magnificent; intellectually great; sublime; familiar; much acquainted; pregnant; teeming; it is added in every step of ascending or descending consanguinity; as *great* grandson is the son of my grandson.

GREATHEARTED, (grāte-hārt'-ed) *a.* High spirited; undejected.

GREATLY, (grāte'-lē) *ad.* In a great degree; nobly; illustriously; magnanimously; generously; bravely.

GREATNESS, (grāte'-nes) *n. s.* Largeness of quantity or number; high degree of any quality; high place; dignity; power; influence; empire; merit; magnanimity; nobleness of mind; grandeur; state; magnificence.

GREAVES, (grēvz) *n. s.* Armour for the legs; a sort of boots.

GRECIAN, (grē'-shē-ān) *n. s.* A native or inhabitant of Greece; one skilled in the Greek language.

GRECIAN, (grē'-shē-ān) *a.* Relating to the country or language of Greece.

GRECISM, (grē'-sizm) *n. s.* An idiom of the Greek language.

GREED, (grēde) *n. s.* Greediness.

GREEDILY, (grēē'-dē-lē) *ad.* Eagerly; ravenously; voraciously; with vehemence; with desire.

GREEDINESS, (grēē'-dē-nes) *n. s.* Ravenousness; voracity; hunger; eagerness o appetite or desire.

GREEDY, (grēē'-dē) *a.* Ravenous; voracious; hungry; eager; vehemently desirous.

GREEDY-GUT, (grē'-dē-gut) *n. s.* A glutton; a devourer; a belly-god.

GREEK, (grēke) *n. s.* A native of Greece; the Greek language.

GREEK, (grēke) *a.* Belonging to Greece.

GREEKISH, (grē'-kish) *a.* Peculiar to Greece.

GREEN, (grēen) *a.* Having a colour formed by compounding blue and yellow; flourishing; fresh; undecayed; new; fresh, as a *green* wound; not dry; not roasted; half raw; unripe; immature; young.

GREEN, (grēen) *n. s.* The green colour; a grassy plain.

To GREEN, (grēen) *v. a.* To make green.

GREENCLOTH, (grēen-klōth') *n. s.* The counting-house of the king's household.

GREENGAGE, (grēen-gāje) *n. s.* A species of plum.

GREENGROCER, (grēen'-grō-sēr) *n. s.* A retailer of vegetables.

GREENHORN, (grēen'-hōrn) *n. s.* A raw youth, easily imposed upon.

GREENHOUSE, (grēen'-hōuse) *n. s.* A house in which tender plants are sheltered from the weather; a conservatory.

GREENISH, (grēen'-ish) *a.* Somewhat green; tending to green.

GREENLY, (grēen'-lē) *ad.* With a greenish colour; newly; freshly; immaturely.

GREENNESS, (grēen'-nes) *n. s.* The quality of being green; viridity; immaturity; unripeness; freshness; vigour; newness.

GREENSICKNESS, (grēen-sik'-nes) *n. s.* The disease of maids, so called from the paleness which it produces.

GREENSTALL, (grēen'-stāl) *n. s.* A stall on which greens are exposed to sale.

GREENSWARD, (grēen'-swārd) *n. s.* The turf on which grass grows.

GREENWOOD, (grēen'-wūd) *n. s.* A wood considered as it appears in spring or summer.

To GREET, (grēet) *v. a.* To address; to salute in kindness or respect; to congratulate; to pay compliments at a distance; to meet, as those do who go to pay congratulations.

To GREET, (grēet) *v. n.* To meet and salute; to weep; to lament.

GREETER, (grēet'-er) *n. s.* He who greets.

GREETING, (grēet'-ing) *n. s.* Salutation at meeting; compliments at a distance.

GREGAL, (grē'-gāl) *a.* Belonging to a flock.

GREGARIOUS, (grē-gā'-rē-ūs) *a.* Going in flocks or herds.

GREGARIOUSLY, (grē-gā'-rē-ūs-lē) *ad.* In a flock or company.

GREGARIOUSNESS, (grē-gā'-rē-ūs-nes) *n. s.* The state of being in herds or companies.

GREGORIAN, (gre-go'-re-an) *a.* Belonging to the style or method of computation, instituted by pope Gregory in 1582.
GREMIAL, (gre'-me-al) *a.* Pertaining to the lap.
GRENADE, (gre-nade') *n. s.* A little hollow globe or ball of iron, which being filled with powder, and fired by a fusee, is thrown among the enemy.
GRENADIER, (gren-a-deer') *n. s.* A tall foot-soldier.
GRENADO, (gre-na'-do) *n. s.* See GRENADE.
GREW, (gru) The *pret.* of *grow.*
GREY, (gra) *a.* See GRAY.
GREYHOUND, (gra'-hound) *n. s.* A tall fleet dog that chases in sight.
To GRIDE, (gride) *v. a.* To cut; to make way by cutting.
GRIDIRON, (grid'-i-run) *n. s.* A portable grate on which meat is laid to be broiled.
GRIEF, (greef) *n. s.* Sorrow; trouble for something past; grievance; harm.
GRIEVABLE, (gre'-va-bl) *a.* Lamentable.
GRIEVANCE, (gree'-vanse) *n. s.* A state of uneasiness; wrong suffered; injury.
To GRIEVE, (greev) *v. a.* To afflict; to hurt; to make sorrowful; to lament.
To GRIEVE, (greev) *v. n.* To be in pain for something past; to mourn; to sorrow, as for the death of friends.
GRIEVINGLY, (greev'-ing-le) *ad.* In sorrow; sorrowfully.
GRIEVOUS, (greev'-us) *a.* Afflictive; painful; hard to be borne; causing sorrow; expressing a great degree of uneasiness; atrocious; heavy.
GRIEVOUSLY, (greev'-us-le) *ad.* Painfully; with discontent; with ill will; calamitously; miserably; vexatiously.
GRIEVOUSNESS, (greev'-us-nes) *n. s.* Sorrow; pain; calamity; atrociousness.
GRIFFIN, } (grif'-fin) *n. s.* A fabled ani-
GRIFFON, } mal, supposed to be generated between the lion and eagle, and to have the head and paws of the lion, and the wings of the eagle.
GRIG, (grig) *n. s.* Originally anything below the natural size; a small eel; a merry creature.
To GRILL, (gril) *v. a.* To broil on a grate or gridiron.
GRILLADE, (gril'-lade) *n. s.* Anything broiled on the gridiron.
GRIM, (grim) *a.* Having a countenance of terrour; horrible; hideous; frightful; ugly; ill-looking.
GRIMACE, (gre-mase') *n. s.* A distortion of the countenance from habit, affectation, or insolence; air of affectation.
GRIMALKIN, (grim-mal'-kin) *n. s.* Gray little woman; the name of an old cat.
To GRIME, (grime) *v. a.* To dirt; to sully deeply; to daub with filth.
GRIME, (grime) *n. s.* Dirt deeply insinuated.
GRIMLY, (grim'-le) *ad.* Horribly; hideously; sourly; sullenly.
GRIMNESS, (grim'-nes) *n. s.* Horrour; frightfulness of visage.
GRIMY, (gri'-me) *a.* Dirty; cloudy.
To GRIN, (grin) *v. n.* To set the teeth together and withdraw the lips; to fix the teeth as in anguish; to laugh idiotically.
GRIN, (grin) *n. s.* The act of closing the teeth and shewing them.
To GRIND, (grind) *v. a.* Pret. *ground*; part. pass. *ground.* To reduce anything to powder by friction; to comminute by attrition; to comminute by the teeth or grinders; to sharpen or smooth by rubbing; to rub one against another; to harass; to oppress.
To GRIND, (grind) *v. n.* To perform the act of grinding; to be moved as in the act of grinding.
GRINDER, (grind'-er) *n. s.* One that grinds; the instrument of grinding; the back or double teeth.
GRINDSTONE, (grind'-stone) *n. s.* The revolving stone on which edged instruments are sharpened.
GRINNER, (grin'-ner) *n. s.* He that grins.
GRINNINGLY, (grin'-ning-le) *ad.* With a grinning laugh.
To GRIPE, (gripe) *v. a.* To hold with the fingers closed; to hold hard; to catch eagerly; to seize; to close; to clutch; to pinch; to press; to squeeze; to give a pain in the bowels.
To GRIPE, (gripe) *v. n.* To feel the colick; to pinch; to catch at money meanly. When a ship runs her head too much into the wind, she is said to *gripe.*
GRIPE, (gripe) *n. s.* Grasp; hold; seizure of the hand or paw; squeeze; pressure; oppression; crushing power. In the plural, Belly-ache; colick. The compass or sharpness of the prow or stem of a ship under water. *Gripes* is the name of a machine formed by an assemblage of ropes, &c. used to secure the boats upon the deck of a ship at sea.
GRIPER, (gri'-per) *n. s.* Oppressor; usurer; extortioner.
GRIPINGLY, (gri'-ping-le) *ad.* With pain in the guts.
GRIS, (gre) *n. s.* A kind of fur.
GRISETTE, (gre-zet') *n. s.* The wife or daughter of a French tradesman.
GRISKIN, (gris'-kin) *n. s.* The vertebræ of a hog.
GRISLED. See GRIZZLED.
GRISLY, (griz'-le) *a.* Dreadful; horrible; hideous; frightful.
GRISONS, (gre'-zunz) *n. s.* Inhabitants of the mountainous parts of the Alps in Italy.
GRIST, (grist) *n. s.* Corn to be ground; supply; provision. *Grist to Mill,* is profit; gain.
GRISTLE, (gris'-sl) *n. s.* A cartilage.
GRISTLY, (gris'-sle) *a.* Cartilaginous; made of gristle.
GRIT, (grit) *n. s.* The coarse part of meal; oats husked, or coarsely ground; sand; rough hard particles.

GRITTINESS, (grit'-te-nes) *n. s.* Sandiness; the quality of abounding in grit.
GRITTY, (grit'-te) *a.* Full of hard particles; consisting of grit.
GRIZZLE, (griz'-zl) *n. s.* A mixture of white and black; gray.
GRIZZLED, (griz'-zld) *a.* Interspersed with gray.
GRIZZLY, (griz'-zle) *a.* Somewhat gray.
To GROAN, (grone) *v. n.* To breathe with a hoarse noise, as in pain or agony.
GROAN, (grone) *n. s.* Breath expired with noise and difficulty; any hoarse dead sound.
GROANING, (gro'-ning) *n. s.* Lamentation; complaint on account of agony or pain.
GROAT, (grote) *n. s.* A piece valued at four pence.
GROATS, (grotes) *n. s.* Oats that have the hulls taken off.
GROCER, (gro'-ser) *n. s.* A man who buys and sells tea, sugar, spices, &c.
GROCERY, (gro'-ser-e) *n. s.* Grocer's ware, such as tea, sugar, raisins, spice.
GROG, (grog) *n. s.* Any spirit and water.
GROGRAM, (grog'-ram) } *n. s.* Stuff woven
GROGRAN, (grog-ran) } with large woof and a rough pile.
GROIN, (groin) *n. s.* The part next above the thigh. In architecture, The hollow formed by the intersections of two or more vaults crossing each other.
GROOM, (groom) *n. s.* A boy; a waiter; a servant, particularly one who looks after horses. *Groom of the Chamber, Groom of the Stole,* &c., Officers of the king's household.
To GROOVE, (groov) *v. a.* To cut hollow.
GROOVE, (groov) *n. s.* A cavern, or hollow in mines; a channel or hollow, cut with a tool.
To GROPE, (grope) *v. n.* To feel where one cannot see.
To GROPE, (grope) *v. a.* To search by feeling in the dark.
GROPER, (gro'-per) *n. s.* One that searches in the dark.
GROPING, (gro'-ping) *n. s.* A manner of fishing by putting one's hands into water-holes.
GROSS, (grose) *a.* Thick; bulky; shameful; unseemly; enormous; indelicate; coarse; palpable; impure; unrefined; inelegant; disproportionate in bulk; dense; not refined; not pure; stupid; dull; thick; fat; whole, having no deduction or abatement, as the *gross* sum; large; aggregate; heavy.
GROSS, (grose) *n. s.* The main body; the main force; the bulk; the whole not divided into its several parts; the chief part; the main mass; the number of twelve dozen.
GROSSLY, (grose'-le) *ad.* Bulkily; in bulky parts; coarsely; without subtilty; without art; without delicacy; palpably.
GROSSNESS, (grose'-nes) *n. s.* Coarseness; thickness; density; inelegant fatness; unwieldy corpulence; want of refinement; want of delicacy.
GROT, (grot) *n. s.* A cave; a cavern for coolness and pleasure.
GROTESQUE, (gro-tesk') *a.* A term applied to ornamental work of foliage and capricious figures, resembling Arabesques; fantastick.
GROTESQUELY, (gro-tesk'-le) *ad.* In a wild fantastical manner.
GROTTO, (grot'-to) *n. s.* A cavern or cave made for coolness.
GROVE, (grove) *n. s.* A small wood, or place set with trees.
To GROVEL, (grov'-vl) *v. n.* To lie prone; to creep low on the ground; to be mean, or without dignity.
GROVELLER, (grov'-vl-er) *n. s.* A person of a low, mean disposition.
GROUND, (ground) *n. s.* The earth, considered as superficially extended; the earth as distinguished from air or water; land; country; region; territory; estate; possession; land occupied; the floor or level of the place; bottom; dregs; lees; fæces; the first stratum of paint; the fundamental substance; that by which the additional or accidental parts are supported; first hint; first traces of an invention; the first principles of knowledge; the fundamental cause; the field or place of action; the state in which one is with respect to opponents or competitors; state of progress or recession; the foil to set a thing off.
To GROUND, (ground) *v. a.* To place or fix on the ground; to found, as upon cause or principle; to settle in first principles or rudiments of knowledge.
GROUND, (ground) The *pret.* and *part. pass.* of *grind.*
GROUND-ASH, (ground-ash') *n. s.* A sapling of ash taken from the ground.
GROUND-BAIT, (ground'-bate) *n. s.* In angling, A bait which is allowed to sink; opposed to that which is used in fly-fishing, which is kept floating upon the stream.
GROUND-FLOOR, (ground'-flore) *n. s.* The lower part of a house.
GROUND-PLATE, (ground'-plate) *n. s.* In architecture, The outermost pieces of timber lying on or near the ground, and framed into one another with mortises and tennons.
GROUND-PLOT, (ground'-plot) *n. s.* The ground on which any building is placed; the ichnography of a building.
GROUND-RENT, (ground'-rent) *n. s.* Rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's ground.
GROUNDAGE, (ground'-aje) *n. s.* A custom, or tribute, paid for the standing of a ship in port.
GROUNDLESS, (ground'-les) *a.* Void of reason; wanting ground.
GROUNDLESSLY, (ground'-les-le) *ad.* Without reason; without cause.
GROUNDLESSNESS, (ground'-les-nes) *n. s.* Want of just reason.
GROUNDLING, (ground'-ling) *n. s.* A fish

which keeps at the bottom of the water; one of the vulgar.

GROUNDSEL, (grŏun'-sĕl) *n. s.* The timber or raised pavement next the ground; a plant.

GROUNDWORK, (grŏund'-wŭrk) *n. s.* The ground; the first stratum; the first part of an undertaking; the fundamentals; first principle; original reason.

GROUP, (grŏop) *n. s.* A cluster; a collection; a number thronged together.

To GROUP, (grŏop) *v. a.* To put into a distinct or separate collection.

GROUSE, (grŏuse) *n. s.* A kind of fowl; a heathcock.

To GROW, (grō) *v. n.* Pret. *grew*; part. pass. *grown*. To vegetate; to have vegetable motion; to encrease by vegetation; to be produced by vegetation; to shoot in any particular form; to encrease in stature; to come to manhood from infancy; to issue, as plants from a soil; to encrease in bulk; to become greater; to improve; to make progress; to advance to any state; to come by degrees; to change from one state to another; to become either better or worse; to proceed as from a cause; to accrue, to be forthcoming; to adhere; to stick together. The general idea given by this word is procession or passage from one state to another. It is always change, but not always increase, for a thing may *grow* less, as well as *grow* greater.

To GROW, (grō) *v. a.* To cause to grow.

GROWER, (grō'-ĕr) *n. s.* An encreaser; a farmer.

To GROWL, (grŏŭl) *v. n.* To snarl like an angry cur; to murmur; to grumble.

To GROWL, (grŏŭl) *v. a.* To signify or express by growling.

GROWL, (grŏŭl) *n. s.* A murmur, as of an angry cur, or of a discontented person.

GROWN, (grōne) The *part. pass.* of *grow*. Advanced in growth; covered or filled by the growth of anything; arrived at full growth or stature; become prevalent.

GROWTH, (grō*th*) *n. s.* Vegetation; vegetable life; product; thing produced; increase in number, bulk, or frequency; increase of stature; advance to maturity; improvement; advancement.

To GRUB, (grŭb) *v. a.* To dig up; to destroy by digging; to root out of the ground.

GRUB, (grŭb) *n. s.* A kind of worm.

GRUBBER, (grŭb'-ĕr) *n. s.* One who grubs.

To GRUDGE, (grŭdje) *v. a.* To envy; to see any advantage of another with discontent; to give or take unwillingly.

To GRUDGE, (grŭdje) *v. n.* To murmur; to repine; to be unwilling; to be reluctant; to be envious.

GRUDGE, (grŭdje) *n. s.* Old quarrel; inveterate malevolence; anger; ill-will; unwillingness to benefit; envy.

GRUDGER, (grŭd'-jĕr) *n. s.* A murmurer.

GRUDGINGLY, (grŭd'-jing-lē) *ad.* Unwillingly; malignantly; reluctantly; enviously.

GRUEL, (grōō'-ĕl) *n. s.* Food made by boiling oatmeal in water.

GRUFF, (grŭf) *a.* Sour of aspect; harsh of manners.

GRUFFLY, (grŭf'-lē) *ad.* Harshly; ruggedly.

GRUFFNESS, (grŭf'-nĕs) *n. s.* Ruggedness of mien; harshness of look or voice.

GRUM, (grŭm) *a.* Sour; surly; severe.

To GRUMBLE, (grŭm'-bl) *v. n.* To murmur with discontent; to growl; to gnarl; to make a hoarse rattle.

GRUMBLER, (grŭm'-bl-ĕr) *n. s.* One that grumbles; a murmurer.

GRUMBLING, (grŭm'-bl-ing) *n. s.* A murmuring through discontent; hoarse noise.

GRUMBLINGLY, (grŭm'-bl-ing-lē) *ad.* Discontentedly; sourly; in a hoarse manner.

GRUME, (grōōm) *n. s.* A thick viscid consistence of a fluid.

GRUMLY, (grŭm'-lē) *ad.* Sullenly; morosely.

GRUMOUS, (grōō'-mŭs) *a.* Thick; clotted.

GRUMOUSNESS, (grōō'-mŭs-nĕs) *n. s.* Thickness of a coagulated liquor.

To GRUNT, (grŭnt) } *v. n.* To murmur
To GRUNTLE, (grŭnt'-tl) } like a hog; to groan.

GRUNT, (grŭnt) *n. s.* The noise of a hog; a groan.

GRUNTER, (grŭn'-tĕr) *n. s.* He that grunts; a hog.

GRUNTING, (grŭnt'-ing) *n. s.* The noise of swine.

GRUNTINGLY, (grŭnt'-ing-lē) *ad.* Murmuringly; mutteringly.

GRUNTLING, (grŭnt'-ling) *n. s.* A young hog.

GRYPHON. See GRIFFIN.

GUARANTEE, (găr-răn-tē') *n. s.* A power who undertakes to see stipulations performed; engagement to secure the performance of articles.

GUARANTY, (găr'-răn-tē) *n. s.* An undertaking to secure the performance of any articles.

To GUARANTY, (găr'-răn-tē) *v. a.* To undertake to secure the performance of a treaty or stipulation.

To GUARD, (gärd) *v. a.* To watch by way of defence or security; to protect; to defend; to preserve by caution; to provide against objections.

To GUARD, (gärd) *v. n.* To be in a state of caution or defence.

GUARD, (gärd) *n. s.* A man, or body of men, whose business is to watch by way of defence; anything that protects or guards; a state of caution or vigilance; limitation; anticipation of objection; part of the hilt of a sword. In fencing, A posture to defend the body.

GUARD-ROOM, (gärd'-rōōm) *n. s.* A room in which those who are appointed to watch assemble.

GUARDABLE, (gär'-dă-bl) *a.* Capable of being protected.

GUARDAGE, (gär'-dăje) *n. s.* State of wardship.

GUARDANT, (gär'-dant) Old *part.* of *guard*; exercising the authority of a guardian. In heraldry, Having the face turned towards the spectator; as a leopard *guardant*.

GUARDEDLY, (gär'-ded-le) *ad.* Cautiously.

GUARDEDNESS, (gär'-ded-nes) *n. s.* Caution; wariness.

GUARDER, (gär'-der) *n. s.* One who guards.

GUARDFUL, (gärd'-ful) *a.* Wary; cautious.

GUARDIAN, (gär'-de-an) *n. s.* One that has the care of an orphan; one to whom the care and preservation of anything is committed.

GUARDIAN, (gär'-de-an) *a.* Performing the office of a kind protector or superintendant.

GUARDIANSHIP, (gär'-de-an-ship) *n. s.* The office of a guardian.

GUARDLESS, (gärd'-les) *a.* Without defence.

GUARDSHIP, (gärd'-ship) *n. s.* Care; protection; a king's ship to guard the coast.

GUBERNATION, (gu-ber-na'-shun) *n. s.* Government; superintendency.

GUBERNATIVE, (gu-ber'-na-tiv) *a.* Governing.

GUDGEON, (gud'-jun) *n. s.* A small fish found in brooks and rivers, easily caught; a man easily cheated; an iron pin on which a wheel turns.

To GUDGEON, (gud'-jun) *v. a.* To cheat.

GUELFS, (gwelfs) *n. s. pl.* The name of a faction in Italy, formerly opposed to that of the Ghibellines.

GUERDON, (gwer'-dun, or ger'-dun) *n. s.* A reward; a recompence.

To GUERDON, (ger'-dun) *v. a.* To reward.

To GUESS, (ges) *v. n.* To conjecture; to judge without any certain principles of judgement.

To GUESS, (ges) *v. a.* To hit upon by accident.

GUESS, (ges) *n. s.* Conjecture; judgement without any possitive or certain grounds.

GUESSER, (ges'-ser) *n. s.* Conjecturer; one who judges without certain knowledge.

GUEST, (gest) *n. s.* One entertained in the house or at the table of another; a stranger; one who comes newly to reside.

GUESTCHAMBER, (gest'-tshum-ber) *n. s.* Chamber of entertainment.

To GUGGLE, (gug'-gl) *v. n.* To sound as water running with intermissions out of a narrow mouthed vessel.

GUIDABLE, (gi'-da-bl) *a.* That may be governed by counsel.

GUIDAGE, (gi'-daje) *n. s.* The reward given to a guide.

GUIDANCE, (gi'-danse) *n. s.* Direction; government.

To GUIDE, (gide) *v. a.* To direct in a way; to influence; to govern by counsel; to instruct; to regulate; to superintend.

GUIDE, (gide) *n. s.* One who directs another in his way or in his conduct; director; regulator.

GUIDELESS, (gide'-les) *a.* Having no guide; wanting a governour.

GUIDEPOST, (gide'-post) *n. s.* A post where two or more roads meet, directing the traveller which to follow.

GUIDER, (gi'-der) *n. s.* Director; regulator; guide.

GUILD, (gild) *n. s.* A society; a corporation; a fraternity; a town-hall.

GUILDER, (gil'-der) *n. s.* Another name for the *Florin*.

GUILDHALL, (gild-hal') *n. s.* The hall in which a corporation usually assembles; a town-hall.

GUILE, (gile) *n. s.* Deceitful cunning; insidious artifice.

GUILEFUL, (gile'-ful) *a.* Wily; insidious; mischievously artful; treacherous; secretly mischievous.

GUILEFULLY, (gile'-ful-e) *ad.* Insidiously; treacherously.

GUILEFULNESS, (gile'-ful-nes) *n. s.* Secret treachery; tricking cunning.

GUILELESS, (gile'-les) *a.* Free from deceit; void of insidiousness; simply honest.

GUILELESSNESS, (gile'-les-nes) *n. s.* Freedom from deceit; pure honesty and innocence.

GUILLOTINE, (gil-lo-teen') *n. s.* A decapitating machine used in France.

To GUILLOTINE, (gil-lo-teen') *v. a.* To decapitate by the guillotine.

GUILT, (gilt) *n. s.* The state of a man justly charged with a crime; a crime; an offence.

GUILTILY, (gilt'-e-le) *ad.* In a criminal manner.

GUILTINESS, (gilt'-e-nes) *n. s.* The state of being guilty; consciousness of crime.

GUILTLESS, (gilt'-les) *a.* Innocent; free from crime; unpolluted.

GUILTLESSLY, (gilt'-les-le) *ad.* Without guilt; innocently.

GUILTLESSNESS, (gilt'-les-nes) *n. s.* Innocence; freedom from crime.

GUILTY, (gil'-te) *a.* Justly chargeable with a crime; not innocent; wicked; corrupt; conscious.

GUINEA, (gin'-ne) *n. s.* A gold coin valued at twenty-one shillings.

GUINEAHEN, (gin'-ne-hen) *n. s.* A species of fowl.

GUINEAPIG, (gin'-ne-pig) *n. s.* A small animal with a pig's snout.

GUISE, (gize) *n. s.* Manner; mien; habit; practice; custom; external appearance; dress.

GUITAR, (git-tar') *n. s.* A stringed instrument of musick.

GULES, (gulz) *a.* Red; a term of heraldry.

GULF, (gulf) *n. s.* A bay; an opening into land; an abyss; an unmeasurable depth; a whirlpool; a sucking eddy; anything insatiable.

GULFY, (gul'-fe) *a.* Full of gulfs or whirlpools.

To GULL, (gul) *v. a.* To trick; to cheat; to defraud; to deceive.

GULL, (gul) *n. s.* A sea-fowl; a fraud; a trick; a stupid animal; one easily cheated.

GULLER, (gŭl'-lẽr) *n. s.* A cheat; an impostor.

GULLERY, (gŭl'-lẽr-ẹ) *n. s.* Cheat; imposture.

GULLET, (gŭl'-lẹt) *n. s.* The throat; the œsophagus; a small stream or lake.

GULLIBILITY, (gŭl-lẹ-bil'-ẹ-tẹ) *n. s.* Credulity; a facility to be gulled.

GULLISH, (gŭl'-ish) *a.* Foolish; stupid; absurd.

GULLISHNESS, (gŭl'-ish-nẽs) *n. s.* Foolishness; stupidity.

GULLY, (gŭl'-lẹ) *n. s.* A ravine formed by running water; a sort of ditch.

GULLYHOLE, (gŭl'-lẹ-hole) *n. s.* The hole where the gutters empty themselves in the subterraneous sewer.

To GULP, (gŭlp) *v. a.* To swallow eagerly; to suck down at a draught.

GULP, (gŭlp) *n. s.* As much as can be swallowed at once.

GULPH. See GULF.

GUM, (gŭm) *n. s.* A concreted vegetable juice which exudes through the bark of certain trees, and soluble by water; the fleshy covering that contains the teeth.

To GUM, (gŭm) *v. a.* To close or wash with gum.

GUMMINESS, (gŭm'-mẹ-nẽs) *n. s.* The state of being gummy; accumulation of gum.

GUMMOSITY, (gŭm-mŏs'-sẹ-tẹ) *n. s.* The nature of gum; gumminess.

GUMMOUS, (gŭm'-mŭs) *a.* Of the nature of gum.

GUMMY, (gŭm'-mẹ) *a.* Consisting of gum; of the nature of gum; productive of gum; overgrown with gum.

GUMPTION, (gŭm'-shŭn) *n. s.* A mixture of oil and varnish used by painters to enrich their colours; understanding; skill.

GUN, (gŭn) *n. s.* The general name for firearms, from which shot, bullets, &c. are discharged.

To GUN, (gŭn) *v. n.* To perform the act of shooting with a gun.

GUN-BOAT, (gŭn'-bote) *n. s.* A boat generally made with a flat bottom, to serve as a kind of floating battery.

GUNNEL, (gŭn'-nẹl) *n. s.* See GUNWALE.

GUNNER, (gŭn'-nẽr) *n. s.* Cannoneer; he whose employment is to manage the artillery in a ship; one who shoots.

GUNNERY, (gŭn'-nẽr-ẹ) *n. s.* The science of artillery; the art of managing cannon.

GUNPOWDER, (gŭn'-pŏŭ-dẽr) *n. s.* The powder put into guns, being a composition of saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal.

GUNROOM, (gŭn'-room) *n. s.* The place, on board a ship, where arms are deposited.

GUNSHOT, (gŭn'-shŏt) *n. s.* The reach or range of a gun; the space to which a shot can be thrown.

GUNSHOT, (gŭn'-shŏt) *a.* Made by the shot of a gun.

GUNSMITH, (gŭn'-smith) *n. s.* A man whose trade is to make guns.

GUNSTOCK, (gŭn'-stŏk) *n. s.* The wood to which the barrel of the gun is fixed.

GUNWALE, or GUNNEL *of a Ship*, (gŭn'-nẹl) *n. s.* The upper part of a ship's sides, from the half-deck to the forecastle; also the lower part of any port, where any ordnance is.

GURGE, (gŭrje) *n. s.* Whirlpool; gulf.

To GURGE, (gŭrje) *v. a.* To swallow up.

To GURGLE, (gŭr'-gl) *v. n.* To fall or gush with noise, as water from a bottle.

To GUSH, (gŭsh) *v. n.* To flow or rush out with violence; to emit in a copious effluxion.

GUSH, (gŭsh) *n. s.* An emission of liquor in a large quantity at once; the liquor so emitted.

GUSSET, (gŭs'-sẹt) *n. s.* An angular piece of cloth sewn at the upper end of the sleeve of a shirt or shift.

GUST, (gŭst) *n. s.* Sense of tasting; height of perception; height of sensual enjoyment; a sudden violent blast of wind.

GUSTABLE, (gŭs'-tạ-bl) *a.* To be tasted; pleasant to the taste.

GUSTATION, (gŭs-tạ'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of tasting.

GUSTO, (gŭs'-tọ) *n. s.* The relish of anything; the power by which anything excites sensation in the palate; intellectual taste; liking.

GUSTY, (gŭs'-tẹ) *a.* Stormy; tempestuous.

GUT, (gŭt) *n. s.* The long pipe reaching with many convolutions from the stomach to the vent; the stomach; the receptacle of food; gluttony; love of gormandizing; a passage.

To GUT, (gŭt) *v. a.* To eviscerate; to draw; to exenterate; to plunder of contents.

GUTTA SERENA, (gŭt'-tạ-sẹ-rẹ'-nạ) *n. s.* A disease of the eye.

GUTTER, (gŭt'-tẽr) *n. s.* A passage for water; a small longitudinal hollow.

To GUTTER, (gŭt'-tẽr) *v. a.* To cut in small hollows.

To GUTTLE, (gŭt'-tl) *v. n.* To feed luxuriously; to gormandize.

To GUTTLE, (gŭt'-tl) *v. a.* To swallow.

GUTTLER, (gŭt'-tl-ẽr) *n. s.* A greedy eater.

GUTTULOUS, (gŭt'-tŭ-lŭs) *a.* In the form of a small drop.

GUTTURAL, (gŭt'-tŭ-rạl) *a.* Pronounced in the throat; belonging to the throat.

GUTTURALNESS, (gŭt'-tŭ-rạl-nẽs) *n. s.* The quality of being guttural.

GUY, (gi) *n. s.* A rope used to lift anything into the ship.

To GUZZLE, (gŭz'-zl) *v. n.* To gormandize; to swallow anything greedily.

To GUZZLE, (gŭz'-zl) *v. a.* To swallow with immoderate gust.

GUZZLE, (gŭz'-zl) *n. s.* An insatiable thing or person.

GUZZLER, (gŭz'-zl-ẽr) *n. s.* A gormandizer; an immoderate eater or drinker.

GYBE, (jibe) *n. s.* See GIBE. A sneer; a taunt; a sarcasm.

To GYBE, (jibe) *v. n.* To sneer; to taunt.

GYMNASIUM, (gim-nạ'-shẽ-ŭm) *n. s.* Formerly a place for athletick exercises, in

which such as practised them were nearly naked; any place of exercise; a school.

GYMNASTICALLY, (gim-nas'-te-kal-e) *ad.* Athletically; fitly for strong exercise.

GYMNASTICK, (gim-nas'-tik) *a.* Pertaining to athletick exercises.

GYMNASTICK, (gim-nas'-tik) *n. s.* Athletick exercise; a teacher of the wrestling science.

GYMNOSOPHIST, (gim-nos'-o-fist) *n. s.* One of a set of Indian philosophers, who went naked, and lived in solitude.

GYMNOSPERMOUS, (gim-no-sper'-mus) *a.* In botany, Having the seeds naked.

GYNARCHY, (gin'-ar-ke) *n. s.* Female government.

GYNÆOCRACY, (gin-e-ok'-ra-se) *n. s.* Government over which a woman may preside.

GYPSEOUS, (gip'-se-us) } *a.* Relating to
GYPSINE, (gip'-sine) } *gypsum*; belonging to lime or plaster.

GYPSUM, (gip'-sum) *n. s.* The name of a class of fossils; the plaster stone; white lime; a kind of plaster.

GYPSY, (jip'-se) *n. s.* A strolling beggar; one who pretends to tell fortunes.

GYRATION, (ji-ra'-shun) *n. s.* The act of turning anything about.

GYRE, (jire) *n. s.* A circle described by anything moving in an orbit.

GYRFALCON. See GERFALCON.

GYROMANCY, (gi'-ro-man-se) *n. s.* A sort of divination performed by walking in or round a circle.

GYRON, (gi'-run) *n. s.* In heraldry, One of the ordinaries.

GYRONNY, (ger'-on-e) *a.* An epithet for a field that is divided into six, eight, ten, &c. triangular parts, of two different tinctures.

GYVE, (jive) *n. s.* A fetter; a chain for the legs.

To GYVE, (jive) *v. a.* To fetter; to shackle.

H.

H is in English, as in other languages, a note of aspiration, sounded only by a strong emission of the breath, without any conformation of the organs of speech, and is therefore by many grammarians accounted no letter. The *h* in English is scarcely ever mute at the beginning of a word, as *hour*. The strong emission of the breath is usually withheld from *heir, herb, hostler, honest, honour, humour*: and perhaps from *hospital* and *hour*; and by some, improperly, from *humble*.

HA, (ha) *interj.* An expression of wonder, surprise, sudden question, or sudden exertion; an expression of laughter.

HABEAS CORPUS, (ha'-be-as-kor'-pus) *n. s.* A writ which a man may have out of the King's Bench, to remove him thither, and to answer the cause thereto.

HABERDASHER, (hab'-er-dash-er) *n. s.* A dealer in miscellaneous goods, particularly small wares.

HABERDASHERY, (hab'-er-dash-er-e) *n. s.* Articles made or sold by haberdashers.

HABERDINE, (hab-er-deen') *n. s.* A dried salt cod.

HABERGEON, (ha-ber'-je-un) *n. s.* Armour to cover the neck and breast.

HABILIMENT, (ha-bil'-e-ment) *n. s.* Dress; clothes; garment.

To HABILITATE, (ha-bil'-e-tate) *v. a.* To qualify; to entitle.

HABILITATE, (ha-bil'-e-tate) *a.* Qualified; entitled.

HABILITATION, (ha-bil-e-ta'-shun) *n. s.* Qualification.

HABILITY, (ha-bil'-e-te) *n. s.* Faculty; power; means: now *ability*.

HABIT, (hab'-it) *n. s.* State of anything, as *habit* of body; dress; accoutrement. *Habit* is a power or propensity in man of doing anything, when it has been acquired by frequently doing the same thing; custom; inveterate use.

To HABIT, (hab'-it) *v. a.* To dress; to accoutre; to array.

HABITABLE, (hab'-e-ta-bl) *a.* Capable of being dwelt in.

HABITABLENESS, (hab'-e-ta-bl-nes) *n. s.* Capacity of being dwelt in.

HABITANT, (hab'-e-tant) *n. s.* Dweller; inhabitant.

HABITATION, (hab-e-ta'-shun) *n. s.* The state of a place receiving dwellers; act of inhabiting; state of dwelling; place of abode; dwelling.

HABITATOR, (hab'-e-ta-tur) *n. s.* Dweller; inhabitant.

HABITED, (hab'-it-ed) *a.* Clothed; accustomed; usual.

HABITUAL, (ha-bit'-u-al) *a.* Customary; accustomed; inveterate.

HABITUALLY, (ha-bit'-u-al-e) *a.* Customarily; by habit.

To HABITUATE, (ha-bit'-u-ate) *v. a.* To accustom; to use one's self by frequent repetition.

HABITUDE, (hab'-e-tude) *n. s.* Long custom; habit; the power of doing any thing acquired by frequent repetition.

To HACK, (hak) *v. a.* To cut; to chop; to cut clumsily.

HACK, (hak) *n. s.* A notch; a hollow cut; a horse let out for hire.

HACK, (hak) *a.* Hired.

To HACK, (hak) *v. n.* To hackney; to turn hackney or prostitute.

HACKBUT. See HAQUEBUT.

To HACKLE, (hăk'-kl) *v. a.* To dress flax; to separate; to tear asunder.

HACKLE, (hăk'-kl) *n. s.* A comb for dressing flax; a fly for angling, dressed sometimes with the feathers of a cock.

HACKNEY, (hăk'-nē) *n. s.* A pacing horse; a pad; a nag; a hired horse; a hireling; a prostitute; anything let out for hire.

HACKNEY, (hăk'-nē) *a.* Worn out, like a hired horse; prostitute; vicious for hire; much used; common; let out for hire.

HACKNEY-COACH, (hăk'-nē-kōtsh) *n. s.* A carriage publickly let out for hire.

HACKNEY-COACHMAN, (hăk'-nē-kōtsh'-măn) *n. s.* The driver of a hired or hackney coach.

To HACKNEY, (hăk'-nē) *v. n.* To put perpetually to the same use; to make common.

HAD, (hăd) The *pret.* and *part. pass.* of *have.*

HADDER, (hăd'-dĕr) *n. s.* Heath; ling.

HADDOCK, (hăd'-dŭk) *n. s.* A sea-fish of the cod kind, but small.

HADE, (hāde) *n. s.* Among miners, the steep descent of a shaft; the descent of a hill.

HAFT, (hăft) *n. s.* A handle; that part of any instrument that is taken into the hand.

To HAFT, (hăft) *v. a.* To set in a haft.

HAG, (hăg) *n. s.* A witch; an enchantress; a fury; a she monster; an old ugly woman.

HAG-BORN, (hăg'-bōrn) *a.* Born of a witch or hag.

To HAG, (hăg) *v. a.* To torment; to harass with vain terrour.

HAGGARD, (hăg'-gărd) *a.* Lean; rugged; pale; perhaps, ugly.

HAGGARD, (hăg'-gărd) *n. s.* A species of hawk.

HAGGARDLY, (hăg'-gărd-lē) *ad.* Deformedly; pallidly.

HAGGIS, (hăg'-gĭs) *n. s.* A dish common in Scotland.

HAGGISH, (hăg'-gĭsh) *a.* Of the nature of a hag; deformed; horrid.

To HAGGLE, (hăg'-gl) *v. a.* To cut; to chop; to mangle.

To HAGGLE, (hăg'-gl) *v. n.* To be tedious in a bargain; to be long in coming to the price.

HAGGLER, (hăg'-gl-ĕr) *n. s.* One that cuts; one that is tardy in bargaining.

HAGIOGRAPHA, (hăg-ē-ŏg'-rā-fā) *n. s. pl.* Holy writings; a name given to part of the books of Scripture.

HAGIOGRAPHAL, (hăg-ē-ŏg'-rā-făl) *a.* Denoting the writings called *hagiographa.*

HAGIOGRAPHER, (hăg-ē-ŏg'-rā-fĕr) *n. s.* A holy writer. The Jews divide the Holy Scriptures of the Old Testament into the law, the prophets, and the *hagiographers.*

HAGSHIP, (hăg-ship) *n. s.* The title of a witch or hag.

HAGUEBUT, (hăg'-bŭt) *n. s.* A kind of fire-arms; a culverin, or hand-cannon.

HAH, (hā) *interj.* An expression of surprise or sudden effort.

HAIL, (hāle) *n. s.* Drops of rain frozen in their falling.

To HAIL, (hāle) *v. n.* To pour down hail.

To HAIL, (hāle) *v. a.* To pour.

HAIL, (hāle) *interj.* A term of reverential salutation.

HAIL, (hāle) *a.* Healthy; sound. See HALE.

HAIL-FELLOW, (hāle'-fĕl-lō) *n. s.* A companion.

To HAIL, (hāle) *v. a.* To salute; to call to.

HAILSHOT, (hāle'-shŏt) *n. s.* Small shot scattered like hail.

HAILSTONE, (hāle'-stōne) *n. s.* A particle or single ball of hail.

HAILY, (hā'-lē) *a.* Consisting of hail; full of hail.

HAINOUS. See HEINOUS.

HAIR, (hāre) *n. s.* Dry elastick filaments arising from the skin, and found upon all the parts of the body, except the soles of the feet and palms of the hands; a single hair.

HAIRBRAINED, (hāre'-brānd) *a.* Properly *harebrained.* Wild; irregular; unsteady.

HAIRBREADTH, (hāre'-brĕd*th*) *n. s.* A very small distance; the diameter of a hair.

HAIRCLOTH, (hāre'-klŏ*th*) *n. s.* Stuff made of hair, very rough and prickly, worn sometimes in mortifications.

HAIRINESS, (hā'-rē-nĕs) *n. s.* The state of being covered with hair, or abounding with hair.

HAIRLESS, (hāre'-lĕs) *a.* Wanting hair.

HAIRY, (hā'-rē) *a.* Overgrown with hair; consisting of hair.

HALBERD, (hăl'-bĕrd) *n. s.* A kind of spear.

HALBERDIER, (hăl-bĕr-dēer') *n. s.* One who is armed with a halberd.

HALCYON, (hăl'-shē-ŭn) *n. s.* A bird said to breed in the sea, and that there is always a calm during her incubation; the King-fisher.

HALCYON, (hăl'-shē-ŭn) *a.* Placid; quiet; still; peaceful.

HALE, (hāle) *a.* Healthy; sound; hearty; whole; uninjured.

To HALE, (hāle) *v. a.* To drag by force; to pull violently and rudely.

HALER, (hā'-lĕr) *n. s.* He who pulls and hales.

HALF, (hăf) *n. s.* plural *halves.* A moiety; one part of two; an equal part. It sometimes has a plural signification when a number is divided.

HALF, (hăf) *ad.* In part; equally.

HALF-BLOOD, (hăf'-blŭd) *n. s.* One not born of the same father and mother.

HALFMOON, (hăf'-mōon) *n. s.* The moon in its appearance when at half increase or decrease; anything in the figure of a half-moon.

HALF-PENNY, (hā'-pen-nē) *n. s.* plural *halfpence.* A copper coin, of which two make a penny. It has the force of an adjective conjoined with anything of which it denotes the price.

HALF-PIKE, (haf'-pike) *n. s.* The small pike carried by officers.
HALF-PINT, (haf'-pint) *n. s.* The fourth part of a quart.
HALF-STARVED, (haf'-starvd) *a.* Almost starved.
HALF-WAY, (haf'-wa) *ad.* In the middle.
HALF-WIT, (haf'-wit) *n. s.* A blockhead; a foolish fellow.
HALF-WITTED, (haf'-wit-ted) *a.* Imperfectly furnished with understanding.
HALIARDS. See HALLIARDS.
HALIDOM, (hal'-le-dum) *n. s.* An adjuration by what is holy.
HALITUOUS, (ha-lit'-u-us) *a.* Vaporous; fumous.
HALL, (hall) *n. s.* A court of justice, as Westminster-Hall; a manor-house so called, because in it were held courts for the tenants; the publick room of a corporation; the first large room of a house; a collegiate body in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge.
HALLELUJAH, (hal-le-lu'-ya) *n. s.* A song of thanksgiving.
HALLIARDS, } (hal'-yardz) *n. s. pl.* In
HALYARDS, } naval language, Ropes or tackle employed to hoist or lower a sail.
HALLOO, (hal-loo') *interj.* A word of encouragement when dogs are let loose on their game.
To HALLOO, (hal-loo') *v. n.* To cry as after the dogs.
To HALLOO, (hal-loo') *v. a.* To encourage with shouts; to chase with shouts; to call or shout to.
HALLOOING, (hal-loo'-ing) *n. s.* A loud and vehement cry.
To HALLOW, (hal'-lo) *v. a.* To consecrate; to make holy; to reverence as holy; *hallowed* be thy name.
HALLOWMASS, (hal'-lo-mas) *n. s.* The feast of All-Souls.
To HALLUCINATE, (hal-lu'-se-nate) *v. n.* To stumble; to blunder.
HALLUCINATION, (hal-lu-se-na'-shun) *n. s.* Errour; blunder; mistake; folly.
HALO, (ha'-lo) *n. s.* A red circle round the sun or moon.
HALSER, (haw'-ser) *n. s.* A rope less than a cable.
To HALT, (halt) *v. n.* To limp; to be lame; to stop in a march; to hesitate; to stand dubious; to fail; to faulter.
HALT, (halt) *a.* Lame; crippled.
HALT, (halt) *n. s.* The act of limping; the manner of limping; a stop in a march.
HALTER, (hal'-ter) *n. s.* A rope to hang malefactors; a sort of rope bridle.
To HALTER, (hal'-ter) *v. a.* To bind with a cord.
HALTINGLY, (hal'-ting-le) *ad.* In a slow manner.
To HALVE, (hav) *v. a.* To divide into two parts.
HALVES, (havz) *n. s.* The plural of HALF.
HAM, (ham) *n. s.* The hip; the hinder part of the articulation of the thigh with the knee; the thigh of a hog, or other animal, salted.
HAMADRYAD, (ham'-a-dri-ad) *n. s.* One of those wood-nymphs of antiquity, who were feigned to live and die with the trees to which they were attached.
HAMLET, (ham'-let) *n. s.* A small village.
HAMMER, (ham'-mer) *n. s.* The instrument consisting of a long handle and heavy head, with which anything is forced or driven.
To HAMMER, (ham'-mer) *v. a.* To beat with a hammer; to forge or form with a hammer; to work in the mind; to contrive by intellectual labour.
To HAMMER, (ham'-mer) *v. n.* To work; to be busy.
HAMMERCLOTH, (ham'-mer-kloth) *n. s.* The cloth that covers a coach-box.
HAMMERER, (ham'-mer-er) *n. s.* He who works with a hammer.
HAMMOCK, (ham'-muk) *n. s.* A swinging bed.
HAMPER, (hamp'-er) *n. s.* A large basket for carriage; a kind of chain or fetter.
To HAMPER, (hamp'-er) *v. a.* To shackle; to entangle, as in nets; to ensnare; to inveigle; to complicate; to tangle; to perplex; to embarrass by many lets and troubles.
HAMSTRING, (ham'-string) *n. s.* The tendon of the ham.
To HAMSTRING, (ham'-string) *v. a.* Pret. and part. pass. *hamstrung*. To lame by cutting the tendon of the ham.
HANAPER, (han'-a-per) *n. s.* A hamper; a treasury; an exchequer.
HANCES, (han'-siz) *n. s.* In a ship, Falls of the fife-rails placed on bannisters on the poop and quarter deck down to the gangway. In architecture, The ends of elliptical arches.
HAND, (hand) *n. s.* The palm with the fingers; measure of four inches; a palm; side, right or left; part; quarter; side; power of performance; workmanship; power or act of manufacturing or making; agency; part in action; manual management; cards held at a game; transmission; conveyance; that which performs the office of a hand in pointing; agent; person employed; a workman; a soldier; form or cast of writing. *At hand*, Within reach; near. *Hand to hand*, Close fight. *Hand in hand*, In union; conjointly. *Hand to mouth*, As want requires. *To be hand and glove*, To be intimate and familiar; to suit one another.
To HAND, (hand) *v. a.* To give or transmit with the hand; to guide or lead by the hand; to seize; to lay hands on; to manage; to move with the hand; to transmit in succession; to deliver from one to another.
HAND (hand) is much used in composition for that which is manageable by the hand, as a *handsaw*; a *handbarrow*, &c.
HANDBALL, (hand'-bal) *n. s.* One of our ancient games with the ball.
HANDBARROW, (hand'-bar-ro) *n. s.* A

frame on which anything is carried by the hands of two men, without wheeling on the ground.

HANDBASKET, (hand'-bas-ket) *n. s.* A portable basket.

HANDBELL, (hand'-bel) *n. s.* A bell rung by the hand.

HANDBREADTH, (hand'-bredth) *n. s.* A space equal to the breadth of the hand; a palm.

HANDCUFF, (hand'-kuf) *n. s.* A manacle; a fetter for the wrist.

To HANDCUFF, (hand'-kuf) *v. a.* To manacle; to fasten by a chain.

HANDCRAFT, (hand'-kraft) *n. s.* Work performed by the hand.

HANDCRAFTSMAN, (hand'-krafts-man) *n. s.* A workman.

HANDED, (han'-ded) *a.* Having the use of the hand, left or right; with hands joined.

HANDER, (han'-der) *n. s.* Transmitter; conveyer in succession.

HANDFAST, (hand'-fast) *a.* Fast as by contract; firm in adherence.

HANDFETTER, (hand'-fet-ter) *n. s.* A manacle for the hands.

HANDFULL, (hand'-ful) *n. s.* As much as the hand can contain; a small number or quantity.

HANDGALLOP, (hand'-gal-lup) *n. s.* A slow easy gallop, in which the hand presses the bridle to hinder increase of speed.

HANDGRENADE, (hand-gre-nade') *n. s.* See GRENADE.

HANDGUN, (hand'-gun) *n. s.* A gun wielded by the hand.

HANDICRAFT, (han'-de-kraft) *n. s.* See HANDCRAFT. Manual occupation; a man who lives by manual labour.

HANDICRAFTSMAN, (han-de-krafts-man) *n. s.* A manufacturer; one employed in manual occupation.

HANDILY, (han'-de-le) *ad.* With skill; with dexterity.

HANDINESS, (han'-de-nes) *n. s.* Readiness; dexterity.

HANDIWORK, (han'-de-wurk) *n. s.* Work of the hand; product of labour; manufacture.

HANDKERCHIEF, (hang'-ker-tshif) *n. s.* A piece of silk or linen used to wipe the face, or cover the neck.

To HANDLE, (han'-dl) *v. a.* To touch; to feel with the hand; to manage; to wield; to make familiar to the hand by frequent touching; to treat; to deal with; to practise; to practise upon; to transact with.

HANDLE, (han'-dl) *n. s.* That part of anything by which it is held in the hand; a haft; that of which use is made.

HANDLEABLE, (han'-dl-a-bl) *a.* That may be handled.

HANDLING, (han'-dl-ing) *n. s.* Touch; execution.

HANDMAID, (hand'-made) *n. s.* A maid that waits at hand.

HANDMAIDEN, (hand'-ma-dn) *n. s.* A maid-servant; a hand-maid.

HANDMILL, (hand'-mil) *n. s.* A mill moved by the hand.

HANDSAW, (hand'-sa) *n. s.* Saw manageable by the hand.

HANDSCREW, (hand'-skru) *n. s.* A sort of engine for raising heavy timber or great weights of any kind; a jack.

HANDSEL, (han'-sel) *n. s.* The first act of using anything; the first act of sale.

To HANDSEL, (han'-sel) *v. a.* To use or do anything the first time.

HANDSOME, (han'-sum) *a.* Beautiful with dignity; graceful; elegant; ample; liberal, as a *handsome* fortune; generous, noble, as a *handsome* action.

HANDSOMELY, (han'-sum-le) *ad.* Conveniently; dexterously; beautifully; gracefully; elegantly; neatly; liberally; generously.

HANDSOMENESS, (han'-sum-nes) *n. s.* Beauty; grace; elegance.

HANDSPIKE, (hand'-spike) *n. s.* A kind of wooden lever to move great weights.

HANDSTAFF, (hand'-staf) *n. s.* A javelin.

HANDVICE, (hand'-vise) *n. s.* A vice to hold small work in.

HANDWEAPON, (hand'-wep-pn) *n. s.* Any weapon which may be wielded by the hand.

HANDWORK, (hand'-wurk) *n. s.* Same as HANDIWORK.

HANDWRITING, (hand-ri'-ting) *n. s.* A cast or form of writing peculiar to each hand; an autograph.

HANDY, (han'-de) *a.* Executed or performed by the hand; ready; dexterous; skilful; convenient; ready to the hand.

HANDYWORK. See HANDIWORK.

To HANG, (hang) *v. a.* Pret. and part. pass. *hanged*, or *hung*. To suspend; to fasten in such a manner as to be sustained above; to place without any solid support; to choak and kill by suspending by the neck; to display; to show aloft; to furnish with ornaments or draperies fastened to the wall. *To hang upon*, To regard with passionate affection.

To HANG, (hang) *v. n.* To be suspended; to be supported above; to depend; to fall loosely on the lower part; to dangle; to bend forward; to float; to rest upon by embracing; to hover; to impend; to be loosely joined; to drag; to be incommodiously joined; to adhere; to be in suspense; to be in a state of uncertainty; to be delayed; to linger; to be dependent on; to be fixed or suspended with attention; to have a steep declivity; to be executed by the halter; to decline; to tend down; to be displayed; to be shown. *To hang fire*, A term applied to guns, when the flame communicates not immediately from the pan to the charge.

HANGBY, (hang-bi) *n. s.* A dependant; an expression of contempt.

HANGER, (hang'-er) *n. s.* That by which anything hangs.

HANGER, (hăng'-ẽr) *n. s.* A short curved sword; a short broad sword; one who causes others to be hanged.

HANGER-ON, (hăng-ẽr-ŏn') *n. s.* A dependant.

HANGING, (hăng'-ing) *n. s.* Drapery hung or fastened against the walls of rooms; anything that hangs to another; death by a halter.

HANGING, (hăng'-ing) *part. a.* Foreboding death by the halter; requiring to be punished by the halter, as a *hanging* matter.

HANGMAN, (hăng'-măn) *n. s.* The publick executioner; a term of reproach, either serious or ludicrous.

HANK, (hăngk) *n. s.* A skein of thread; a tie; a check; an influence. In naval language, *Hanks* are wooden rings fixed on the stays. In the north, A withy or rope for fastening a gate.

To HANK, (hăngk) *v. n.* To form into hanks.

To HANKER, (hăngk'-ẽr) *v. n.* To long importunately.

HANKERING, (hăngk'-ẽr-ing) *n. s.* Strong desire; longing.

To HANKLE, (hăng'-kl) *v. n.* To twist; to entangle.

HANSE, (hăns) } *n. s.* A
HANSE TOWNS, (hăns'-tŏwnz) } society or company of merchants, and thence applied to certain towns in Germany, which confederated for mutual defence.

HANSEATICK, (hăn-sẽ-ăt'-ik) *a.* Relating to the Hanse towns.

HAP, (hăp) *n. s.* Chance; fortune; that which happens by chance; accident; casual event.

HAP-HAZARD, (hăp-hăz'-ărd) *n. s.* Chance; accident.

To HAP, (hăp) *v. n.* To happen; to have the casual consequence; to come by chance; to befall casually.

To HAP, (hăp) *v. a.* To cover.

HAPLESS, (hăp'-lẽs) *a.* Unhappy; unfortunate; luckless.

HAPLY, (hăp'-lẽ) *ad.* Perhaps; peradventure; it may be; by chance; by accident.

To HAPPEN, (hăp'-pn) *v. n.* To fall out; to chance; to come to pass; to light; to fall by chance.

HAPPILY, (hăp'-pẽ-lẽ) *ad.* Fortunately; luckily; successfully; addressfully; gracefully; without labour; in a state of felicity.

HAPPINESS, (hăp'-pẽ-nẽs) *n. s.* Felicity; state in which the desires are satisfied; good luck; good fortune.

HAPPY, (hăp'-pẽ) *a.* In a state of felicity; lucky; successful; fortunate; addressful; ready; propitious; favourable.

HARAM, or HAREM, (hă'-rem) *n. s.* A seraglio; the women's apartment in the East.

HARANGUE, (hă-răng') *n. s.* A speech; a popular oration.

To HARANGUE, (hă-răng') *v. n.* To make a speech; to pronounce an oration.

To HARANGUE, (hă-răng') *v. a.* To address by an oration.

HARANGUER, (hă-răng'-ẽr) *n. s.* An orator; a publick speaker.

To HARASS, (hăr'-ăs) *v. a.* To desolate; to waste; to destroy; to weary; to fatigue.

HARASSER, (hăr'-ăs-ẽr) *n. s.* A spoiler.

HARBINGER, (hăr'-bin-jẽr) *n. s.* A forerunner; a precursor.

HARBOUR, (hăr'-bŭr) *n. s.* A lodging; a place of entertainment; a port or haven for shipping; an asylum; a shelter.

To HARBOUR, (hăr'-bŭr) *v. n.* To receive entertainment; to sojourn.

To HARBOUR, (hăr'-bŭr) *v. a.* To entertain; to permit to reside; to shelter; to secure.

HARBOURAGE, (hăr'-bŭr-ăje) *n. s.* Shelter; entertainment.

HARBOURER, (hăr'-bŭr-ẽr) *n. s.* One that entertains another.

HARBOURLESS, (hăr'-bŭr-lẽs) *a.* Wanting harbour; being without lodging.

HARD, (hărd) *a.* Firm; resisting penetration or separation: not soft; difficult; not easy to the intellect; difficult of accomplishment; painful; distressful; laborious; cruel; oppressive; rigorous; sour; rough; severe; unfavourable; unkind; insensible; inflexible; obdurate; impenitent; unhappy; vexatious; vehement; keen; severe, as a *hard* winter; unreasonable; unjust; forced; not easily granted; powerful; forcible; austere; rough, as liquids; harsh; stiff; constrained; not plentiful; not prosperous; avaricious; faultily sparing.

HARD, (hărd) *ad.* Close; near; diligently; laboriously; incessantly; uneasily; vexatiously; distressfully; fast; nimbly; vehemently; with difficulty; tempestuously boisterously.

HARDEARNED, (hărd'-ẽrnd) *part. a.* Earned with difficulty.

To HARDEN, (hăr'-dn) *v. n.* To grow hard.

To HARDEN, (hăr'-dn) *v. a.* To make hard; to indurate; to confirm in effrontery; to make impudent; to confirm in wickedness; to make obdurate; to make insensible; to stupefy; to make firm; to endue with constancy.

HARDENER, (hăr'-dn-ẽr) *n. s.* One that makes anything hard.

HARDFAVOURED, (hărd'-fă-vŭrd) *a.* Coarse of feature.

HARDFAVOUREDNESS, (hărd-fă'-vŭrd-nẽs) *n. s.* Ugliness; coarseness of features.

HARDFISTED, (hărd'-fis-tẽd) *a.* Covetous; close-handed.

HARDFOUGHT, (hărd'-fawt) *a.* Vehemently contested.

HARDGOT, (hărd'-gŏt) } *a.* Ob-
HARDGOTTEN, (hărd'-gŏt-tn) } tained by great labour and pains.

HARDHANDED, (hărd'-hănd-ẽd) *a.* Coarse; exercising severity.

HARDHEARTED, (hărd'-hărt-ẽd) *a.* Cruel; inexorable; merciless.

HARDHEARTEDNESS, (hărd-hărt'-ẽd-nẽs) *n. s.* Cruelty; want of tenderness.

HARDIHOOD, (hăr'-dē-hŭd) *n. s.* Stoutness; bravery.

HARDIMENT, (hăr'-dē-mĕnt) *n. s.* Courage; stoutness; bravery.

HARDINESS, (hăr'-dē-nĕs) *n. s.* Stoutness; courage; bravery; effrontery; confidence.

HARDLABOURED, (hărd'-lā-bŭrd) *a.* Elaborate; studied.

HARDLY, (hărd'-lē) *ad.* With difficulty; not easily; scarcely; scant; not lightly; barely; grudgingly, as an injury; severely; unfavourably; rigorously; oppressively; unwelcomely; harshly; not softly; not tenderly.

HARDMOUTHED, (hărd'-mŏŭTHd) *a.* Disobedient to the rein; not sensible of the bit.

HARDNESS, (hărd'-nĕs) *n. s.* Durity; power of resistance in bodies; difficulty to be understood; difficulty to be accomplished; scarcity; penury; obduracy; coarseness; harshness of look; keenness; vehemence of weather; strictness of manners; austereness; cruelty of temper; savageness; stiffness; harshness; faulty parsimony; stinginess.

HARDNIBBED, (hărd'-nĭbd) *a.* Having a hard-nib: by us applied to a pen, by the Saxons, to birds which have a hard beak.

HARDSHIP, (hărd'-ship) *n. s.* Injury; oppression; inconvenience; fatigue.

HARDWARE, (hărd'-wāre) *n. s.* Manufactures of metal.

HARDWAREMAN, (hărd'-wāre-măn) *n. s.* A maker or seller of metalline manufactures.

HARDY, (hăr'-dē) *a.* Bold; brave; stout; daring; strong; hard; firm; confident; impudent; viciously stubborn.

HARE, (hāre) *n. s.* A small quadruped, remarkable for timidity, vigilance, and fecundity; a constellation.

HAREBELL, (hāre'-bĕl) *n. s.* A blue flower; a campaniform.

HAREBRAINED, (hāre'-brānd) *a.* Volatile; unsettled; wild.

HAREFOOT, (hāre'-fŭt) *n. s.* An herb.

HAREHOUND, (hāre-hŏŭnd) *n. s.* A hound for hunting hares.

HAREHUNTER, (hāre'-hŭn-tĕr) *n. s.* One who hunts hares.

HAREHUNTING, (hāre'-hŭn-tĭng) *n. s.* The diversion of hunting the hare.

HARELIP, (hāre'-lĭp) *n. s.* A fissure in the upper lip with want of substance.

HARELIPPED, (hāre'-lĭpt) *a.* Having a harelip.

HARICOT, (hăr'-ē-kō) *n. s.* A kind of ragout, generally made of meat steaks and cut roots.

HARIER, (hăr'-rē-ĕr) *n. s.* A dog for hunting hares.

To **HARK**, (hărk) *v. n.* To listen.

HARK, (hărk) *interj.* Originally the imperative of the verb *hark*; list! hear! listen.

HARL, (hărl) *n. s.* The filaments of flax; any filamentous substance.

HARLEQUIN, (hăr'-lē-kwĭn) *n. s.* One of the characters in a pantomime; a buffoon who plays tricks to divert the populace; a jack-pudding; a zany

HARLOT, (hăr'-lŭt) *n. s.* A whore; a strumpet.

HARLOT, (hăr'-lŭt) *a.* Like a base person; wanton; like a harlot.

HARLOTRY, (hăr'-lŭt-rē) *n. s.* The trade of a harlot.

HARM, (hărm) *n. s.* Injury; crime; wickedness; mischief; detriment; hurt.

To **HARM**, (hărm) *v. a.* To hurt; to injure.

HARMFUL, (hărm'-fŭl) *a.* Hurtful, mischievous.

HARMFULLY, (hărm'-fŭl-ē) *ad.* Hurtfully; noxiously.

HARMFULNESS, (hărm'-fŭl-nĕs) *n. s.* Hurtfulness; mischievousness.

HARMLESS, (hărm'-lĕs) *a.* Innocent; innoxious; not hurtful; unhurt; undamaged.

HARMLESSLY, (hărm'-lĕs-lē) *ad.* Innocently; without hurt; without crime.

HARMLESSNESS, (hărm'-lĕs-nĕs) *n. s.* Innocence; freedom from tendency to injury or hurt.

HARMONICA, (hăr-mŏn'-ē-kă) *n. s.* Musical glasses.

HARMONICAL, (hăr-mŏn'-ē-kăl) } *a.* Re-
HARMONICK, (hăr-mŏn'-ĭk) } lating to musick; susceptible of musical proportion to each other; concordant; musical.

HARMONICALLY, (hăr-mŏn'-ē-kăl-ē) *ad.* Musically.

HARMONIOUS, (hăr-mō'-nē-ŭs) *a.* Adapted to each other; having the parts proportioned to each other; musical; symphonious.

HARMONIOUSLY, (hăr-mō'-nē-ŭs-lē) *ad.* With just adaptation and proportion of parts to each other; musically; with concord of sounds.

HARMONIOUSNESS, (hăr-mō'-nē-ŭs-nĕs) *n. s.* Proportion; musicalness.

HARMONIST, (hăr'-mō-nĭst) *n. s.* One who understands the concord of sounds; one who delights in musick; one who brings together corresponding passages on a subject; an harmoniser.

To **HARMONIZE**, (hăr'-mō-nīze) *v. a.* To adjust in fit proportions.

To **HARMONIZE**, (hăr'-mō-nīze) *v. n.* To agree; to correspond.

HARMONIZER, (hăr'-mō-nī-zĕr) *n. s.* One who brings together corresponding passages on any subject.

HARMONY, (hăr'-mō-nē) *n. s.* The just adaptation of one part to another; just proportion of sound; musical concord; concord; corresponding sentiment.

HARNESS, (hăr'-nĕs) *n. s.* Armour; defensive furniture of war; the traces of draught horses, particularly of carriages of pleasure or state.

To **HARNESS**, (hăr'-nĕs) *v. a.* To dress in armour; to fix horses in their traces.

HARNESSER, (hăr'-nĕs-ĕr) *n. s.* One who fixes horses in their traces.

HARP, (hărp) *n. s.* A stringed instrument; a constellation.

To **HARP**, (hărp) *v. a.* To play on the harp.

To HARP, (harp) *v. n.* To play upon the harp; to touch.

HARPER, (har'-per) *n. s.* A player on the harp.

HARPING IRON, (har'-ping-i'-run) *n. s.* A bearded dart, with a line fastened to the handle, with which whales are struck and caught.

HARPINGS, (har'-pingz) *n. s. pl.* In naval language, The breadth of a ship at the bow.

HARPONEER, (har-poo-neer') *n. s.* He that throws the harpoon in whalefishing.

HARPOON, (har-poon') *n. s.* A harping iron.

HARPOONER. See HARPONEER.

HARPSICHORD, (harp'-se-kord) *n. s.* A musical instrument, strung with wires, and played by striking keys.

HARPY, (har'-pe) *n. s.* Fabulous monsters, having the bodies of birds with the heads of women; a ravenous wretch; an extortioner.

HARQUEBUSS, (har'-kwe-bus) *n. s.* See ARQUEBUSE. A hand gun.

HARQUEBUSSIER, (har-kwe-bus-seer') *n. s.* One armed with a harquebuss.

HARRIDAN, (har'-re-dan) *n. s.* A decayed strumpet.

HARRIER, *n. s.* See HARIER.

HARRICO, *n. s.* See HARICOT.

HARROW, (har'-ro) *n. s.* A frame of timbers crossing each other, and set with teeth, drawn over sowed ground to throw the earth over the seed.

To HARROW, (har'-ro) *v. a.* To cover with earth by the harrow; to break with the harrow; to tear up; to rip up; to pillage; to strip; to lay waste; to invade; to harass with incursions; to disturb; to put into commotion.

HARROWER, (har'-ro-er) *n. s.* He who harrows; a kind of hawk.

To HARRY, (har'-re) *v. a.* To tease; to ruffle. In Scotland it signifies to rob, to plunder.

To HARRY, (har'-re) *v. n.* To make harassing incursions.

HARSH, (harsh) *a.* Austere; roughly sour; rough to the ear; crabbed; morose; peevish; rugged to the touch; rough; unpleasing; rigorous.

HARSHLY, (harsh'-le) *ad.* Sourly; austerely to the palate; with violence; severely; morosely; crabbedly; unpleasantly to the ear.

HARSHNESS, (harsh'-nes) *n. s.* Sourness; austere taste; roughness to the ear; ruggedness to the touch; crabbedness; peevishness.

HART, (hart) *n. s.* A he-deer; the male of the hind.

HARTSHORN, (harts'-horn) *n. s.* A drug made of the horns of the deer.

HARVEST, (har'-vest) *n. s.* The season of reaping and gathering the corn; the corn ripened, gathered, and inned; the product of labour.

HARVEST-HOME, (har'-vest-home) *n. s.* The song which the reapers sing at the feast made for having inned the harvest; the time of gathering harvest.

To HARVEST, (har'-vest) *v. a.* To gather in.

HARVESTER, (har'-ves-ter) *n. s.* One who works at the harvest.

HARVESTMAN, (har'-vest-man) *n. s.* A labourer in harvest.

HARUMSCARUM, (ha'-rum-ska-rum) *a.* A low expression, applied to flighty persons, persons always in a hurry.

HAS, (haz) For hath; the third person singular of the verb *To have.*

To HASH, (hash) *v. a.* To mince; to chop into small pieces, and mingle.

HASH, (hash) *n. s.* Minced meat.

HASLET, (haz'-let) *n. s.* The heart, liver, and lights of a hog.

HASP, (hasp) *n. s.* A clasp folded over a staple, and fastened on with a padlock.

To HASP, (hasp) *v. a.* To shut with a hasp.

HASSOCK, (has'-suk) *n. s.* A thick mat for kneeling upon.

HAST, (hast) The second person singular of *have.*

HASTE, (haste) *n. s.* Hurry; speed; precipitation; passion; vehemence.

To HASTE, (haste) } *v. n.* To make haste;
To HASTEN, (ha'-sn) } to be in a hurry; to move with swiftness.

To HASTEN, (ha'-sn) *v. a.* To push forward; to urge on; to precipitate; to drive a swifter pace.

HASTENER, (ha'-sn-er) *n. s.* One that hastens or hurries; one that precipitates, or urges on.

HASTILY, (has'-te-le) *a.* In a hurry; speedily; quickly; rashly; precipitately; passionately; with vehemence.

HASTINESS, (has'-te-nes) *n. s.* Haste; speed; hurry; precipitation; rash eagerness; angry testiness; passionate vehemence.

HASTINGS, (has'-tingz) *n. s.* Peas that come early; any early fruit.

HASTY, (has'-te) *a.* Quick; speedy; passionate; vehement; rash; precipitate.

HASTY-PUDDING, (has'-te-pud'-ing) *n. s.* A pudding made of milk and flour boiled together.

HAT, (hat) *n. s.* A cover for the head.

HATBAND, (hat'-band) *n. s.* A string tied round the hat.

HATBOX, (hat'-boks) *n. s.* A case for a hat.

HATCASE, (hat'-kase) *n. s.* A slight box for a hat.

To HATCH, (hatsh) *v. a.* To produce young from eggs; to quicken the egg by incubation; to form by meditation; to contrive; to shade by lines in drawing or graving.

To HATCH, (hatsh) *v. n.* To be in the state of growing quick; to be in a state of advance towards effect.

HATCH, (hatsh) *n. s.* A half door. In the plural, The doors or openings by which they descend from one deck or floor of a ship to another; floodgates.

To HATCHEL, (hak'-kl) *v. a.* To beat fl-

so as to separate the fibrous from the brittle part.

HATCHEL, (hăk'-kl) *n. s.* The instrument with which flax is beaten.

HATCHELLER, (hăk'-kl-ẽr) *n. s.* A beater of flax.

HATCHER, (hătsh'-ẽr) *n. s.* A contriver.

HATCHET, (hătsh'-ẽt) *n. s.* A small axe.

HATCHET-FACE, (hătsh'-ẽt-fase) *n. s.* An ugly face, such as might be hewn out of a block by a hatchet.

HATCHING, (hătsh'-ĭng) *n. s.* A kind of shading with the pencil or etching needle.

HATCHMENT, (hătsh'-mẽnt) *n. s.* Corrupted from *achievement*. An armorial escutcheon.

HATCHWAY, (hătsh'-wā) *n. s.* The way over or through the hatches.

To HATE, (hāte) *v. a.* To detest; to abhor; to abominate.

HATE, (hāte) *n. s.* Malignity; detestation; the contrary to love.

HATEABLE, (hāte'-ā-bl) *a.* Detestable.

HATEFUL, (hāte'-fŭl) *a.* Deserving or causing abhorrence; odious; abhorrent; detesting; malignant.

HATEFULLY, (hāte'-fŭl-ē) *ad.* Detestably; odiously; abominably; malignantly; maliciously.

HATEFULNESS, (hāte'-fŭl-nĕs) *n. s.* Odiousness.

HATER, (hā'-tẽr) *n. s.* One that hates; an abhorrer.

HATRED, (hā'-trĕd) *n. s.* Hate; ill-will; malignity; abhorrence.

HATTER, (hăt'-tẽr) *n. s.* A maker of hats.

HATTOCK, (hăt'-tŭk) *n. s.* A shock of corn.

HAUBERK, (hâw'-bẽrk) *n. s.* A coat of mail without sleeves, made of plate or of chain-mail.

To HAVE, (hăv) *v. a.* In the present, *I have*, thou *hast*, he *hath*; we, ye, they *have*; pret. and part. pass. *had*. To possess; to obtain; to enjoy; to hold; to regard; to contain. It is most used in English, as in other European languages as an auxiliary verb to make the tenses; *have*, *hast*, and *hath* or *has*, the preterperfect; and *had* and *hadst* the preterpluperfect.

HAVEN, (hā'-vn) *n. s.* A port; a harbour; a station for ships; a shelter; an asylum.

HAVENER, (hā'-vn-ẽr) *n. s.* An overseer of a port.

HAVER, (hăv'-ẽr) *n. s.* Possessor; holder.

HAVER, (hăv'-ẽr) *n. s.* Oats.

HAVERSACK, (hăv'-ẽr-săk) *n. s.* A kind of bag in which soldiers carry provisions.

HAUGHT, (hâwt) *a.* Haughty; insolent; high; proudly magnanimous.

HAUGHTILY, (hâw'-tẽ-lē) *ad.* Proudly; arrogantly; contemptuously.

HAUGHTINESS, (hâw'-tẽ-nĕs) *n. s.* Pride; arrogance.

HAUGHTY, (hâw'-tē) *a.* Proud; insolent; arrogant; contemptuous; proudly great; bold; adventurous; high; proudly magnanimous; lofty.

HAVIOUR, (hăve'-yŭr) *n. s.* Conduct; manners.

To HAUL, (hâwl) *v. a.* To pull; to draw; to drag by violence.

HAUL, (hâwl) *n. s.* Pull; violence in dragging.

HAULSER, *n. s.* See HALSER.

HAUNCH, (hânsh) *n. s.* The thigh; the hip; the rear; the hind part.

HAUNCHED, (hânshd) *a.* Having haunches.

To HAUNT, (hânt) *v. a.* To frequent; to be much about any place or person. It is used frequently in an ill sense of one that comes unwelcome. It is eminently used of apparitions that appear in a particular place.

HAUNT, (hânt) *n. s.* Place in which one is frequently found; habit of being in a certain place.

HAUNTER, (hânt'-ẽr) *n. s.* Frequenter; one that is often found in any place.

HAVOCK, (hăv'-vŭk) *n. s.* Waste; wide and general devastation.

To HAVOCK, (hăv'-vŭk) *v. a.* To waste; to destroy; to lay waste.

HAUTBOY, (hō'-bŏe) *n. s.* A wind instrument.

HAUTEUR, (hō-tŭr') *n. s.* Pride; insolence.

HAUT-GOUT, (hō-goo') *n. s.* A strong relish; a high taste.

HAW, (hâw) *n. s.* The berry and seed of the hawthorn.

To HAW, (hâw) *v. n.* To speak slowly with frequent intermission and hesitation.

HAWK, (hâwk) *n. s.* A bird of prey, used much anciently in sport to catch other birds; an effort to force phlegm up the throat.

To HAWK, (hâwk) *v. n.* To fly hawks at fowls; to catch birds by means of a hawk; to fly at; to attack on the wing; to force up phlegm with a noise.

To HAWK, (hâwk) *v. a.* To sell by proclaiming it in the streets.

HAWK-EYED, (hâwk'-īde) *a.* Having a keen eye, like that of the hawk.

HAWK-NOSED, (hâwk'-nōzd) *a.* Having an aquiline nose.

HAWKED, (hâw'-kĕd) *a.* Formed like a hawk's bill.

HAWKER, (hâw'-kẽr) *n. s.* A falconer; one who sells his wares by proclaiming them in the street.

HAWKING, (hâwk'-ĭng) *n. s.* The diversion of flying hawks.

HAWSER. See HALSER.

HAWSES, (hâw'-zĭz) *n. s.* Two round holes under a ship's head or beak, through which the cables pass.

HAWTHORN, (hâw'-*th*ôrn) *n. s.* A thorn that bears haws.

HAY, (hā) *n. s.* Grass dried to fodder cattle in winter. *To dance the hay*. To dance in a ring.

HAY, (hā) *n. s.* A hedge; a net which encloses the haunt of an animal.

To HAY, (hā) *v. n.* To lay snares for rabbits.

HAYCOCK, (hā'-kŏk) *n. s.* A heap of fresh hay.

HAYLOFT, (hā'-lŏft) *n. s.* A loft to put hay in.
HAYMAKER, (hā'-mā-kėr) *n. s.* One employed in drying grass for hay.
HAYMOW, (hā'-mŏų) *n. s.* A mow of hay.
HAYRICK, (hā'-rĭk) *n. s.* A rick of hay.
HAYSTACK, (hā'-stăk) *n. s.* A stack of hay.
HAZARD, (hăz'-ărd) *n. s.* Chance; accident; fortuitous hap; danger; chance of danger; a game of chance, generally with dice.
To HAZARD, (hăz'-ărd) *v. a.* To expose to chance.
HAZARDABLE, (hăz'-ăr-dă-bl) *a.* Liable to chance.
HAZARDER, (hăz'-ăr-dėr) *n. s.* He who hazards; a gamester.
HAZARDRY, (hăz'-ăr-drē) *n. s.* Temerity; precipitation; gaming in general.
HAZARDOUS, (hăz'-ăr-dŭs) *a.* Dangerous; exposed to chance.
HAZARDOUSLY, (hăz'-ăr-dŭs-lē) *ad.* With danger or chance.
HAZE, (hāze) *n. s.* Fog; mist.
To HAZE, (hāze) *v. n.* To be foggy or misty.
HAZEL, (hā'-zl) *n. s.* The nut tree.
HAZEL, (hā'-zl) *a.* Light brown; of the colour of hazel.
HAZELLY, (hā'-zl-ē) *a.* Of the colour of hazel; a light brown.
HAZY, (hā'-zē) *a.* Dark; foggy; misty.
HE, (hē) *pronoun.* obj. *him*; plur. *they*; obj. *them.* The man; the person; man or male being; male, as a *he* bear, a *he* goat.
HEAD, (hĕd) *n. s.* The part of the animal that contains the brain or the organ of sensation or thought; chief; principal person; one to whom the rest are subordinate; place of honour; the first place; place of command; understanding; faculties of the mind; face; front; fore part; resistance; hostile opposition; spontaneous resolution; the top of anything bigger than the rest; the fore part of anything, as of a ship; that which rises on the top; the blade of an axe; the brain; dress of the head; principal topick of discourse; source of a stream; crisis; pitch; liberty in running a horse.
HEAD, (hĕd) *a.* Chief; principal.
To HEAD, (hĕd) *v. a.* To lead; to influence; to direct; to govern; to fit anything with a head, or principal part; to lop trees.
HEADACH, (hĕd'-ăke) *n. s.* Pain in the head.
HEADBAND, (hĕd'-bănd) *n. s.* A fillet for the head; a topknot; the band at each end of a book.
HEADBOROUGH, (hĕd'-bŭr-rō) *n. s.* A constable; a subordinate constable.
HEADDRESS, (hĕd'-drĕs) *n. s.* The covering of a woman's head.
HEADED, (hĕd'-ĕd) *a.* Having a head or chief. Much used in composition, as *clear-headed, long-headed*, &c.
HEADER, (hĕd'-ėr) *n. s.* One who heads.
HEADGEAR, (hĕd'-gēer) *n. s.* The dress of a woman's head.
HEADINESS, (hĕd'-dē-nĕs) *n. s.* Hurry; rashness; stubbornness; precipitation; strength, as of fermented liquor.
HEADLAND, (hĕd'-lănd) *n. s.* Promontory; cape; ground under hedges.
HEADLESS, (hĕd'-lĕs) *a.* Without an head; beheaded; without a chief; ignorant; wanting intellects.
HEADLONG, (hĕd'-lŏng) *a.* Steep; precipitous; rash; thoughtless; sudden; precipitate.
HEADLONG, (hĕd'-lŏng) *ad.* With the head foremost; rashly; without thought; precipitately; hastily; without delay or respite.
HEADMAN, (hĕd'-măn) *n. s.* A chief.
HEADPIECE, (hĕd'-pēese) *n. s.* Armour for the head; helmet; morion; understanding; force of mind.
HEADQUARTERS, (hĕd'-kwăr'-tėrz) *n. s.* The place of general rendezvous, or lodgment for soldiers.
HEADSHIP, (hĕd'-shĭp) *n. s.* Dignity; authority; chief place.
HEADSMAN, (hĕdz'-măn) *n. s.* Executioner; one that cuts off heads.
HEADSPRING, (hĕd'-spring) *n. s.* Fountain; origin.
HEADSTALL, (hĕd'-stăll) *n. s.* Part of the bridle that covers the head.
HEADSTONE, (hĕd'-stōne) *n. s.* The first or capital stone; a grave-stone.
HEADSTRONG, (hĕd'-strŏng) *a.* Unrestrained; violent; ungovernable.
HEADTIRE, (hĕd'-tīre) *n. s.* Attire for the head.
HEADWAY, (hĕd'-wā) *n. s.* In naval language, The motion of advancing at sea.
HEADY, (hĕd'-dē) *a.* Rash; precipitate; hasty; violent; apt to affect the head; violent impetuous.
To HEAL, (hēle) *v. a.* To cure a person; to restore from hurt or sickness; to restore anything from an unsound to a sound state; to cure a wound or distemper.
To HEAL, (hēle) *v. n.* To grow well.
HEALABLE, (hēle'-ă-bl) *a.* Capable of being healed.
HEALER, (hēle'-ėr) *n. s.* One who cures or heals.
HEALING, (hēle'-ĭng) *part. a.* Mild; mollifying; gentle; assuasive.
HEALING, (hēle'-ĭng) *n. s.* The act or power of curing.
HEALTH, (hĕl*th*) *n. s.* Freedom from bodily pain or sickness; welfare of mind; purity; goodness; salvation, spiritual and temporal; wish of happiness used in drinking.
HEALTHFUL, (hĕl*th*'-fŭl) *a.* Free from sickness; sound; well disposed; wholesome; salubrious; salutary; productive of salvation.
HEALTHFULLY, (hĕl*th*'-fŭl-lē) *ad.* In a manner conducive to health.
HEALTHFULNESS, (hĕl*th*'-fŭl-nĕs) *n. s.* State of being well; wholesomeness; salubrious qualities.
HEALTHILY, (hĕl*th*'-ē-lē) *ad.* Without sickness or pain.

HEALTHINESS, (helth'-ẹ-nẹs) *n. s.* The state of health.
HEALTHLESS, (helth'-lẹs) *a.* Weak; sickly; infirm; not conducive to health.
HEALTHSOME, (helth'-sum) *a.* Wholesome; salutary.
HEALTHY, (helth'-ẹ) *a.* Enjoying health; free from sickness; hale; sound; conducive to health; wholesome.
HEAM, (heme) *n. s.* In beasts, the same as the afterbirth in women.
HEAP, (hẹpe) *n. s.* Many single things thrown together; a pile; an accumulation; cluster; number driven together.
To HEAP, (hẹpe) *v. a.* To throw on heaps; to pile; to throw together; to accumulate; to lay up; to add to something else.
HEAPER, (hẹ'-pẹr) *n. s.* One that makes piles or heaps.
HEAPY, (hẹ'-pẹ) *a.* Lying in heaps.
To HEAR, (hẹre) *v. n.* To enjoy the sense by which sounds are distinguished; to listen; to hearken to; to be told; to have an account.
To HEAR, (hẹre) *v. a.* To perceive by the ear; to give an audience, or allowance to speak; to attend; to listen to; to obey; to try, or attend judicially; to attend, as to one speaking. *To hear say*, An elliptical expression for *to hear a thing said.*
HEARD, (hẹrd) The *pret.* and *pass. part.* of HEAR.
HEARER, (hẹre'-ẹr) *n. s.* One who hears; one of a collected audience.
HEARING, (hẹre'-ing) *n. s.* The sense by which sounds are perceived; audience; judicial trial; reach of the ear.
To HEARKEN, (hạr'-kn) *v. n.* To listen; to listen eagerly; to attend; to pay regard.
To HEARKEN, (hạr'-kn) *v. a.* To hear by listening; to hear with attention.
HEARKENER, (hạr'-kn-ẹr) *n. s.* Listener; one that hearkens.
HEARSAY, (hẹre'-sạ) *n. s.* Report; rumour.
HEARSE, (hẹrse) *n. s.* A temporary monument set over a grave; the place, or the case, in which a dead corse is deposited; a carriage, in which the dead are conveyed to the grave.
To HEARSE, (hẹrse) *v. a.* To enclose in a hearse, or coffin.
HEARSECLOTH, (hẹrs'-klọth) *n. s.* A covering thrown over the hearse; a pall.
HEARSELIKE, (hẹrs'-like) *a.* Mournful; suitable to a funeral.
HEART, (hạrt) *n. s.* The muscle which by its contraction and dilation propels the blood through the course of circulation, and is therefore considered as the source of vital motion. It is supposed, in popular language, to be the seat of courage, affection, honesty, baseness, &c. The chief part; the vital part; the inner part of anything; courage; spirit; seat of love; affection; inclination; memory; good-will; ardour of zeal; secret thoughts; recesses of the mind; disposition of mind; secret meaning; hidden intention; conscience; sense of good or ill; life. It is much used in composition for mind, or affection.
HEART-ACHE, (hạrt'-ạke) *n. s.* Sorrow; pang.
HEART-BREAKING, (hạrt'-brạ-king) *a.* Overpowering with sorrow.
HEART-BREAKING, (hạrt'-brạ-king) *n. s.* Overpowering grief.
HEART-BROKEN, (hạrt'-brọ-kn) *a.* Having the heart overpowered with grief.
HEART-BURN, (hạrt'-bụrn) *n. s.* Pain proceeding from an acrid humour in the stomach.
HEART-BURNING, (hạrt'-bụr-ning) *n. s.* Pain at the stomach, from an acrid humour; discontent; secret enmity.
HEART-BURNING, (hạrt'-bụr-ning) *a.* Causing discontent.
HEART-EASE, (hạrt'-ẹze) *n. s.* Quiet; tranquillity.
HEART-EASING, (hạrt'-ẹz-ing) *a.* Giving quiet.
HEART-FELT, (hạrt'-felt) *a.* Felt at heart.
HEART-HARDENED, (hạrt'-hạr-dnd) *a.* Obdurate; impenitent.
HEART-HARDENING, (hạrt'-hạr-dn-ing) *a.* Rendering stern or obdurate.
HEART-RENDING, (hạrt'-ren-ding) *a.* Killing with anguish.
HEART-SICK, (hạrt'-sik) *a.* Pained in mind; hurt in the heart.
HEARTS-EASE, (hạrts'-ẹze) *n. s.* A plant.
HEART-STRICKEN, (hạrt'-strik-kn) *a.* Pierced to the heart; stricken with sorrow.
HEART-STRINGS, (hạrt'-strings) *n. s.* The tendons or nerves supposed to brace and sustain the heart.
HEART-SWELLING, (hạrt'-swel-ling) *a.* Rankling in the mind.
HEART-SWELLING, (hạrt'-swel-ling) *n. s.* Rancour; swelling passion.
HEART-WOUNDED, (hạrt'-woon-ded) *a.* Filled with passion of love or grief.
HEART-WOUNDING, (hạrt'-woon-ding) *a.* Filling with grief.
HEARTED, (hạrt'-ẹd) *a.* Used in composition only: as, hardhearted, tenderhearted, &c.
To HEARTEN, (hạrt'-tn) *v. a.* To encourage; to animate; to stir up.
HEARTENER, (hạr'-tn-ẹr) *n. s.* That which animates or stirs up.
HEARTH, (hạrth) *n. s.* The pavement of a room on which a fire is made.
HEARTH-MONEY, (hạrth'-mun-ẹ) } *n. s.*
HEARTH-PENNY, (hạrth'-pen-ẹ) } A tax upon hearths, also called *chimney-money.*
HEARTILY, (hạr'-te-lẹ) *ad.* From the heart; cordially; sincerely; actively; diligently; eagerly; with desire.
HEARTINESS, (hạr'-te-nẹs) *n. s.* Cordiality; sincerity; freedom from hypocrisy; vigour; eagerness.
HEARTLESS, (hạrt'-lẹs) *a.* Void of affection; without courage; spiritless.
HEARTLESSLY, (hạrt'-lẹs-lẹ) *ad.* Without courage; faintly; timidly.

HEARTLESSNESS, (hart'-les-nes) *n. s.* Want of affection, courage, or spirit; dejection of mind.

HEARTY, (har'-te) *a.* Cordial; sincere; undissembled; warm; zealous; in full health; vigorous; strong.

HEAT, (hete) *n. s.* The sensation caused by the action of fire; the cause of the sensation by burning; state of any body under the action of fire; fermentation; effervescence; one violent action unintermitted; the state of being hot; a course at a race; flush; agitation of sudden or violent passion; vehemence of action; faction; contest; party rage; ardour of thought or elocution.

To HEAT, (hete) *v. a.* To make hot; to endue with the power of burning; to cause to ferment; to make the constitution feverish; to warm with vehemence of passion or desire; to agitate the blood and spirits with action.

HEATER, (he'-ter) *n. s.* An iron made hot, and put into a box-iron, to smooth linen.

HEATH, (heth) *n. s.* A shrub of low stature; a place overgrown with heath; a wild unenclosed tract.

HEATH-COCK, (heth'-kok) *n. s.* A large fowl that frequents heaths.

HEATHEN, (he'-thn) *n. s.* The gentiles; the pagans; the nations unacquainted with the covenant of grace.

HEATHEN, (he'-thn) *a.* Gentile; pagan.

HEATHENISH, (he'-thn-ish) *a.* Belonging to the gentiles; profane; wild; savage; rapacious; cruel.

HEATHENISHLY, (he'-thn-ish-le) *ad.* After the manner of heathens.

HEATHENISHNESS, (he'-thn-ish-nes) *n. s.* A profane state, like that of the heathens.

HEATHENISM, (he'-thn-izm) *n. s.* Gentilism; paganism.

To HEATHENIZE, (he'-thn-ize) *v. a.* To render heathenish.

HEATHER, (heth'-er) *n. s.* Heath.

HEATHY, (heth'-e) *a.* Full of heath.

To HEAVE, (heve) *v. a.* Pret. *heaved*, or *hove*; part. *heaved*, or *hoven*. To lift; to raise; to throw; to cause to swell; to force up from the breast.

To HEAVE, (heve) *v. n.* To pant; to breathe with pain; to labour; to rise with pain; to swell and fall; to keck; to feel a tendency to vomit.

HEAVE, (heve) *n. s.* Lift; exertion or effort upwards; a throw; rising of the breast; effort to vomit; struggle to rise.

HEAVEN, (hev'-vn) *n. s.* The regions above; the expanse of the sky; the habitation of God, good angels, and pure souls departed; the supreme power or sovereign of heaven; elevation; sublimity; it is often used in composition.

HEAVEN-BORN, (hev'-vn-born) *a.* Descended from the celestial regions; native of heaven.

HEAVEN-BRED, (hev'-vn-bred) *a.* Produced or cultivated in heaven.

HEAVEN-BUILT, (hev'-vn-bilt) *a.* Built by the agency of gods.

HEAVEN-DIRECTED, (hev'-vn-di-rek'-ted) *a.* Raised towards the sky; taught by the powers of heaven.

HEAVEN-INSPIRED, (hev'-vn-in-spird') *a.* Receiving inspiration from heaven.

HEAVEN-INSTRUCTED, (hev'-vn-in-struk'-ted) *a.* Taught by heaven.

HEAVENLINESS, (hev'-vn-le-nes) *n. s.* Supreme excellence.

HEAVENLY, (hev'-vn-le) *a.* Resembling heaven; supremely excellent; celestial; inhabiting heaven.

HEAVENLY, (hev'-vn-le) *ad.* In a manner resembling that of heaven; by the agency or influence of heaven.

HEAVENLY-MINDED, (hev'-vn-le-mind'-ed) *a.* Having the mind abstracted from earthly things.

HEAVENLY-MINDEDNESS, (hev'-vn-le-mind'-ed-nes) *n. s.* A state of mind abstracted from the world, and directed to heaven.

HEAVENWARD, (hev'-vn-ward) *ad.* Towards heaven.

HEAVER, (he'-ver) *n. s.* One who lifts anything; as a *coal-heaver*; a name given by seamen to a wooden staff, employed as a lever.

HEAVILY, (hev'-e-le) *ad.* With great ponderousness; grievously; afflictively; sorrowfully; with grief; with an air of dejection.

HEAVINESS, (hev'-e-nes) *n. s.* Ponderousness; the quality of being heavy; weight; dejection of mind; depression of spirit; inaptitude to motion or thought; oppression; crush; affliction.

HEAVING, (he'-ving) *n. s.* A pant; a motion of the heart; a swell.

HEAVY, (hev'-ve) *a.* Weighty; ponderous; sorrowful; dejected; depressed; grievous; oppressive; afflictive; wanting alacrity; wanting briskness of appearance; wanting spirit or rapidity of sentiment; unanimated; wanting activity; indolent; lazy; drowsy; dull; torpid; slow; sluggish; stupid; foolish; burthensome; troublesome; tedious; loaded; encumbered; burthened; deep, cumbersome, as *heavy* roads; thick; cloudy; dark; requiring much labour, as a *heavy* undertaking.

HEAVY, (hev'-ve) *ad.* As an adverb it is only used in composition; heavily.

HEBDOMADAL, (heb-dom'-e-dal) } *a.*
HEBDOMADARY, (heb-dom'-e-dar-e) }
Weekly.

To HEBETATE, (heb'-e-tate) *v. a.* To dull; to blunt; to stupify.

HEBETATION, (heb-e-ta'-shun) *n. s.* The act of dulling; the state of being dulled.

HEBETUDE, (heb'-e-tude) *n. s.* Dulness; obtuseness; bluntness.

HEBRAISM, (he'-bra-izm) *n. s.* A Hebrew idiom.

HEBRAIST, (he'-bra-ist) *n. s.* A man skilled in Hebrew.

HEBREW, (hē'-broo) *n. s.* An Israelite; one of the children of Israel; a Jew: the Hebrew tongue.

HEBREW, (hē'-broo) *a.* Relating to the people of the Jews.

HECATOMB, (hĕk'-ă-toom) *n. s.* A sacrifice of an hundred cattle.

HECK, (hĕk) *n. s.* A rack at which cattle are fed with hay; a kind of net formerly used in rivers, as a salmon *heck*; a hatch or latch of a door; a small wicket.

HECTICAL, (hĕk'-te-kăl) } *a.* Habitual;
HECTICK, (hĕk'-tik) } constitutional; applied to that kind of fever which is slow and continual, and ends in a consumption; troubled with a morbid heat.

HECTICALLY, (hĕk'-te-kăl-le) *ad.* Habitually; constitutionally.

To HECTOR, (hĕk'-tur) *v. a.* To bully; to threaten; to treat with insolent terms.

To HECTOR, (hĕk'-tur) *v. n.* To play the bully.

HEDERACEOUS, (hĕd-er-ā'-shē-ŭs) *a.* Producing ivy.

HEDGE, (hĕdje) *n. s.* A fence made round grounds with prickly bushes. *Hedge*, prefixed to any word, notes something mean, vile, of the lowest class, as a *hedge* alehouse.

To HEDGE, (hĕdje) *v. a.* To enclose with a hedge; to obstruct; to encircle for defence; to shut up within an enclosure.

To HEDGE, (hĕdje) *v. n.* To shift; to hide the head.

HEDGE-HOG, (hĕdje'-hŏg) *n. s.* An animal set with prickles.

HEDGE-ROW, (hĕdje'-rō) *n. s.* The trees or bushes planted for inclosures.

HEDGE-SPARROW, (hĕdje-spăr'-rō) *n. s.* A sparrow that lives in bushes.

HEDGING-BILL, (hĕdje'-ing-bil) *n. s.* A cutting hook used in making hedges.

HEDGER, (hĕdje'-er) *n. s.* One who makes hedges.

To HEED, (hēed) *v. a.* To mind; to regard; to take notice of; to attend.

To HEED, (hēed) *v. n.* To mind; to consider; to use caution.

HEED, (hēed) *n. s.* Care; attention; caution; fearful attention; suspicious watch; notice; observation; seriousness; staidness; regard; respectful notice.

HEEDFUL, (hēed'-fŭl) *a.* Watchful; cautious; suspicious; attentive; careful; observing.

HEEDFULLY, (hēed'-fŭl-ē) *ad.* Attentively; carefully; cautiously.

HEEDFULNESS, (hēed'-fŭl-nĕs) *n. s.* Caution; vigilance; attention.

HEEDILY, (hēed'-e-le) *ad.* Cautiously; vigilantly.

HEEDINESS, (hēed'-ē-nĕs) *n. s.* Caution; vigilance.

HEEDLESS, (hēed'-lĕs) *a.* Negligent; inattentive; careless; thoughtless.

HEEDLESSLY, (hēed'-lĕs-le) *ad.* Carelessly; negligently; inattentively.

HEEDLESSNESS, (hēed'-lĕs-nĕs) *n. s.* Carelessness; thoughtlessness; negligence; inattention.

HEEL, (hēel) *n. s.* The part of the foot that protuberates behind; the feet, as employed in flight. *To be at the heels*, To pursue closely; to follow hard; to attend closely; to pursue as an enemy; to follow close, as a dependant. *To lay by the heels*, To fetter; to shackle. The back part of a stocking: whence the phrase *to be out at heels*, to be worn out.

To HEEL, (hēel) *v. n.* To dance; to lean on one side, as the ship *heels*.

To HEEL, (hēel) *v. a.* To arm a cock.

HEEL-PIECE, (hēel'-pēse) *n. s.* A piece fixed on the hinder part of the shoe.

To HEEL-PIECE, (hēel'-pēse) *v. a.* To put a piece of leather on a shoe-heel.

HEGIRA, (hĕ-jī'-ră, or hĕd'-je-ră) *n. s.* A term in chronology, signifying the epocha, or account of time, used by the Arabians who begin from the day that Mahomet was forced to make his escape from Mecca, July 16, A. D. 622.

HEIFER, (hĕf'-fer) *n. s.* A young cow.

HEIGH-HO, (hī'-hō) *interj.* An expression of slight languor and uneasiness.

HEIGHT, (hīte) *n. s.* Elevation above the ground; altitude; space measured upwards; degree of latitude; summit; ascent; towering eminence; high place; elevation of rank or dignity; the utmost degree; full completion; state of excellence; advance towards perfection.

To HEIGHTEN, (hī'-tn) *v. a.* To raise high; to improve; to meliorate; to aggravate; to improve by decorations.

HEIGHTENING, (hī'-tn-ing) *n. s.* Improvement by decorations.

HEINOUS, (hē'-nŭs) *a.* Atrocious; wicked in a high degree.

HEINOUSLY, (hē'-nŭs-le) *ad.* Atrociously; wickedly.

HEINOUSNESS, (hē'-nŭs-nĕs) *n. s.* Atrociousness; wickedness.

HEIR, (ăre) *n. s.* One that is inheritor of anything after the present possessor. *Heir Apparent*, He, who, if he survives, will certainly inherit, after the present possessor. *Heir Presumptive*, One, who, if the ancestor should die immediately, would, in the present state of things, be his heir, but whose inheritance may be defeated by the contingency of some nearer heir being born.

HEIRDOM, (ăre'-dŭm) *n. s.* The state of an heir.

HEIRESS, (ăre'-ĕs) *n. s.* A woman that inherits.

HEIRLESS, (ăre'-lĕs) *a.* Without an heir.

HEIRLOOM, (ăre'-loom) *n. s.* Any furniture or moveable decreed to descend by inheritance, and therefore inseparable from the freehold.

HEIRSHIP, (ăre'-ship) *n. s.* The state, character, or privileges of an heir.

HELD, (hĕld) The *pret.* and *part. pass.* of *hold*.

HELIACAL, (hē-lī'-ă-kăl) *a.* Appertaining

to the sun; emerging from the lustre of the sun, or falling into it.

HELIACALLY, (he-li'-a-kal-le) *ad.* A star is said to *rise heliacally*, when, after having been invisible by reason of the sun's beams, it goes to such a distance as to get into sight; and it is said to *set* heliacally when it becomes hidden under the sun's beams.

HELICAL, (hel'-e-kal) *a.* Spiral; with many circumvolutions.

HELIOCENTRICK, (he-le-o-sen'-trik) *a.* The *heliocentrick* place of a planet is said to be such as it would appear to us from the sun, if our eye were fixed in its centre.

HELIOMETER, (he'-le-om'-me-ter) *n. s.* An instrument for measuring the diameters of the sun, moon, and stars.

HELIOSCOPE, (he'-le-o-skope) *n. s.* A sort of telescope fitted so as to look on the body of the sun, without offence to the eyes.

HELIOTROPE, (he'-le-o-trope) *n. s.* A plant that turns towards the sun, but more particularly the turnsol or sun-flower; a precious stone, of a green colour, streaked with red veins.

HELISPHERICAL, (hel-is-fer'-re-kal) *a.* The *helispherical* line is the rhomb line in navigation.

HELIX, (he'-liks) *n. s.* Part of a spiral line; a circumvolution.

HELL, (hel) *n. s.* The place of the devil and wicked souls; the place of separate souls, whether good or bad; the place into which the tailor throws his shreds; the infernal powers; a gambling-house.

HELL-DOOMED, (hel'-doomd) *a.* Consigned to hell.

HELL-HOUND, (hel'-hound) *n. s.* Dog of hell; agent of hell.

HELLEBORE, (hel'-le-bore) *n. s.* Christmas flower.

HELLENICK, (hel'-le-nik) *a.* Grecian; heathen.

HELLENISM, (hel'-le-nizm) *n. s.* A Greek idiom.

HELLENIST, (hel'-le-nist) *n. s.* Any one skilled in the Greek language.

HELLENISTICAL, (hel-le-nis'-te-kal) *a.* Relating to the language of Greece.

HELLENISTICALLY, (hel-le-nis'-te-kal-le) *ad.* According to the Hellenistical dialect.

To HELLENIZE, (hel'-le-nize) *v. n.* To use the Greek language.

HELLISH, (hel'-lish) *a.* Having the qualities of hell; relating to hell; infernal; wicked; detestable.

HELLISHLY, (hel'-lish-le) *ad.* Infernally; wickedly; detestably.

HELLISHNESS, (hel'-lish-nes) *n. s.* Wickedness; abhorred qualities.

HELLWARD, (hel'-ward) *ad.* Toward hell.

HELM, (helm) *n. s.* A covering for the head in war; the part of a coat of arms that bears the crest; the steerage; the upper part of the rudder; the station of government.

To HELM, (helm) *v. a.* To guide; to conduct.

HELMED, (helmd) *a.* Furnished with a head piece.

HELMET, (hel'-met) *n. s.* A helm; a headpiece.

HELMINTHICK, (hel-min'-thik) *a.* Relating to worms.

HELMSMAN, (helmz'-man) *n. s.* He who manages the rudder of a vessel.

To HELP, (help) *v. a.* Pret. *helped*, or *holp*; part. *helped*, or *holpen*. To assist; to support; to aid; to raise by help; to prevent; to avoid; to promote; to forward. *To help to*, To supply with, to present at table.

To HELP, (help) *v. n.* To contribute assistance.

HELP, (help) *n. s.* Assistance; aid; support; succour; that which gives help; that which forwards or promotes; remedy.

HELPER, (help'-er) *n. s.* An assistant; an auxiliary; one that supplies with anything wanted; a supernumerary servant.

HELPFUL, (help'-ful) *a.* Useful; that gives assistance; wholesome; salutary.

HELPFULNESS, (help'-ful-nes) *n. s.* Assistance; usefulness.

HELPLESS, (help'-les) *a.* Wanting power to succour one's self; wanting support or assistance; irremediable; admitting no help; feeble; inefficient.

HELPLESSLY, (help'-les-le) *ad.* Without ability; without succour.

HELPLESSNESS, (help'-les-nes) *n. s.* Want of ability; want of succour; feebleness; inefficience.

HELPMATE, (help'-mate) *n. s.* A companion; an assistant.

HELTER-SKELTER, (hel'-ter-skel'-ter) *ad.* In a hurry; without order; tumultuously.

HELVE, (helv) *n. s.* The handle of an axe.

To HELVE, (helv) *v. a.* To fit with a helve.

HEM, (hem) *n. s.* The edge of a garment doubled and sewed to keep the threads from spreading; the noise uttered by a sudden and violent expiration of the breath. *Interject.* Hem!

To HEM, (hem) *v. a.* To close the edge of cloth by a hem or double border sewed together; to border; to edge; to enclose; to environ; to confine; to shut.

To HEM, (hem) *v. n.* To utter a noise by violent expression of the breath.

HEMI, (hem'-e) A word often used in composition, signifying half; an abbreviation of the Greek.

HEMICRANY, (hem'-e-kran-e) *n. s.* A pain that affects only one part of the head at a time.

HEMICYCLE, (hem'-e-si-kl) *n. s.* A half round.

HEMINA, (hem'-e-na) *n. s.* An ancient measure; now used in medicine to signify about ten ounces in measure.

HEMIPLEGY, (hem'-e-pled-je) *n. s.* A palsy, or any nervous affection that seizes one side at a time.

HEMISPHERE, (hem'-e-sfere) *n. s.* The half of a globe; a map or projection of one half of the mundane sphere.

HEMISPHERICAL, (hem-e-sfer'-e-kal) } *a.*
HEMISPHERICK, (hem-e-sfer'-ik) } Half round; containing half a globe.
HEMISTICH, (he-mis'-tik) *n. s.* Half a verse.
HEMLOCK, (hem'-lok) *n. s.* An herb.
HEMOPTYSIS, (he-mop'-te-sis) *n. s.* The spitting of blood.
HEMORRHAGE, (hem'-o-raje) } *n. s.* A
HEMORRHAGY, (hem'-o-ra-je) } violent flux of blood.
HEMORRHOIDS, (hem'-or-roids) *n. s.* The piles; the emrods.
HEMORRHOIDAL, (hem-or-roid'-al) *a.* Belonging to the veins in the fundament.
HEMP, (hemp) *n. s.* A fibrous plant of which coarse linen and ropes are made.
HEMPEN, (hem'-pn) *a.* Made of hemp.
HEMPY, (hem'-pe) *a.* Resembling hemp.
HEN, (hen) *n. s.* The female of a house-cock; the female of any bird.
HEN-COOP, (hen'-koop) *n. s.* A cage in which poultry are kept.
HEN-HEARTED, (hen'-har-ted) *a.* Dastardly; cowardly.
HEN-HOUSE, (hen'-house) *n. s.* A place for sheltering poultry.
HEN-PECKED, (hen'-pekt) *a.* Governed by the wife.
HEN-ROOST, (hen'-roost) *n. s.* The place where the poultry roost.
HENBANE, (hen'-bane) *n. s.* A plant.
HENCE, (hense) *ad.* From this place to another; away to a distance; at a distance; in other places; from this time; in the future; for this reason; in consequence of this; from this cause; from this ground; from this source; from this original; from this store. *From hence* is a vicious expression: *Hence* signifies *from this.*
HENCEFORTH, (hense'-forth) *ad.* From this time forward.
HENCEFORWARD, (hense-for'-ward) *ad.* From this time to futurity.
HENCHMAN, (hensh'-man) *n. s.* A page; an attendant.
HENDECAGON, (hen-dek'-a-gon) *n. s.* A figure of eleven sides or angles.
HENDECASYLLABLE, (hen-dek-a-sil'-la-bl) *n. s.* A metrical line consisting of eleven syllables.
HENDIADIS, (hen-di'-a-dis) *n. s.* A rhetorical figure, when two noun substantives are used instead of a substantive and adjective.
HEPATICAL, (he-pat'-e-kal) } *a.* Belonging
HEPATICK, (he-pat'-ik) } to the liver.
HEP, (hip) *n. s.* The fruit of the wild briar, or dog-rose; commonly written *hip.*
HEPTACAPSULAR, (hep-ta-kap'-su-lar) *a.* Having seven cavities or cells.
HEPTACHORD, (hep'-ta-kord) *n. s.* Anciently, a musical instrument of seven strings; as the lyre; a poetical composition played or sung on seven different notes or sounds.
HEPTAGON, (hep'-ta-gon) *n. s.* A figure with seven sides or angles.
HEPTAGONAL, (hep-tag'-o-nal) *a.* Having seven angles or sides.
HEPTAMERIDE, (hep-tam'-er-ide) *n. s.* That which divides into seven parts.
HEPTARCHY, (hep'-tar-ke) *n. s.* A sevenfold government.
HEPTATEUCH, (hep'-ta-tuke) *n. s.* A term applied to the first seven books of the Old Testament.
HER, (her) *pron.* Belonging to a female; of a she; of a woman; the oblique case of *she.*
HER'S, (herz) *pron.* This is used when it refers to a substantive going before; as such are *her* charms, such charms are *her's.*
HERALD, (her'-ald) *n. s.* An officer whose business it is to register genealogies, adjust ensigns armorial, regulate funerals, and anciently to carry messages between princes, and proclaim war and peace; a precursor; a forerunner; a harbinger; a proclaimer; a publisher.
To HERALD, (her'-ald) *v. a.* To introduce as by an herald.
HERALDICK, (he-rald'-ik) *a.* Relating to heraldry.
HERALDRY, (her'-al-dre) *n. s.* The art or office of a herald; registry of genealogies; blazonry.
HERALDSHIP, (her'-ald-ship) *n. s.* The office of an herald.
HERB, (erb) *n. s.* Herbs are those plants whose stalks are soft, and have nothing woody in them.
HERBACEOUS, (her-ba'-she-us) *a.* Belonging to herbs; feeding on vegetables.
HERBAGE, (er'-baje) *n. s.* Herbs collectively; grass; pasture; the tythe and the right of pasture.
HERBAL, (her'-bal) *n. s.* A book containing the names and description of plants.
HERBAL, (her'-bal) *a.* Pertaining to herbs.
HERBALIST, (her'-ba-list) *n. s.* A man skilled in herbs.
HERBARIST, (her'-ba-rist) *n. s.* One skilled in herbs.
HERBARY, (her'-ba-re) *n. s.* A garden of herbs.
HERBESCENT, (her-bes'-sent) *a.* Growing into herbs.
HERBIST, (her'-bist) *n. s.* One skilled in herbs.
HERBOUS, (her'-bus) *a.* Abounding with herbs.
HERBULENT, (her'-bu-lent) *a.* Containing herbs.
HERBY, (erb'-e) *a.* Having the nature of herbs; full of herbs.
HERCULEAN, (her-ku-le'-an) *a.* Of extraordinary strength, like Hercules; befitting Hercules; large; massy.
HERD, (herd) *n. s.* A number of beasts together. *Flocks* and *herds* are *sheep* and *oxen* or *kine*; a company of men generally in contempt or detestation; it anciently signified a keeper of cattle, a sense still retained in composition, as *goatherd.*
To HERD, (herd) *v. n.* To run in herds or companies; to associate.
To HERD, (herd) *v. a.* To throw or put into an herd.

HERDSMAN, (hẹrdz'-mạn) *n. s.* One employed in tending herds.

HERE, (hẹre) *ad.* In this place; in the present state; it is opposed to *there*.

HEREABOUT, or HEREABOUTS, (hẹre'-ạ-bọụt) *n. s.* About this place.

HEREAFTER, (hẹre-ạf'-tẹr) *ad.* In time to come; in futurity; in a future state.

HEREAFTER, (hẹre-ạf'-tẹr) *n. s.* A future state.

HEREAT, (hẹre-ạt') *ad.* At this.

HEREBY, (hẹre-bi') *ad.* By this.

HEREDITABLE, (hẹ-rẹd'-ẹ-tạ-bl) *a.* Capable of being occupied as inheritance.

HEREDITAMENT, (hẹ-rẹd'-ịt-ạ-mẹnt) *n. s.* A law term denoting inheritance.

HEREDITARILY, (hẹ-rẹd'-ẹ-tạ-rẹ-lẹ) *ad.* By inheritance.

HEREDITARY, (hẹ-rẹd'-ẹ-tạ-rẹ) *a.* Possessed or claimed by right of inheritance; descending by inheritance.

HEREIN, (hẹre-in') *ad.* In this.

HEREOF, (hẹre-ọf') *ad.* From this; of this.

HEREON, (hẹre-ọn') *ad.* Upon this.

HEREOUT, (hẹre'-ọụt) *ad.* Out of this place.

HEREMITE, (hẹr'-ẹ-mite) *n. s.* See Eremite. A hermit.

HEREMITICAL, (hẹr-ẹ-mit'-ik-ạl) *a.* Solitary; suitable to a hermit.

HERESY, (hẹr'-ẹ-sẹ) *n. s.* An opinion of private men different from that of the catholick and orthodox church.

HERETICK, (hẹr'-ẹ-tik) *n. s.* One who propagates his private opinions in opposition to the catholick church.

HERETICAL, (hẹ-rẹt'-ẹ-kạl) *a.* Containing heresy.

HERETICALLY, (hẹ-rẹt'-ẹ-kạl-lẹ) *ad.* In an heretical manner.

HERETO, (hẹre-tọ') *ad.* To this; add to this.

HERETOFORE, (hẹre-tọ-fọre') *ad.* Formerly; anciently.

HEREUNTO, (hẹre-ụn-tọ') *ad.* To this.

HEREUPON, (hẹre-ụp-ọn') *ad.* Upon this.

HEREWITH, (hẹre-with') *ad.* With this.

HERIOT, (hẹr'-rẹ-ọt) *n. s.* A fine paid to the lord at the death of a landholder.

HERIOTABLE, (hẹr'-rẹ-ọ-tạ-bl) *a.* Subject to the demand of an heriot.

HERITABLE, (hẹr'-ẹ-tạ-bl) *a.* Capable of being inherited.

HERITAGE, (hẹr'-ẹ-tạje) *n. s.* Inheritance; estate devolved by succession; estate in general.

HERMAPHRODITE, (hẹr-maf'-frọ-dite) *n. s.* An animal uniting two sexes.

HERMAPHRODITICAL, or HERMAPHRODITICK, (hẹr-maf-frọ-dit'-ẹ-kạl, or hẹr-maf-frọ-dit'-ik) *a.* Partaking of both sexes.

HERMETICAL, (hẹr-mẹt'-ẹ-kạl) } *a.* Chy-
HERMETICK, (hẹr-mẹt'-ik) } mical.

HERMETICALLY, (hẹr-mẹt'-ẹ-kạl-ẹ) *ad.* According to the hermetical or chymick art.

HERMIT, (hẹr'-mit) *n. s.* A solitary; an anchoret; one who retires from society to contemplation and devotion.

HERMITAGE, (hẹr'-mit-ạje) *n. s.* The cell or habitation of a hermit; a French wine.

HERMITESS, (hẹr'-mit-tẹs) *n. s.* A woman retired to devotion.

HERMITICAL, (hẹr-mit'-ẹ-kạl) *a.* Suitable to a hermit.

HERN. See Heron.

HERNIA, (hẹr'-nẹ-ạ) *n. s.* Any kind of rupture.

HERO, (hẹ'-rọ) *n. s.* A man eminent for bravery; a man of the highest class in any respect.

HERODIANS, (hẹ-rọ'-dẹ-ạnz) *n. s. pl.* A Jewish sect.

HEROICAL, (hẹ-rọ'-ẹ-kạl) *a.* Befitting an hero; noble; heroick.

HEROICALLY, (hẹ-rọ'-ẹ-kạl-ẹ) *ad.* After the way of a hero; suitably to an hero.

HEROICK, (hẹ-rọ'-ik) *a.* Productive of heroes; noble; suitable to an hero; brave; magnanimous; intrepid; reciting the acts of heroes. Used of poetry, That kind of verse in which epick poems are usually composed.

HEROICKLY, (hẹr-rọ'-ik-lẹ) *ad.* Suitably to an hero.

HEROICOMICAL, (hẹ-rọ-ẹ-kọm'-ẹ-kạl) }
HEROICOMICK, (hẹ-rọ-ẹ-kọm'-ik) } *a.* Consisting of a mixture of dignity and levity.

HEROINE, (hẹr'-ọ-in) *n. s.* A female hero.

HEROISM, (hẹr'-ọ-izm) *n. s.* The qualities or character of an hero.

HERON, (hẹr'-ụn) *n. s.* A bird that feeds upon fish; a kind of crane.

HERONRY, (hẹr'-ụn-rẹ) *n. s.* A place where herons breed.

HERPES, (hẹr'-pẹs) *n. s.* A cutaneous inflammation.

HERPETICK, (hẹr-pẹt'-ik) *a.* Creeping; a modern word applied to the eruptions occasioned by the disease *herpes*.

HERRING, (hẹr'-ring) *n. s.* A small sea fish.

HERS, (hẹrz) *pron.* The female possessive. See Her.

HERSE, (hẹrse) *n. s.* A kind of portcullis, in fortification.

HERSELF, (hẹr-sẹlf') *pron.* A female individual, as distinguished from others; the oblique case of the reciprocal pronoun, as she hurt *herself*.

HESITANCY. (hẹz'-ẹ-tạn-sẹ) *n. s.* Dubiousness; uncertainty; suspense.

To HESITATE, (hẹz'-ẹ-tate) *v. a.* To be doubtful; to delay; to pause.

HESITATION, (hẹz-ẹ-tạ'-shụn) *n. s.* Doubt; uncertainty; difficulty made; intermission of speech; want of volubility.

HEST, (hẹst) *n. s.* Command; precept; injunction.

HETERARCHY, (hẹt'-tẹr-ạr-kẹ) *n. s.* The government of an alien.

HETEROCLITE, (hẹt'-ẹr-ọ-klite) *n. s.* Such nouns as vary from the common forms of declension; any thing or person deviating from the common rule.

HETEROCLITE, (hẹt'-ẹr-ọ-klite) *a.* Denoting nouns varying from the common

forms of declension; deviating from common rules; singular.

HETEROCLITICAL. (hĕt-ĕr-o-klĭt'-ĕ-kăl) *a.* Deviating from the common rule.

HETEROCLITOUS, (hĕt-ĕr-ŏk'-lĕ-tŭs) *a.* Varying from grammatical declension.

HETERODOX, (hĕt'-ĕr-o-dŏks) *a.* Deviating from the established opinion; not orthodox.

HETERODOXY, (hĕt'-ĕr-o-dŏk-sĕ) *n. s.* The quality of being heterodox.

HETEROGENE. (hĕt'-ĕr-o-jēne) *a.* Not of the same kind; dissimilar.

HETEROGENEAL, (hĕt-ĕr-o-jē'-nē-ăl) *a.* Not of the same nature; not kindred.

HETEROGENEITY, (hĕt-ĕr-o-jē-nē'-ĕ-tē) *n. s.* Opposition of nature; contrariety or dissimilitude of qualities; opposite or dissimilar part.

HETEROGENEOUS, (hĕt-ĕr-o-jē'-nē-ŭs) *a.* Not kindred; opposite or dissimilar in nature.

HETEROGENEOUSNESS. (hĕt-ĕr-o-jē'-nē-ŭs-nĕs) *n. s.* Dissimilitude in nature; contrariety of parts.

To HEW, (hū) *v. a.* part. *hewn.* To cut by blows with an edged instrument; to hack; to chop; to cut; to cut, as with an axe; to form or shape with an axe; to form laboriously.

HEWER, (hū'-ĕr) *n. s.* One whose employment is to cut wood or stone.

HEXACHORD, (hĕks'-ă-kord) *n. s.* In musick, A concord, commonly called a sixth.

HEXAGON, (hĕks'-ă-gŏn) *n. s.* A figure of six sides or angles.

HEXAGONAL, (hĕgz-ăg'-o-năl) *a.* Having six sides or corners.

HEXAGONY, (hĕgz-ăg'-gō-nē) *n. s.* A figure of six angles.

HEXAHEDRON, (hĕks'-ă-hĕd-rŏn) *n. s.* In geometry, A cube.

HEXAMETER, (hĕgz-ăm'-ĕ-tĕr) *n. s.* A verse of six feet.

HEXAMETER, (hĕgz-ăm'-ĕ-tĕr) *a.* Having six metrical feet.

HEXAMETRICAL, (hĕks-ă-mĕt'-rĕ-kăl) } *a.*
HEXAMETRICK, (hĕks-ă-mĕt'-rĭk) } *a.* Consisting of hexameters.

HEXANGULAR, (hĕgz-ăng'-gū-lăr) *a.* Having six corners.

HEXASTYLE, (hĕks'-ă-stīle) *n. s.* In architecture, A building with six columns in front.

HEY, (hā) *interj.* An expression of joy, or mutual exhortation.

HEYDAY, (hā'-dā) *interj.* An expression of frolick and exultation.

HIATION, (hī-ā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of gaping.

HIATUS, (hī-ā'-tŭs) *n. s.* An aperture; a gaping breach.

HIBERNAL, (hī-bĕr'-năl) *a.* Belonging to the winter.

HIBERNIAN, (hī-bĕr'-nē-ăn) *n. s.* An Irishman.

HIBERNIAN, (hī-bĕr'-nē-ăn) *a.* Relating to Ireland.

HIBERNICISM, (hī-bĕr'-nē-sĭzm) *n. s.* A mode of speech peculiar to natives of Ireland.

HICCOUGH, (hĭk'-kŭp, or hĭk'-kŏf) *n. s.* A convulsion of the stomach producing sobs.

To HICCOUGH, (hĭk'-kŭp) *v. n.* To sob with convulsion of the stomach.

To HICKUP, (hĭk'-kŭp) *v. n.* See HICCOUGH.

HID, (hĭd) } *part. pass.* of *hide.*
HIDDEN, (hĭd'-dn) }

HIDAGE, (hī'-dăje) *n. s.* A tax formerly laid on every hide of land.

HIDALGO, (hĭ-dăl'-gō) *n. s.* A Spaniard of gentle birth.

To HIDE, (hīde) *v. a.* pret. *hid*; part. pass. *hid* or *hidden.* To conceal; to withhold or withdraw from sight or knowledge.

To HIDE, (hīde) *v. n.* To lie hid; to be concealed.

HIDE-AND-SEEK, (hīde-ănd-sēek') *n. s.* A play in which some hide themselves, and another seeks them.

HIDE, (hīde) *n. s.* The skin of any animal, either raw or dressed; a certain quantity of land.

HIDEBOUND, (hīde'-bŏund) *a.* A horse is said to be *hidebound* when his skin sticks so hard to his ribs and back, that you cannot with your hand pull up or loosen the one from the other. In trees, Being in the state in which the bark will not give way to the growth. Harsh; untractable; niggardly; penurious.

HIDEOUS, (hĭd'-ē-ŭs) *a.* Horrible; dreadful; shocking; detestable.

HIDEOUSLY, (hĭd'-ē-ŭs-lē) *ad.* Horribly; dreadfully; in a manner that shocks.

HIDEOUSNESS, (hĭd'-ē-ŭs-nĕs) *n. s.* Horribleness; dreadfulness; terrour.

HIDER, (hī'-dĕr) *n. s.* He that hides.

To HIE, (hī) *v. n.* To hasten; to go in haste.

HIERARCH, (hī'-ĕ-rărk) *n. s.* The chief of a sacred order; the chief of any establishment.

HIERARCHAL, (hī-ĕ-rărk'-ăl) *a.* Belonging to sacred government.

HIERARCHICAL, (hī-ĕ-răr'-kĕ-kăl) *a.* Belonging to sacred or ecclesiastical government.

HIERARCHY, (hī'-ĕr-ăr-kē) *n. s.* A sacred government; rank or subordination of holy beings; ecclesiastical establishment.

HIEROGLYPH, (hī'-ĕr-o-glĭf) } *n. s.*
HIEROGLYPHIC, (hī-ĕr-o-glĭf'-fĭk) } An emblem; a figure by which a word was implied, and used before the alphabet was invented; the art of writing in picture.

HIEROGLYPHICAL, (hī-ĕr-o-glĭf'-ĕ-kăl) } *a.* Emblematical; expressive of some meaning beyond what immediately appears.
HIEROGLYPHICK, (hī-ĕr-o-glĭf'-fĭk) }

HIEROGLYPHICALLY, (hī-ĕr-o-glĭf'-ĕ-kăl-ē) *ad.* Emblematically.

HIEROGRAPHICAL, (hī-ĕr-o-grăf'-ĕ-kăl) } *a.* Denoting sacred writing.
HIEROGRAPHICK, (hī-ĕr-o-grăf'-ĭk) }

HIEROGRAPHY, (hī-ĕr-ŏg'-grăf-ē) *n. s.* Holy writing.

HIEROLOGY, (hi-er-ol'-o-je) *n. s.* Discourse on sacred things.

HIEROMANCY, (hi'-er-o-man-se) *n. s.* Divination by sacrifices.

To HIGGLE, (hig'-gl) *v. n.* To chaffer; to be penurious in a bargain; to go selling provisions from door to door.

HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY, (hig'-gl-de-pig'-gl-de) *ad.* A cant word, corrupted from *higgle*, which denotes any confused mass.

HIGGLER, (hig'-gler) *n. s.* One who sells provisions by retail.

HIGH, (hi) *a.* Long upwards; rising above from the surface, or from the centre; elevated in place; raised aloft; exalted in nature; elevated in rank or condition; exalted in sentiment; difficult; abstruse; boastful; ostentatious; arrogant; proud; lofty; noble; illustrious; powerful; violent; tempestuous; loud; full; complete, applied to time. Advancing in latitude from the line; at the most perfect state; in the meridian; dear; exorbitant in price; capital; great; opposed to little, as, *high treason*, in opposition to *petty*; solemn; eminently observable; loud; full; a musical term.

HIGH, (hi) *ad.* Aloft; aloud; powerfully; in a great or high degree. *On high*, Above; aloft; aloud.

HIGH-BLOWN, (hi'-blone) *a.* Swelled much with wind; much inflated.

HIGH-BORN, (hi'-born) *a.* Of noble extraction.

HIGH-COLOURED, (hi'-kul-lurd) *a.* Having a deep or glaring colour.

HIGH-DAY, (hi'-da) *a.* Fine; befitting an holiday.

HIGH-FED, (hi'-fed) *a.* Pampered.

HIGH-FLIER, (hi'-fi-er) *n. s.* One that carries his opinions to extravagance.

HIGH-FLOWN, (hi'-flone) *a.* Elevated; proud; turgid; extravagant.

HIGH-FLYING, (hi'-fi ing) *a.* Extravagant in claims or opinions.

HIGH-GROWN, (hi'-grone) *a.* Having the crop grown to considerable height.

HIGH-HEARTED, (hi'-hart'-ed) *a.* Full of heart or courage.

HIGH-HEELED, (hi'-heeld) *a.* Having the heel of the shoe much raised.

HIGH-HUNG, (hi'-hung) *a.* Hung aloft.

HIGH-METTLED, (hi'-met-tld) *a.* Proud or ardent of spirit.

HIGH-MINDED, (hi'-mind-ed) *a.* Honourable; of elevated principles; proud; arrogant.

HIGH-SEASONED, (hi-se'-zund) *a.* Piquant to the palate.

HIGH-SPIRITED, (hi-spir'-it-ed) *a.* Bold; daring; insolent.

HIGH-SWELLING, (hi'-swel-ling) *a.* Swelling to a great height.

HIGH-SWOLN, (hi'-swoln) *a.* Swoln to the utmost.

HIGH-TASTED, (hi'-tast-ed) *a.* Gustful; piquant.

HIGH-WROUGHT, (hi'-rawt) *a.* Agitated to the utmost; accurately finished; nobly laboured.

HIGHLAND, (hi'-land) *n. s.* Mountainous region.

HIGHLANDER, (hi'-land-er) *n. s.* An inhabitant of mountains; a mountaineer.

HIGHLY, (hi'-le) *ad.* With elevation as to place and situation; aloft; in a great degree; proudly; arrogantly; ambitiously; with esteem; with estimation.

HIGHMOST, (hi'-most) *a.* Highest; topmost.

HIGHNESS, (hi'-nes) *n. s.* Elevation above the surface; loftiness; the title of princes, anciently of kings; dignity of nature; supremacy; excellence; value.

HIGHT, (hite) *An imperfect verb.* Called; named.

HIGHTH, (hith) *n. s.* Height.

HIGHWATER, (hi'-wa-ter) *n. s.* The utmost flow of the tide.

HIGHWAY, (hi-wa') *n. s.* Great road; publick path; figuratively, a train of action with apparent consequence.

HIGHWAYMAN, (hi'-wa-man) *n. s.* A robber that plunders on the publick roads.

HILARITY, (hil-lar'-e-te) *n. s.* Merriment; gayety.

HILARY-TERM, (hil'-la-re-term) *n. s.* In law, The term which begins on the twenty-third of January: *Terminus Sancti Hilarii.*

HILL, (hil) *n. s.* An elevation of ground less than a mountain.

HILLOCK, (hil'-luk) *n. s.* A little hill.

HILLY, (hil'-le) *a.* Full of hills; unequal in the surface; like a hill; lofty.

HILT, (hilt) *n. s.* The handle of anything, particularly of a sword.

HILTED, (hilt'-ed) *a.* Having a hilt.

HIM, (him) The oblique case of *he*.

HIMSELF, (him-self') *pron.* In the nominative, *he*. In the oblique cases it has a reciprocal signification. *By himself*, Alone; unaccompanied.

HIND, (hind) *a.* compar. *hinder*; superl. *hindmost*. Backward; contrary in position to the face.

HIND, (hind) *n. s.* The she to a stag; a servant; a peasant; a boor.

To HINDER, (hin'-der) *v. a.* To obstruct; to stop; to let; to impede.

To HINDER, (hin'-der) *v. n.* To raise hinderances; to cause impediment.

HINDER, (hin'-der) *a.* In a position contrary to that of the face.

HINDERANCE, (hin'-der-anse) *n. s.* Impediment; let; stop; obstruction.

HINDERER, (hin'-der-er) *n. s.* He or that which hinders or obstructs.

HINDERLING, (hind'-er-ling) *n. s.* A paltry, worthless, degenerate animal.

HINDERMOST, (hind'-er-most) *a.* Hindmost; last.

HINDMOST, (hind'-most) *a.* The last; the lag; that comes in the rear.

HINDOO, (hin-doo') *n. s.* An aboriginal inhabitant of Hindostan.

HINDRANCE, *n. s.* See HINDERANCE.

HINGE, (hinje) *n. s.* Joints upon which a gate or door turns; a governing rule or principle.

To HINGE, (hinje) *v. a.* To furnish with hinges; to bend as an hinge.

To HINGE, (hinje) *v. n.* To turn or defend as upon a hinge; to hang.

To HINNIATE, (hin'-nę-ate) } *v. n.* To neigh.
To HINNY, (hin'-ne) }

To HINT, (hint) *v. a.* To bring to mind by a slight mention or remote allusion; to mention imperfectly. *To hint at*, To allude to; to touch slightly upon.

HINT, (hint) *n. s.* Faint notice given to the mind; remote allusion; distant insinuation; suggestion; intimation.

HIP, (hip) *n. s.* The joint of the thigh; the haunch.

HIP, (hip) *n. s.* The fruit of the briar or the dog-rose.

HIP, (hip) *interj.* An exclamation, or calling to one.

HIPPISH, (hip'-pish) } *a.* A corruption of *hy-*
HIPPED, (hipt) } *pochondriach.* Melancholy.

HIPPOCAMP, (hip'-pǫ-kamp) *n. s.* A sea-horse.

HIPPOCENTAUR, (hip-pǫ-sen'-tawr) *n. s.* A fabulous monster, half horse and half man.

HIPPOCRASS, (hip'-pǫ-kras) *n. s.* A medicated wine.

HIPPODROME, (hip'-pǫ-drǫme) *n. s.* A course for chariot and horse races, or exercises.

HIPPOGRIFF, (hip'-pǫ-grif) *n. s.* A winged horse.

HIPPOPOTAMUS, (hip-pǫ-pǫt'-ę-mus) *n. s.* The river horse.

HIPSHOT, (hip'-shǫt) *a.* Sprained or dislocated in the hip.

To HIRE, (hire) *v. a.* To procure anything for temporary use at a certain price; to engage a man to temporary service for wages; to bribe; to engage for pay; to let; to set for a time at a certain price.

HIRE, (hire) *n. s.* Reward or recompense paid for the use of anything; wages paid for service.

HIRELESS, (hire'-les) *a.* Without hire; not reward.

HIRELING, (hire'-ling) *n. s.* One who serves for wages; a mercenary.

HIRELING, (hire'-ling) *a.* Serving for hire; venal.

HIRER, (hire'-er) *n. s.* One who uses anything, paying a recompense; one who employs others, paying wages.

HIRSUTE, (her-sute') *a.* Rough; rugged; shaggy; of coarse manners; of rough behaviour.

HIRSUTENESS, (her-sute'-nes) *n. s.* Hairiness; ruggedness.

HIS, (hiz) *pron. pos.* The masculine possessive; belonging to him.

To HISS, (hiss) *v. n.* To utter a noise like that of a serpent and some other animals: nor can it be pronounced without making the noise which it signifies; to condemn at a public exhibition by *hissing*.

To HISS, (hiss) *v. a.* To condemn by hissing; to explode.

HISS, (hiss) *n. s.* The voice of a serpent, and of some other animals; censure; expression of contempt used in theatres, &c.

HISSING, (his'-sing) *n. s.* The noise of a serpent, &c.; an object of hisses or disgrace.

HISSINGLY, (his'-sing-le) *ad.* With whistling sound.

HIST, (hist) *interj.* An exclamation commanding silence.

HISTORIAN, (his-tǫ'-re-ąn) *s.* A writer of facts and events; a writer of history.

HISTORICAL, (his-tǫr'-re-kal) } *a.* Containing or giving an account of facts and events; pertaining to history or narrative.
HISTORICK, (his-tǫr'-rik) }

HISTORICALLY, (his-tǫr'-re-kal-le) *ad.* In the manner of history; by way of narration.

HISTORIED, (his'-to-red) *a.* Recorded in history; containing history.

To HISTORIFY, (his-tǫr'-e-fi) *v. a.* To relate; to record in history.

HISTORIOGRAPHER, (his-to-re-ǫg'-ra-fer) *n. s.* An historian; a writer of history.

HISTORIOGRAPHY, (his-to-re-ǫg'-ra-fe) The art or employment of an historian.

HISTORIOLOGY, (his-to-re-ǫl'-ǫ-je) *n. s.* Knowledge of history; explanation of history.

HISTORY, (his'-to-re) *n. s.* A narration of events and facts delivered with dignity; narration; relation; the knowledge of facts and events.

HISTRIONICAL, (his-tre-ǫn'-e-kal) } *a.* Befitting the stage; suitable to a player; theatrical
HISTRIONICK, (his-tre-ǫn'-ik) }

HISTRIONICALLY, (his-tre-ǫn'-e-kal-e) *ad.* Theatrically.

HISTRIONISM, (his'-tre-ǫ-nizm) *n. s.* Theatrical or feigned representation.

To HIT, (hit) *v. a.* To strike; to touch with a blow; to touch the mark; not to miss; to attain; to reach; not to fail; to suit; to be conformable to. *To hit off*, To strike out; to fix or determine luckily. *To hit out*, To perform by good luck.

To HIT, (hit) *v. n.* To clash; to collide; to chance luckily; to succeed by accident; not to miss; to succeed; not to miscarry; to light on; to agree; to suit.

HIT, (hit) *n. s.* A stroke; a chance; a fortuitous event; a lucky chance.

To HITCH, (hitsh) *v. n.* To become entangled, or hooked together; to be caught; to fall into; to hop on one leg; to move or walk lamely. Spoken of horses, To hit the legs together in going.

HITCH, (hitsh) *n. s.* A catch; anything that holds; an impediment.

HITHE, (hithe) *n. s.* A small haven to land wares out of vessels or boats, as *Queenhithe*, *Rotherhithe*, &c.

HITHER, (hith'-er) *ad.* To this place; from some other; to this end; to this de-

sign. *Hither* and *thither*, To this place and that.

HITHER, (hiтн'-ėr) *a.* superl. *hithermost.* Nearer; towards this part.

HITHERMOST, (hiтн'-ėr-mōst) *a.* Nearest on this side.

HITHERTO, (hiтн'-ėr-tōō) *ad.* To this time; yet; in any time till now; at every time till now.

HITHERWARD, (hiтн'-ėr-ward) } *ad.*
HITHERWARDS, (hiтн'-ėr-wgrdz) } This way; towards this place.

HIVE, (hīve) *n. s.* The habitation or artificial receptacle of bees; the bees inhabiting a hive.

To HIVE, (hīve) *v. a.* To put into hives; to harbour; to contain, as in hives.

To HIVE, (hīve) *v. n.* To take shelter together; to reside collectively.

HIVER, (hīve'-ėr) *n. s.* One who puts bees in hives.

To HIZZ, (hiz) *v. n.* To hiss.

HIZZING, (hiz'-sing) *n. s.* An hissing or hiss.

HO, } (hō) *interj.* A call; a sudden exclaHOA, } mation to give notice of approach, or anything else; a command to stop; cease; give over; enough.

HOAR, (hore) *a.* White; gray with age; white with frost; mouldy; musty.

HOAR, (hore) *n. s.* Antiquity; hoariness.

To HOAR, (hore) *v. n.* To become mouldy or musty.

HOAR-FROST, (hore'-frost) *n. s.* The congelations of dew in frosty mornings on the grass, &c.

HOARD, (hōrde) *n. s.* A store laid up in secret; a hidden stock; a treasure.

To HOARD, (hōrde) *v. n.* To make hoards; to lay up store.

To HOARD, (hōrde) *v. a.* To lay in hoards; to husband privily; to store secretly.

HOARDER, (hōrd'-ėr) *n. s.* One that stores up in secret.

HOARED, (hōrde) *a.* Mouldy; musty.

HOARINESS, (hō'-re-nės) *n. s.* The state of being whitish; the colour of old men's hair; mouldiness.

HOARSE, (hōrse) *a.* Having the voice rough, as with a cold; having a rough sound.

HOARSELY, (hōrse'-lė) *ad.* With a rough harsh voice.

HOARSENESS, (hōrse'-nės) *n. s.* Roughness of voice.

HOARY, (hō'-re) *a.* White; whitish; white or grey with age; white with frost; mouldy; mossy; rusty.

HOAX, (hōks) *n. s.* An imposition; a deception.

To HOAX, (hōks) *v. a.* To deceive; to impose upon.

HOB, (hŏb) *n. s.* A clown.

HOBBLE-DE-HOY, (hŏb'-bl-dė-hōe') *n. s.* A stripling; a young lad between fourteen and twenty-one; neither man nor boy.

To HOBBLE, (hŏb'-bl) *v. n.* To walk lamely or awkwardly upon one leg more than the other; to hitch; to move roughly or unevenly.

HOBBLE, (hŏb'-bl) *n. s.* Uneven, awkward gait; a difficulty, as to get into a *hobble.*

HOBBLER, (hŏb'-bl-ėr) *n. s.* One who hobbles.

HOBBLINGLY, (hŏb'-bling-lė) *ad.* Clumsily; awkwardly; with a halting gait.

HOBBY, (hŏb'-bė) *n. s.* A species of hawk; an Irish or Scottish horse; a pacing horse; a nag; a stick or wooden horse on which boys get astride and ride. In colloquial language, that which is the favourite object or pursuit of a person.

HOBBY-HORSE, (hŏb'-bė-hōrs) *n. s.* A stick or wooden horse on which boys get astride and ride; a character in the old May-games; the favourite object or pursuit of a person.

HOBGOBLIN, (hŏb-gŏb'-lin) *n. s.* A fairy; vulgarly, a frightful one.

HOBLIKE, (hŏb'-like) *a.* Clownish; boorish.

HOBNAIL, (hŏb'-nāle) *n. s.* A nail used in shoeing a horse.

HOBNAILED, (hŏb'-nāld) *a.* Set with hobnails.

HOBNOB, (hŏb'-nŏb) *ad.* A familiar call to reciprocal drinking.

HOBOY, (hō'-bōe) *n. s.* A wind instrument. See HAUTBOY.

HOCK, (hŏk) *n. s.* The joint between the knee and the fetlock; old Rhenish wine.

HOCUS-POCUS, (hō'-kus-pō'-kus) *n. s.* A juggle; a cheat; the words formerly used by conjurers in practising their tricks.

HOD, (hŏd) *n. s.* A kind of trough in which a labourer carries mortar to the masons.

HODGE-PODGE, (hŏdje'-pŏdje) *n. s.* A medley of ingredients boiled together. In law, A commixture of lands.

HODIERNAL, (hō-dė-ėr'-nal) *a.* Of to-day.

HODMAN, (hŏd'-mąn) *n. s.* A labourer that carries mortar.

HOE, (hō) *n. s.* An instrument to cut up the earth.

To HOE, (hō) *v. a.* To cut or dig with a hoe.

HOG, (hŏg) *n. s.* The general name of swine; a castrated boar. In naval language, A sort of flat scrubbing broom.

To HOG, (hŏg) *v. a.* To *hog* a ship, is to scrape the filth from the ship's bottom with the kind of broom called a *hog.*

HOGCOTE, (hŏg'-kōt) *n. s.* A house for hogs; a hogsty.

HOGGEREL, (hŏg'-grel) } *n. s.* A two year
HOGGET, (hŏg'-get) } old ewe; a hog-colt; a colt of a year old.

HOGGISH, (hŏg'-ish) *a.* Having the qualities of a hog; brutish; selfish.

HOGGISHLY, (hŏg'-ish-lė) *ad.* Greedily; selfishly.

HOGGISHNESS, (hŏg'-ish-nės) *n. s.* Brutality; greediness; selfishness.

HOGHERD, (hŏg'-hėrd) *n. s.* A keeper of hogs.

HOGRINGER, (hŏg'-ring-ėr) *n. s.* One whose business it is to fasten rings in the snout of a hog.

HOGSHEAD, (hŏgz'-hĕd) *n. s.* A measure of liquids containing sixty-three gallons; any large barrel.

HOGSHEARING, (hŏg'-shē-rĭng) *n. s.* A ludicrous term, denoting much ado about nothing.

HOGSTEER, (hŏg'-stēer) *n. s.* A wild boar of three years old.

HOGSTY, (hŏg'-stĭ) *n. s.* The place in which swine are shut to be fed.

HOGWASH, (hŏg'-wăsh) *n. s.* The draff which is given to swine.

HOIDEN, (hoe'-dn) *n. s.* An awkward, rude, ill-behaved man; an ill-taught, awkward, girl.

HOIDEN, (hoe'-dn) *a.* Rustick; inelegant; untaught.

To HOIDEN, (hoe'-dn) *v. n.* To romp indecently.

To HOISE, (hoese) } *v. a.* To raise up on
To HOIST, (hoist) } high.

HOIST, (hoist) *n. s.* A lift; the act of raising up.

HOITY-TOITY, (hoe'-tē-toe'-tē) *a.* Thoughtless; giddy: used also as an interjection of surprise.

To HOLD, (hold) *v. a.* Pret. *held*; part. pass. *held* or *holden*. To grasp in the hand; to gripe; to clutch; to connect; to keep; to retain; to maintain as an opinion; to consider; to regard; to receive, and keep as in a vessel; to contain; to receive into its capacity, as a hogshead *holds* sixty-three gallons; not to spill; to hinder from escape; to defend; to have any station; to possess; to have; to possess in subordination; to suspend; to stop; to restrain; to fix to any condition; to detain; to keep in subjection; to continue; to practise with continuance; to solemnize; to celebrate; to maintain; to carry on conjunctively. *To hold forth*, To offer; to exhibit; to propose; to portend; to put forward to view. *To hold in*, To restrain. *To hold off*, To keep at a distance. *To hold on*, To continue; to protract; to push forward. *To hold out*, To extend; to stretch forth; to offer; to propose; to continue to do or suffer. *To hold up*, To raise aloft; to sustain.

To HOLD, (hold) *v. n.* To stand; to be right; to be without exception; to continue unbroken or unsubdued; to last; to endure; to continue without variation; to refrain; to stand up for; to adhere; to be dependant on; to derive right; to maintain an opinion. *To hold forth*, To harangue; to speak in publick. *To hold in*, To restrain one's self. *To hold off*, To keep at a distance without closing with offers. *To hold on*, To continue; not to be interrupted; to proceed. *To hold out*, To last; to endure; not to yield; not to be subdued. *To hold together*, To be joined; to remain in union. *To hold up*, To support himself; to continue. *To hold with*, To adhere to; to cooperate with. *Hold* has the appearance of an interjection, but is the imperative mood; forbear; stop; be still.

HOLD, (hold) *n. s.* The act of seizing; gripe; grasp; seizure; something to be held; support; power of keeping; catch; power of seizing; prison; place of custody; custody; power; influence; a lurking place; a fortified place; a fort. *Hold of a ship*, All that part which lies between the keel and the lower deck.

HOLDBACK, (hold'-băk) *n. s.* Let; hindrance.

HOLDER, (hol'-dĕr) *n. s.* One that holds or gripes anything in his hand: one that keeps back or restrains, with *in*; one that supports; a tenant; one that holds land under another; a possessor of anything, as a *holder* of stock.

HOLDERFORTH, (hol-dĕr-*forth'*) *n. s.* An haranguer; one who speaks in publick.

HOLDFAST, (hold'-făst) *n. s.* Anything which takes hold; a catch; a hook; support; hold.

HOLE, (hole) *n. s.* A cavity narrow and long, either perpendicular or horizontal; a perforation; a small intersticial vacuity; a cave; a hollow place; a cell of an animal; a mean habitation; some subterfuge or shift.

To HOLE, (hole) *v. n.* To go into a hole.

HOLIDAY. See HOLYDAY.

HOLILY, (ho'-lē-lē) *ad.* Piously; with sanctity; inviolably.

HOLINESS, (ho'-lē-nĕs) *n. s.* Sanctity: piety; religious goodness; the state of being hallowed; dedication to religion; the title of the pope.

HOLLA, (hol-lä') *interj.* A word used in calling to any one at a distance.

To HOLLA, (hol-lä') *v. n.* This is now vitiously written *hollo*; sometimes *halloo*. To cry out loudly.

HOLLA, (hol-lä') *n. s.* A shout.

HOLLAND, (hol'-lănd) *n. s.* Fine linen formerly made in Holland.

HOLLANDER, (hol'-lănd-ĕr) *n. s.* A man of Holland.

HOLLANDS, (hol'-lăndz) *n. s.* A cant term for *gin*; much of that liquor being brought into this country from *Holland*.

HOLLEN, (hol'-lĕn) *n. s.* The holly.

HOLLOW, (hol'-lo) *a.* Excavated; having a void space within; not solid; noisy, like sound reverberated from a cavity; not faithful; not sound; not what one appears.

HOLLOW-EYED, (hol'-lo-ide) *a.* Having the eyes sunk in the head.

HOLLOW-HEARTED, (hol'-lo-hărt'-ĕd) *a.* dishonest; insincere.

HOLLOW, (hol'-lo) *n. s.* Cavity; concavity; cavern; den; hole; pit; any opening or vacuity.

To HOLLOW, (hol'-lo) *v. a.* To make hollow; to excavate.

To HOLLOW, (hol'-lo) *v. n.* To shout; to hoot.

HOLLOWLY, (hol'-lo-lē) *ad.* With cavities; unfaithfully; insincerely; dishonestly.

HOLLOWNESS, (hol'-lo-nĕs) *n. s.* Cavity; state of being hollow; deceit; insincerity; treachery.

HOLLY, (hŏl'-lē) *n. s.* A tree.
HOLLYHOCK, (hŏl'-lē-hŏk) *n. s.* Rose-mallow.
HOLM, (hōme) *n. s.* A river-island; an islet; also hilly; the ilex; the evergreen oak.
HOLOCAUST, (hŏl'-ō-kąwst) *n. s.* A burnt sacrifice.
HOLOGRAPH, (hŏl'-lō-grăf') *n. s.* In the Scottish law, A deed written altogether, by the granter's own hand.
HOLP, (hŏlp) The old pret. and part. pass. of *help*.
HOLPEN, (hŏl'-pn) The old pret. and part. pass. of *help*.
HOLSTER, (hŏl'-stĕr) *n. s.* A case for a horseman's pistol.
HOLY, (hō'-lē) *a.* Good; pious; religious; hallowed; consecrated to divine use; pure; immaculate; sacred.
HOLY-GHOST, (hō'-lē-gōst') *n. s.* The third person of the adorable Trinity.
HOLY-ROOD *Day*, (hō'-lē-rōōd') *n. s.* The old festival, called also Holy-Cross day; instituted on account of the recovery of a large piece of the cross, by the emperor Heraclius, after it had been taken away, on the plundering of Jerusalem, about the year of Christ, 615; the fourteenth day of September.
HOLY-WEEK, (hō'-lē-wēek) *n. s.* The week before Easter.
HOLYDAY, (hŏl'-ē-dą) *n. s.* The day of some ecclesiastical festival; anniversary feast; a day of gayety and joy; a day of rest from ordinary occupation.
HOLYDAY, (hŏl'-ē-dą) *a.* Befitting a holiday; gay; cheerful; occurring seldom.
HOMAGE, (hŏm'-ăje) *n. s.* Service paid and fealty professed to a sovereign or superiour lord; obeisance; respect paid by external action.
To HOMAGE, (hŏm'-ăje) *v. a.* To reverence by external action; to pay honour to; to profess fealty.
HOMAGER, (hŏm'-ą-jĕr) *n. s.* One who holds by homage of a superior lord.
HOME, (hōme) *n. s.* One's own house; the private dwelling; one's own country; the place of constant residence; *Home*, united to a substantive, signifies domestick, or of the same country.
HOME, (hōme) *ad.* To one's own habitation; to one's own country; close to one's own breast or affairs; to the point designed; closely; united to a substantive, it implies force and efficacy.
HOMEBORN, (hōme'-bŏrn) *a.* Native; natural; domestick; not foreign.
HOMEBRED, (hōme'-brĕd) *a.* Native; natural; not polished by travel; plain; rude; artless; uncultivated; domestick; not foreign.
HOMEFELT, (hōme'-fĕlt) *a.* Inward; private.
HOMEKEEPING, (hōme-kē'-pĭng) *a.* Staying at home; domestick.
HOMELESS, (hōme'-lĕs) *a.* Wanting a home.
HOMELILY, (hōme'-lē-lē) *ad.* Rudely; inelegantly.
HOMELINESS, (hōme'-lē-nĕs) *n. s.* Plainness; rudeness; coarseness.
HOMELY, (hōme'-lē) *a.* Plain; homespun; not elegant; not beautiful; not fine; coarse; rude.
HOMEMADE, (hōme'-mąde) *a.* Made at home.
HOMER, (hō'-mĕr) *n. s.* A Hebrew measure of about three pints.
HOMESPEAKING, (hōme'-spē-kĭng) *n. s.* Forcible and efficacious speech.
HOMESPUN, (hōme'-spŭn) *a.* Spun or wrought at home; not made by regular manufacturers; not made in foreign countries; plain; coarse; rude; homely; inelegant.
HOMESTEAD, (hōme'-stĕd) *n. s.* The place of the house; including sometimes a small portion of land adjoining.
HOMEWARD, (hōme'-wąrd) } *ad.* To-
HOMEWARDS, (hōme'-wąrdz) } wards home; towards the native place.
HOMICIDE, (hŏm'-ē-sīde) *n. s.* Murder; a murderer; a manslayer. In law, The causing the death of a human creature, which is either justifiable, excusable, or felonious, as it may be attended with unavoidable necessity, accident, or malice.
HOMICIDAL, (hŏm-ē-sī'-dąl) *a.* Murderous; bloody.
HOMILIST, (hŏm'-ē-lĭst) *n. s.* One who preaches to a congregation.
HOMILY, (hŏm'-ē-lē) *n. s.* A discourse read to a congregation.
HOMOGENEAL, (hō-mō-jē-nē-ąl) }
HOMOGENEOUS, (hō-mō-jē'-nē-ŭs) } *a.* Having the same nature or principles; suitable to each other.
HOMOGENEALNESS, (hō-mō-jē'-nē-ąl-nĕs) }
HOMOGENEITY, (hō-mō-jē-nē'-ē-tē) }
HOMOGENEOUSNESS, (hō-mō-jē'-nē-ŭs-nĕs) }
n. s. Participation of the same principles or nature; similitude of kind.
HOMOGENY, (hŏm'-ŏ-jē-nē) *n. s.* Joint nature.
HOMOLOGOUS, (hō-mŏl'-ō-gŭs) *a.* Having the same manner or proportions.
HOMONYMOUS, (hō-mŏn'-ē-mŭs) *a.* Denominating different things; equivocal.
HOMONYMY, (hō-mŏn'-ē-mē) *n. s.* Equivocation; ambiguity.
HOMOTONOUS, (hō-mŏt'-tō-nŭs) *a.* Equable; said of such distempers as keep a constant tenour of rise, state, and declension.
HONE, (hōne) *n. s.* A whetstone.
HONEST, (ŏn'-nĕst) *a.* Upright; true; sincere; chaste; just; righteous; giving to every man his due; creditable; honourable.
HONESTLY, (ŏn'-nĕst-lē) *ad.* Uprightly; justly; with chastity; modestly.
HONESTY, (ŏn'-nĕs-tē) *n. s.* Justice; truth; virtue; purity; honour; credit; frankness; liberality.
HONEY, (hŭn'-nē) *n. s.* A thick, viscous, fluid substance, of a whitish or yellowish

colour, sweet to the taste, and of a fragrant smell; the elaborate produce of bees; sweetness; lusciousness.

HONEY-BAG, (hŭn'-nē-bǎg) *n. s.* The stomach of the bee.

HONEY-COMB, (hŭn'-nē-kōme) *n. s.* The cells of wax in which the bee stores her honey.

HONEY-DEW, (hŭn'-nē-dū) *n. s.* Sweet dew.

HONEY-MOON, (hŭn'-nē-mōon) *n. s.* The first month after marriage, when there is nothing but tenderness and pleasure.

HONEY-MOUTHED, (hŭn'-nē-mŏŭthd) *a.* Flattering; using honied words.

HONEY-SUCKLE, (hŭn'-nē-sŭk-kl) *n. s.* Woodbine; the plant; the flower or blossom of the woodbine.

HONEY-SWEET, (hŭn'-nē-swēet) *a.* Sweet as honey.

HONEY-TONGUED, (hŭn'-nē-tŭngd) *a.* Using soft speech.

HONIED, (hŭn'-nēd) *a.* Covered with honey; sweet; luscious.

HONORARY, (ŏn'-ŏ-rā-rē) *a.* Done in honour; made in honour; conferring honour without gain.

HONOUR, (ŏn-nŭr) *n. s.* Dignity; high rank; reputation; fame; the title of a man of rank; nobleness of mind; magnanimity; reverence; due veneration; chastity; publick mark of respect; civilities paid. In law, The most noble parts of signories, upon which other inferior lordships or manours depend, by the performance of some customs or services, &c. *Honour Courts*, are courts held within the bounds of an Honour.

To HONOUR, (ŏn'-nŭr) *v. a.* To reverence; to regard with veneration; to dignify; to raise to greatness; to glorify.

HONOURABLE, (ŏn'-nŭr-ă-bl) *a.* Illustrious; noble; great; magnanimous; generous; conferring honour; accompanied with tokens of honour; free from taint; free from reproach; honest; without intention of deceit; equitable. In heraldry, An epithet for certain Ordinaries or Bearings which are in higher esteem than others.

HONOURABLENESS, (ŏn'-nŭr-ă-bl-nĕs) *n. s.* Eminence; magnificence; generosity.

HONOURABLY, (ŏn'-nŭr-ă-blē) *ad.* With tokens of honour; magnanimously; generously; reputably; with exemption from reproach.

HONOURER, (ŏn'-nŭr-rĕr) *n. s.* One that honours; one that regards with veneration.

HOOD, (hŭd) *n. s.* Quality; character; condition, as *knighthood, childhood, fatherhood.* Sometimes it is written after the Dutch, as *maidenhead.* Sometimes it is taken collectively, as *brotherhood*, a confraternity. It is used in composition only.

HOOD, (hŭd) *n. s.* The upper covering of a woman's head; anything drawn upon the head, and wrapping round it; a covering put over the hawk's eyes, when he is not to fly; an ornamental fold that hangs down the back of a graduate, to mark his degree.

To HOOD, (hŭd) *v. a.* To dress in a hood; to disguise, as in a hood; to cover; to put the covering on the head of a hawk.

To HOODWINK, (hŭd'-wink) *v. a.* To blind with something bound over the eyes; to cover; to hide; to deceive; to impose upon.

HOOF, (hoof) *n. s.* The hard horny substance on the feet of graminivorous animals.

HOOF-BOUND, (hoof'-bŏund) *a.* A pain in the fore-feet of a horse, occasioned by the dryness and contraction or narrowness of the horn of the quarters.

To HOOF, (hoof) *v. n.* To walk; to move by leisurely steps: applied to cattle.

HOOFED, (hoofd) *a.* Furnished with hoofs.

HOOK, (hook) *n. s.* Anything bent so as to catch hold; the curvated wire on which the bait is hung for fishes; a snare; a trap; a sickle to reap corn; a bill or instrument to cut or lop with; the part of the hinge fixed to the post. *Hook or crook*, One way or other; by any expedient.

To HOOK, (hook) *v. a.* To catch with a hook; to entrap; to ensnare; to draw as with a hook; to fasten as with a hook; to draw by force or artifice.

To HOOK, (hook) *v. n.* To bend; to have a curvature.

HOOKAH, (hoo'-kă) *n. s.* A sort of tobacco pipe used in the East.

HOOKED, (hook'-ĕd, or hookt) *a.* Bent; curvated; furnished with hooks.

HOOKEDNESS, (hook'-ĕd-nĕs) *n. s.* State of being bent like a hook.

HOOKER, (hook'-ĕr) *n. s.* That which catches as with a hook.

HOOKNOSED, (hook-nozd') *a.* Having the nose aquiline, rising in the middle.

HOOKY, (hoo'-kē) *a.* Full of hooks; pertaining to a hook.

HOOP, (hoop) *n. s.* Anything circular by which something else is bound, particularly casks or barrels; the whalebone with which women extend their petticoats; a farthingale; anything circular.

To HOOP, (hoop) *v. a.* To bind or enclose with hoops; to encircle; to clasp; to surround.

To HOOP, (hoop) *v. n.* To shout; to make an outcry by way of call or pursuit.

HOOP, (hoop) *n. s.* A shout; a measure containing a peck, or a quarter of a strike.

HOOPER, (hoop'-ĕr) *n. s.* One that makes hoops.

HOOPING-COUGH, (hoop'-ing-kof') *n. s.* A convulsive cough, so called from its noise.

To HOOT, (hoot) *v. n.* To shout in mirth or contempt; to cry as an owl.

To HOOT, (hoot) *v. a.* To drive with noise, and shouts.

HOOT, (hoot) *n. s.* Clamour; shout; noise.

HOOTING, (hoo'-ting) *n. s.* A shout.

To HOP, (hop) *v. n.* To dance; the primary sense. To jump; to skip lightly; to leap on one leg; to limp.

HOP, (hŏp) *n. s.* A dance; a jump on one leg.

To HOP, (hŏp) *v. a.* To impregnate with hops.

HOP, (hŏp) *n. s.* A plant, the flowers of which are used in brewing.

HOP-BIND, (hŏp'-bīnd) *n. s.* The stem of the hop.

HOP-GARDEN, (hŏp'-gär-dn) *n. s.* A ground planted with hops.

HOP-POLE, (hŏp'-pōle) *n. s.* The pole which supports the hop.

HOP-YARD, (hŏp'-yärd) *n. s.* Ground in which hops are planted.

HOPE, (hōpe) *n. s.* Expectation of some good; an expectation indulged with pleasure; confidence in a future event, or in the future conduct of any person; that which gives hope.

To HOPE, (hōpe) *v. n.* To live in expectation of some good; to place confidence in another.

To HOPE, (hōpe) *v. a.* To expect with desire.

HOPEFUL, (hōpe'-fŭl) *a.* Full of qualities which produce hope; promising; likely to obtain success; full of hope; full of expectation of success.

HOPEFULLY, (hōpe'-fŭl-ē) *ad.* In such a manner as to raise hope; with hope; without despair.

HOPEFULNESS, (hōpe'-fŭl-nēs) *n. s.* Promise of good; likelihood to succeed.

HOPELESS, (hōpe'-lēs) *a.* Wanting hope; being without pleasing expectation; despairing; giving no hope; promising nothing pleasing.

HOPELESSLY, (hōpe'-lēs-lē) *ad.* In a hopeless manner.

HOPER, (hō'-pēr) *n. s.* One that has pleasing expectations.

HOPPER, (hŏp'-pēr) *n. s.* One who hops or jumps on one leg.

HOPPER, (hŏp'-pēr) *n. s.* So called because it is always hopping, or in agitation. The box or open frame of wood into which the corn is put to be ground; a basket for carrying seed.

HOPPERS, (hŏp'-pērz) *n. s.* Commonly called *Scotch hoppers*. A kind of play in which the actor hops on one leg.

HOPS. See HOP.

HORAL, (hō'-rāl) *a.* Relating to the hour.

HORALLY, (hō'-rāl-lē) *ad.* Hourly.

HORARY, (hō'-rā-rē) *a.* Relating to an hour; continuing for an hour.

HORDE, (hōrde) *n. s.* A clan; a migratory crew of people.

HORIZON, (hō-rī'-zŏn) *n. s.* The line that terminates the view. The *horizon* is distinguished into sensible and real: the sensible horizon is the circular line which limits the view; the real is that which would bound it, if it could take in the hemisphere.

HORIZONTAL, (hŏr-ē-zŏn'-tăl) *a.* Near the horizon; parallel to the horizon; on a level with.

HORIZONTALLY, (hŏr-ē-zŏn'-tăl-ē) *ad.* In a direction parallel to the horizon.

HORN, (hŏrn) *n. s.* The hard bodies which grow on the heads of some graminivorous quadrupeds, and serve them for weapons; an instrument of wind musick, first made of horns, afterwards of metal; the extremity of the waxing or waning moon; the feelers of a snail; a drinking cup made of or shaped like a horn.

To HORN, (hŏrn) *v. a.* To cornute; to bestow horns upon.

HORNBEAM, (hŏrn'-bēm) *n. s.* A tree that has leaves like the elm or beech tree; the timber very tough and inflexible.

HORNBLOWER, (hŏrn'-blō-ēr) *n. s.* One who blows a horn.

HORNBOOK, (hŏrn'-bŏŏk) *n. s.* The first book of children, covered with horn to keep it unsoiled.

HORNED, (hŏr'-nĕd) *a.* Furnished with horns; shaped like a horn or crescent.

HORNER, (hŏr'-nēr) *n. s.* One that works in horn, and sells horns.

HORNET, (hŏr'-nĕt) *n. s.* A very large sort of wasp.

HORNFOOT, (hŏrn'-fŭt) *a.* Hoofed.

HORNPIPE, (hŏrn'-pīpe) *n. s.* A kind of dance; a wind instrument; a kind of pipe.

HORNSTONE, (hŏrn'-stōne) *n. s.* A kind of blue stone.

HORNY, (hŏr'-nē) *a.* Made of horn; resembling horn; hard as horn; callous; consisting of horns.

HOROGRAPHY, (hō-rŏg'-grā-fē) *n. s.* An account of the hours.

HOROLOGE, (hŏr'-ō-lōje) *n. s.* Any instrument that tells the hour, as a clock, a watch.

HOROLOGIOGRAPHY, (hŏr-ō-lō-jē-ŏg'-grā-fē) *n. s.* An account of instruments that tell the hours; also the art of constructing dials.

HOROLOGIOGRAPHICK, (hŏr-ō-lō-jē-ō-grăf'-ĭk) *a.* Pertaining to the art of dialling.

HOROLOGY, (hō-rŏl'-ō-jē) *n. s.* That branch of mechanical science which treats of the measuring of portions of time.

HOROMETRY, (hō-rŏm'-ē-trē) *n. s.* The art of measuring by hours.

HOROSCOPE, (hŏr'-rō-skōpe) *n. s.* The configuration of the planets at the hour of birth.

HORRENT, (hŏr'-rĕnt) *a.* Dreadful; conveying terrour.

HORRIBLE, (hŏr'-rē-bl) *a.* Dreadful; terrible; shocking; hideous; enormous.

HORRIBLENESS, (hŏr'-rē-bl-nēs) *n. s.* Dreadfulness; hideousness; terribleness; fearfulness.

HORRIBLY, (hŏr'-rē-blē) *ad.* Dreadfully; hideously; to a dreadful degree.

HORRID, (hŏr'-rĭd) *a.* Hideous; dreadful; shocking; offensive; rough; rugged; gloomy.

HORRIDLY, (hŏr'-rĭd-lē) *ad.* Terrifically; shockingly.

HORRIDNESS, (hŏr'-rĭd-nēs) *n. s.* Hideousness; enormity.

HORRIFICK, (hor-rif'-fik) *a.* Causing horrour.

HORRISONOUS, (hor-ris'-so-nus) *a.* Sounding dreadfully.

HORROUR, (hor'-rur) *n. s.* Terrour mixed with detestation; dreadful thoughts; gloom; dreariness; a sense of shuddering or shrinking.

HORSE, (horse) *n. s.* A well-known quadruped, used in war, and draught, and carriage; a constellation. It is used in the plural sense, but with a singular termination, for horses, horsemen, or cavalry. Something on which anything is supported, as a *horse* to dry linen on; a wooden machine which soldiers ride by way of punishment.

To HORSE, (horse) *v. a.* To mount upon a horse; to carry on the back; to ride anything; to cover a mare.

To HORSE, (horse) *v. n.* To get on horseback.

HORSEBACK, (hors'-bak) *n. s.* Riding posture; the state of being on a horse.

HORSEBEAN, (hors'-bene) *n. s.* A small bean usually given to horses.

HORSEBLOCK, (hors'-blok) *n. s.* A block on which they climb to a horse.

HORSE-BOY, (hors'-boe) *n. s.* A boy employed in dressing horses; a stable boy.

HORSE-BREAKER, (hors'-bra-ker) *n. s.* One whose employment is to tame horses to the saddle.

HORSECHESNUT, (hors-tshes'-nut) *n. s.* A tree.

HORSEDUNG, (hors'-dung) *n. s.* The excrements of horses.

HORSEFLESH, (hors'-flesh) *n. s.* The flesh of horses.

HORSEFLY, (hors'-fli) *n. s.* A fly that stings horses.

HORSEGUARDS, (hors'-gardz) *n. s. pl.* Regiments of horse of the King's Guard; a military office, so called.

HORSEHAIR, (hors'-hare) *n. s.* The hair of horses.

HORSEKEEPER, (hors'-kee-per) *n. s.* One employed to take care of horses.

HORSELAUGH, (hors'-laf) *n. s.* A loud violent rude laugh.

HORSELEECH, (hors'-leetsh) *n. s.* A great leech that bites horses; a farrier.

HORSELITTER, (hors'-lit-ter) *n. s.* A carriage hung upon poles between two horses, in which the person carried lies along.

HORSELOAD, (hors'-lode) *n. s.* As much as a horse can carry.

HORSEMAN, (hors'-man) *n. s.* One skilled in riding; one that serves in wars on horseback; a rider; a man on horseback.

HORSEMANSHIP, (hors'-man-ship) *n. s.* The art of riding; the art of managing a horse.

HORSEMEAT, (horse'-mete) *n. s.* Provender.

HORSEMILL, (hors'-mil) *n. s.* A mill turned by a horse.

HORSEMILLINER, (hors-mil'-lin-er) *n. s.* One who supplies ribbands, or other decorations for horses.

HORSEMUSCLE, (hors'-mus-sl) *n. s.* A large muscle.

HORSEPLAY, (hors'-pla) *n. s.* Coarse, rough play.

HORSEPOND, (hors'-pond) *n. s.* A pond for horses.

HORSERACE, (hors'-rase) *n. s.* A match of horses in running.

HORSERADISH, (hors'-rad-ish) *n. s.* A root acrid and biting; a species of scurvy-grass.

HORSESHOE, (hors'-shoo) *n. s.* A plate of iron nailed to the feet of horses.

HORSESTEALER, (hors'-ste-ler) *n. s.* A thief who steals horses.

HORSEWAY, (hors'-wa) *n. s.* A broad way by which horses may travel.

HORSEWHIP, (hors'-whip) *n. s.* A whip to strike a horse with.

To HORSEWHIP, (hors'-whip) *v. a.* To strike or lash with a horsewhip.

HORTATION, (hor-ta'-shun) *n. s.* The act of exhorting; a hortatory precept; advice or encouragement to something.

HORTATIVE, (hor'-ta-tiv) *n. s.* Exhortation; precept by which one incites or animates.

HORTATIVE, (hor'-ta-tiv) *a.* Encouraging; hortatory.

HORTATORY, (hor'-ta-tur-e) *a.* Encouraging; animating; advising to anything.

HORTENSIAL, (hor-ten'-shal) *a.* Relating to a garden.

HORTICULTURAL, (hor-te-kul'-tu-ral) *a.* Relating to the cultivation of gardens.

HORTICULTURE, (hor'-te-kul-ture) *n. s.* The art of cultivating gardens.

HORTICULTURIST, (hor-te-kul'-tu-rist) *n. s.* One who is skilful in the art of cultivating gardens.

HORTULAN, (hor'-tu-lan) *a.* Belonging to a garden.

HORTUS SICCUS, (hor'-tus-sik'-kus) *n. s.* Literally, a dry garden; a collection of specimens of plants dried and preserved.

HOSANNA, (ho-zan'-na) *n. s.* A form of acclamation; an exclamation of praise to God.

HOSE, (hoze) *n. s. pl.* Breeches; stockings; covering for the legs.

HOSIER, (ho'-zher) *n. s.* One who sells stockings.

HOSPITABLE, (hos'-pe-ta-bl) *a.* Giving entertainment to strangers; kind to strangers.

HOSPITABLENESS, (hos'-pe-ta-bl-nes) *n. s.* Disposition to entertain strangers; kindness to strangers.

HOSPITABLY, (hos'-pe-ta-ble) *ad.* With kindness to strangers.

HOSPITAL, (hos'-pe-tal) *n. s.* A place built for the reception of the sick, or support of the poor.

HOSPITALITY, (hos'-pe-tal'-e-te) *n. s.* The practice of entertaining strangers; the quality of being hospitable.

HOSPITALLER, (hos'-pe-tal-er) *n. s.* One of a religious community, whose office it was to relieve the poor, &c.; a knight of

a religious order; usually spoken of the knights of Malta.

To HOSPITATE, (hŏs'-pĕ-tāte) *v. n.* To reside under the roof of another.

To HOSPITATE, (hŏs'-pĕ-tāte) *v. a.* To lodge a person.

HOST, (hōst) *n. s.* One who gives entertainment to another; the landlord of an inn; an army; numbers assembled for war; any great number; the sacrifice of the mass in the Romish church; the consecrated wafer.

HOSTAGE, (hŏs'-tăje) *n. s.* One given in pledge for security of performance of conditions.

HOSTEL, (hŏs-tĕl') } *n. s.* An inn.
HOSTELRY, (hŏs'-tĕl-rĕ) }

HOSTELER. See HOSTLER.

HOSTESS, (hōst'-ĕs) *n. s.* A female host; a woman that gives entertainment; a woman that keeps a house of publick entertainment.

HOSTILE, (hŏs'-tile) *a.* Adverse; opposite; suitable to an enemy.

HOSTILELY, (hŏs'-tile-lĕ) *ad.* In an adverse manner.

HOSTILITY, (hŏs-tĭl'-ĕ-tĕ) *n. s.* The practices of an open enemy; open war; opposition in war.

HOSTLER, (ŏst'-lĕr) *n. s.* One who has the care of horses at an inn.

HOT, (hŏt) *a.* Having the power to excite the sense of heat; contrary to cold; fiery; violent; furious; ardent; vehement; precipitate; eager; keen in desire; pungent; piquant; acrid.

HOTBED, (hŏt'-bĕd) *n. s.* A bed of earth made hot by the fermentation of dung for rearing early plants.

HOTBRAINED, (hŏt'-brānd) *a.* Violent; vehement; furious.

HOTCHPOT, (hŏtsh'-pŏt) } *n. s.* A
HOTCHPOTCH, (hŏtsh'-pŏtsh) } mingled hash; a mixture. In law, A commixture, or putting together of lands of several tenures, for the equal division of them.

HOTEL, (hō-tĕl') *n. s.* Formerly *hostel;* an inn; a lodging-house, for the accommodation of occasional lodgers.

HOTHEADED, (hŏt'-hĕd-ĕd) *a.* Vehement; violent; passionate.

HOTHOUSE, (hŏt'-hŏŭse) *n. s.* A place enclosed, and covered, and kept hot, for rearing tender plants, and ripening fruits.

HOTLY, (hŏt'-lĕ) *ad.* With heat; not coldly; violently; vehemently.

HOTNESS, (hŏt'-nĕs) *n. s.* Heat; violence; fury.

HOTSPUR, (hŏt'-spur) *n. s.* A man violent, passionate, precipitate, and heady; a kind of pea of speedy growth.

HOTTENTOT, (hŏt'-tn-tŏt) *n. s.* A savage inhabitant of the southern extremity of Africa.

HOVE, (hōve) The pret. of *heave.*

To HOVE, (hōve) *v. n.* To hover about; to halt; to loiter.

HOVEL, (hŏv'-ĕl) *n. s.* A shed; a mean habitation; a cottage.

To HOVEL, (hŏv'-ĕl) *v. a.* To shelter in an hovel.

To HOVER, (hŏv'-ĕr) *v. n.* To hang in the air over head, without flying one way or other; to stand in suspense or expectation; to wander about one place.

HOVER, (hŏv'-ĕr) *n. s.* A protection; a shelter by hanging over.

HOUGH, (hŏf) *n. s.* The joint of the hinder leg of a beast.

To HOUGH, (hŏf) *v. a.* To hamstring; to disable by cutting the sinews of the ham.

HOUND, (hŏŭnd) *n. s.* A dog used in the chase.

To HOUND, (hŏŭnd) *v. a.* To set on the chace; to hunt; to pursue.

HOUR, (ŏŭr) *n. s.* The twenty-fourth part of a natural day; the space of sixty minutes; a particular time.

HOURGLASS, (ŏŭr'-glăs) *n. s.* A glass filled with sand, which, running through a narrow hole, marks the time.

HOURHAND, (ŏŭr'-hand) *n. s.* That part of a clock or watch which performs the office of a hand in pointing out the hour of the day.

HOURI, (hŏŭ'-rĕ) *n. s.* A mahommedan nymph of paradise.

HOURLY, (ŏŭr'-lĕ) *a.* Happening or done every hour; frequent; often repeated.

HOURLY, (ŏŭr'-lĕ) *ad.* Every hour; frequently.

HOURPLATE, (ŏŭr'-plāte) *n. s.* The dial plate on which the hours pointed by the hand of a clock are inscribed.

HOUSAGE, (hŏŭ'-zăje) *n. s.* A fee paid for laying up goods in a house.

HOUSE, (hŏŭse) *n. s.* A place wherein a man lives; a place of human abode; any place of abode; station of a planet in the heavens, astrologically considered; family of ancestors, descendants, and kindred; race; the household; the family dwelling in the house; a body of the parliament; the lords or commons collectively considered.

To HOUSE, (hŏŭze) *v. a.* To harbour; to admit to residence; to shelter; to keep under a roof; to drive to shelter.

To HOUSE, (hŏŭse) *v. n.* To take shelter; to keep abode; to reside.

HOUSEBREAKER, (hŏŭs'-brā-kĕr) *n. s.* Burglar; one who makes his way into houses to steal.

HOUSEBREAKING, (hŏŭse'-brā-kĭng) *n. s.* Burglary.

HOUSEDOG, (hŏŭs'-dŏg) *n. s.* A dog kept to guard the house.

HOUSEHOLD, (hŏŭs'-hōld) *n. s.* A family living together; family life; domestick management. It is used in the manner of an adjective, to signify domestick; belonging to the family.

HOUSEHOLD-BREAD, (hŏŭs'-hōld-brĕd) *n. s.* Bread not of the finest quality.

HOUSEHOLDER, (hŏŭs'-hōl-dĕr) *n. s.* One who is occupier or master of a house.

HOUSEHOLDSTUFF, (hŏŭs'-hōld-stŭf) *n. s.* Furniture of an house; utensils convenient for a family.

HOUSEKEEPER, (hǫǫs'-keep-ẹr) *n. s.* Householder; master of a family; one who lives much at home; a woman servant that has care of a family, and superintends the other maid servants; a house-dog.
HOUSEKEEPING, (hǫǫs'-keep-ing) *n. s.* The art or charge of managing a house.
HOUSELEEK, (hǫǫs'-leek) *n. s.* A plant.
HOUSELESS, (hǫǫs'-lẹs) *a.* Wanting abode; wanting habitation; without shelter.
HOUSEMAID, (hǫǫs'-made) *n. s.* A maid employed to keep the house clean.
HOUSEROOM, (hǫǫs'-rǫǫm) *n. s.* Space in a house.
HOUSEWARMING, (hǫǫs'-wạr-ming) *n. s.* A feast or merrymaking upon going into a new house.
HOUSEWIFE, (hǫz'-zif) *n. s.* The mistress of a family; a female economist; one skilled in female business; a little case or bag for articles of female work.
HOUSEWIFELY, (hǫz'-zif-le) *a.* Skilled in the acts becoming a housewife.
HOUSEWIFELY, (hǫz'-zif-le) *ad.* With the economy of a careful woman.
HOUSEWIFERY, (hǫz'-zif-re) *n. s.* Domestick or female business; management becoming the mistress of a family; female economy.
HOUSING, (hǫǫ'-zing) *n. s.* Quantity of inhabited building; any habitation; cloth originally used to keep off dirt, now added to saddles as ornamental.
HOW, (hǫǫ) *ad.* To what degree; in what manner; for what reason; from what cause; by what means; in what state. It is used in a sense marking proportion or correspondence. It is much used in exclamation, as *How* are the mighty fallen.
HOWBEIT, (hǫǫ-bẹ'-it) *ad.* Nevertheless.
HOWDY, (hǫǫ'-de) *n. s.* A midwife.
HOWEVER, (hǫǫ-ẹv'-vẹr) *ad.* In whatsoever manner; in whatsoever degree; at all events; happen what will; at least; nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet.
HOWITZ, (hǫ'-wits) *n. s.* A kind of
HOWITZER, (hǫ'-wit-zẹr) mortar or cannon of German invention.
To HOWL, (hǫǫl) *v. n.* To cry as a wolf or dog; to utter cries in distress; to speak with a belluine cry or tone.
HOWL, (hǫǫl) *n. s.* The cry of a wolf or dog; the cry of a human being in horrour.
HOWLET, (hǫǫ'-lẹt) *n. s.* The northern name for an owl.
HOWLING, (hǫǫ'-ling) *n. s.* The cry of a wolf or dog; the cry of one in distress; any loud or horrid noise.
HOWSOEVER, (hǫǫ-sǫ-ẹv'-vẹr) *ad.* In what manner soever; although.
HOY, (hǫe) *n. s.* A large boat sometimes with one deck.
HOY, (hǫe) *interj.* An exclamation sometimes used to encourage dogs; sometimes in the sense of driving away, i. e. begone, and sometimes like *holla*, for stop, halt.
HUBBUB, (hǔb'-bǔb) *n. s.* A shout; a shriek; a loud or shrill noise; a tumult; a riot.
HUBBUB-BOO, (hǔb'-bǔb-bǫǫ) *n. s.* The cry or howling of the lower sort of Irish.
To HUCK, (hǔk) *v. n.* To haggle in purchasing goods.
HUCKLE, (hǔk'-kl) *n. s.* The hip.
HUCKLEBACKED, (hǔk'-kl-bǎkt) *a.* Crooked in the shoulders.
HUCKLEBONE, (hǔk'-kl-bǫne) *n. s.* The hip-bone.
HUCKSTER, (hǔks'-tẹr) *n. s.* One who sells goods by retail, or in small quantities; a pedlar; a trickish mean fellow.
To HUCKSTER, (hǔks'-tẹr) *v. n.* To deal in petty bargains.
HUCKSTERAGE, (hǔks'-tẹr-ạje) *n. s.* Dealing; business.
To HUDDLE, (hǔd'-dl) *v. a.* To dress up close so as not to be discovered; to mobble; to put on carelessly in a hurry; to cover up in haste; to perform in a hurry; to throw together in confusion.
To HUDDLE, (hǔd'-dl) *v. n.* To come in a crowd or hurry.
HUDDLE, (hǔd'-dl) *n. s.* Crowd; tumult; confusion.
HUDDLER, (hǔd'-dl-ẹr) *n. s.* One who throws things into confusion; a bungler.
HUE, (hu) *n. s.* Colour; die; a clamour; a legal pursuit; an alarm given to the country. It is commonly joined with *cry*.
HUED, (hude) *a.* Tinged; coloured.
HUFF, (hǔf) *n. s.* Swell of sudden anger or arrogance; a wretch swelled with a false opinion of his own value.
To HUFF, (hǔf) *v. a.* To swell; to puff; to hector; to treat with insolence and arrogance, or brutality.
To HUFF, (hǔf) *v. n.* To bluster; to storm; to bounce; to swell with indignation or pride.
HUFFER, (hǔf'-fẹr) *n. s.* A blusterer; a bully.
HUFFISH, (hǔf'-fish) *a.* Arrogant; insolent; hectoring.
HUFFISHLY, (hǔf'-fish-le) *ad.* With arrogant petulance.
HUFFISHNESS, (hǔf'-fish-nes) *n. s.* Petulance; arrogance.
To HUG, (hǔg) *v. a.* To press close in an embrace; to fondle; to treat with tenderness; to hold fast; to gripe in wrestling; to applaud or congratulate one's self, on account of supposed advantage or superiority.
HUG, (hǔg) *n. s.* Close embrace; a particular gripe in wrestling.
HUGE, (hǔje) *a.* Vast; immense; very great; great even to deformity or terribleness.
HUGELY, (hǔje'-le) *ad.* Immensely; enormously; greatly; very much.
HUGENESS, (hǔje'-nes) *n. s.* Enormous bulk; greatness; utmost extent.
HUGGERMUGGER, (hǔg'-gẹr-mǔg-gẹr) *n. s.* Secrecy; bye-place.
HUGUENOT, (hu'-gẹ-nǫt) *n. s.* One of the

reformed religion in France; a French Calvinist.

HULK, (hŭlk) *n. s.* A ship; a vessel of burden; the body of a ship; anything bulky and unwieldy.

To HULK, (hŭlk) *v. a.* To exenterate, as to *hulk* a hare.

HULKY, (hŭl'-kę) *a.* A colloquial term for a heavy, large, or unwieldy person.

HULL, (hŭl) *n. s.* The husk or integument of anything; the outer covering; the body of a ship; the hulk. *To lie a hull*, Spoken of a ship, when deprived of her masts, and left at the mercy of the waves.

To HULL, (hŭl) *v. a.* To peel off the hull or husk of any seed; to fire cannon balls into the hull of a ship, within the point-blank range.

HULLY, (hŭl'-lę) *ad.* Siliquose; husky.

To HUM, (hŭm) *v. n.* To make the noise of bees; to make an inarticulate and buzzing sound; to make a confused noise, like that of bustling crowds at a distance; to pause in speaking, and supply the interval with an audible emission of breath; to make a low dull noise; to murmur.

To HUM, (hŭm) *v. a.* To applaud; to sing low; to utter murmuringly or indistinctly; to impose upon a person; to bamboozle.

HUM, (hŭm) *n. s.* The noise of bees or insects; a low confused noise, as of bustling crowds at a distance; any low or dull noise; a pause with an inarticulate sound; a jest; a low trick; a hoax.

HUM, (hŭm) *interj.* A sound implying doubt and deliberation.

HUMAN, (hū'-mạn) *a.* Having the qualities of a man; belonging to man.

HUMANE, (hū-mane') *a.* Kind; civil; benevolent; good-natured.

HUMANELY, (hū-mane'-lę) *ad.* Kindly; with good-nature.

HUMANENESS, (hū-mane'-nęs) *n. s.* Tenderness; humanity.

HUMANIST, (hū'-mą-nist) *n. s.* A philologer; a grammarian.

HUMANITY, (hū-măn'-ę-tę) *n. s.* The nature of man; benevolence; tenderness; philology; grammatical studies.

To HUMANIZE, (hū'-mạn-ize) *v. a.* To soften; to make susceptive of tenderness or benevolence.

HUMANKIND, (hū-mạn-kind') *n. s.* The race of man; mankind.

HUMANLY, (hū'-mạn-lę) *ad.* After the notions of men; according to the power of men; kindly; with good nature.

HUMATION, (hū-mā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Interment.

HUMBLE, (hŭm'-bl) *a.* Not proud; modest; not arrogant; not aspiring; lowly of spirit; low; not high; not great.

To HUMBLE, (hŭm'-bl) *v. a.* To make humble; to make submissive; to make to bow down with humility; to crush; to break; to subdue; to make to condescend; to bring down from an height.

HUMBLEBEE, (hŭm'-bl-bęę) *n. s.* A buzzing wild bee.

HUMBLENESS, (hŭm'-bl-nęs) *n. s.* Humility; absence of pride.

HUMBLER, (hŭm'-bl-ęr) *n. s.* One that humbles or subdues himself or others.

HUMBLES, (hŭm'-blz) *n. s.* Entrails of a deer. See UMBLES.

HUMBLING, (hŭm'-bl-ing) *n. s.* Humiliation; abatement of pride.

HUMBLY, (hŭm'-blę) *ad.* Without pride; with humility; modestly; without height; without elevation

HUMBUG, (hŭm'-bŭg) *n. s.* An imposition; a very low word.

To HUMBUG, (hŭm'-bŭg) *v. a.* To cheat; to impose upon; to gull; to bamboozle.

HUMDRUM, (hŭm'-drŭm) *a.* Dull; dronish, stupid.

To HUMECT, (hū-mekt') } *v. a.* To
To HUMECTATE, (hū-mek'-tąte) } wet; to moisten.

HUMECTATION, (hū-mek-tā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of wetting; moistening.

HUMECTIVE, (hū-mek'-tiv) *a.* Having the power to wet or moisten.

HUMERAL, (hū'-mę-rąl) *a.* Belonging to the shoulder.

HUMID, (hū'-mid) *a.* Wet; moist; watery.

HUMIDITY, (hū-mid'-ę-tę) *n. s.* Moisture, or the power of wetting other bodies.

HUMILIATION, (hū-mil-ę-ą'-shŭn) *n. s.* Descent from greatness; act of humility; mortification; external expression of sin and unworthiness; abatement of pride.

HUMILITY, (hū-mil'-ę-tę) *n. s.* Freedom from pride; modesty; act of submission.

HUMMER, (hŭm-męr) *n. s.* That which hums; an applauder.

HUMMING, (hŭm'-ming) *n. s.* The noise of bees or flies; an inarticulate sound; a dull, unmeaning noise.

HUMMING-BIRD, (hŭm'-ming-bęrd) *n. s.* A very small bird common in the East.

HUMMUMS, (hŭm-mŭmz) *n. s. pl.* Sweating places, or baths. The word is used by us only in the plural.

HUMORAL, (yū'-mę-rąl) *a.* Proceeding from the humours.

HUMORIST, (yū'-mę-rist) *n. s.* One who conducts himself by his own fancy; one who gratifies his own humour; one who has odd conceits; one who is fond of jesting; a wag.

HUMOROUS, (yū'-mę-rŭs) *a.* Capricious; irregular; fanciful; self-willed; pleasant; jocular.

HUMOROUSLY, (yū'-mę-rŭs-lę) *ad.* Merrily; jocosely; capriciously; whimsically.

HUMOROUSNESS, (yū'-mę-rŭs-nęs) *n. s.* Fickleness; capricious levity; jocularity; oddness of conceit; petulance; peevishness.

HUMORSOME, (yū'-mŭr-sŭm) *a.* Peevish; petulant; odd; humorous.

HUMORSOMELY, (yū'-mŭr-sŭm-lę) *ad.* Peevishly; petulantly.

HUMOUR, (yū'-mŭr) *n. s.* Moisture; the different kind of moisture in man's body; general turn or temper of mind; present disposition; a peculiar kind of wit; gro-

tesque imagery; jocularity; merriment; tendency to disease; morbid disposition; petulance; peevishness; caprice; whim; predominant inclination.

To HUMOUR, (yu'-mur) *v. a.* To gratify; to sooth by compliance; to fit; to comply with.

HUMOURIST. See HUMORIST.

HUMP, (hump) *n. s.* The protuberance formed by a crooked back.

HUMPBACK, (hump'-bak) *n. s.* Crooked back; high shoulders.

HUMPBACKED, (hump'-bakt) *a.* Having a crooked back.

To HUNCH, (hunsh) *v. a.* To crook the back.

HUNCH, (hunsh) *n. s.* A hump; a bunch.

HUNCHBACKED, (hunsh'-bakt) *a.* Having a crooked back.

HUNDRED, (hun'-dred) *a.* The number consisting of ten multiplied by ten.

HUNDRED, (hun'-dred) *n. s.* A company, body, or collection consisting of an hundred. In law, A canton or division of a county, so called because it consisted of ten tithings, and each tithing of ten households.

HUNDREDER, (hun'-dred-er) *n. s.* One of the jury upon a controversy, dwelling in the hundred where the land lies; one that hath the jurisdiction of an hundred, and holdeth the hundred court.

HUNDREDTH, (hun'-dredth) *a.* The ordinal of a hundred; the tenth ten times told.

HUNG, (hung) The *pret.* and *part. pass.* of *hang*.

HUNGER, (hung'-ger) *n. s.* Desire of food; the pain felt from fasting; any violent desire.

To HUNGER, (hung'-ger) *v. n.* To feel the pain of hunger; to desire with great eagerness; to long.

To HUNGER, (hung'-ger) *v. a.* To famish; not to allow sufficient food.

HUNGERBIT, (hung'-ger-bit) } *a.*
HUNGERBITTEN, (hung'-ger-bit-tn) } *a.* Pained or weakened with hunger.

HUNGERED, (hung'-gerd) *a.* Famished; starved; pinched for want of food.

HUNGERSTARVED, (hung'-ger-starvd') *a.* Starved with hunger.

HUNGRILY, (hung'-gre-le) *ad.* With keen appetite.

HUNGRY, (hung'-gre) *a.* Feeling pain from want of food; not fat; not fruitful; not prolifick; more disposed to draw from other substances than to impart to them.

HUNKS, (hungks) *n. s.* A covetous sordid wretch; a miser.

HUNS, (hunz) *n. s. pl.* A barbarous people of Scythia, who, after subduing Pannonia, gave to it the present name of Hungary.

To HUNT, (hunt) *v. a.* To chase wild animals; to pursue; to follow close; to search for; to direct or manage hounds in the chase.

To HUNT, (hunt) *v. n.* To follow the chase; to pursue or search.

HUNT, (hunt) *n. s.* A pack of hounds; a chase; pursuit.

HUNTER, (hun'-ter) *n. s.* One who chases animals for pastime or food; a dog that scents game or beasts of prey; a hunting horse.

HUNTING, (hun'-ting) *n. s.* The diversion of the chase.

HUNTINGHORN, (hun'-ting-horn) *n. s.* A bugle; a horn used to cheer the hounds.

HUNTINGHORSE, (hun'-ting-horse) *n. s.* A horse to hunt on; a hunter.

HUNTINGSEAT, (hun'-ting-seet) *n. s.* A temporary residence for the purpose of hunting.

HUNTRESS, (hun'-tres) *n. s.* A woman that follows the chase.

HUNTSMAN, (hunts'-man) *n. s.* One who delights in the chase; the servant whose office it is to manage the chase.

HUNTSMANSHIP, (hunts'-man-ship) *n. s.* The qualifications of a hunter.

HURDLE, (hur'-dl) *n. s.* A texture of sticks woven together; a crate; crate on which criminals were dragged to execution.

To HURDLE, (hur'-dl) *v. a.* To make up, hedge, cover, or close with hurdles.

HURDS, (hurdz) *n. s.* The refuse of hemp or flax.

HURDY-GURDY, (hur'-de-gur'-de) *n. s.* A stringed instrument, often heard in the streets of London.

To HURL, (hurl) *v. a.* To throw with violence; to drive impetuously; to utter with vehemence; to play at a kind of athletick game.

To HURL, (hurl) *v. n.* To move rapidly; to whirl.

HURL, (hurl) *n. s.* The act of casting or throwing; tumult; riot; commotion.

HURLER, (hur'-ler) *n. s.* One who throws, or hurls; one that plays at hurling.

HURLY, (hur'-le) } *n. s.* Tu-
HURLYBURLY, (hur'-le-bur-le) } mult; commotion; bustle.

HURRAH, (hur-ra') *interj.* A shout of joy, or triumph, or applause, or encouragement.

HURRICANE, (hur'-re-kane) } *n. s.* A vio-
HURRICANO, (hur-re-ka'-no) } lent storm, such as is often experienced in the western hemisphere.

HURRIER, (hur'-re-er) *n. s.* One that hurries; a disturber.

To HURRY, (hur'-re) *v. a.* To hasten; to put into precipitation or confusion; to drive confusedly.

To HURRY, (hur'-re) *v. n.* To move on with precipitation.

HURRY, (hur'-re) *n. s.* Tumult; precipitation; commotion.

HURRY-SKURRY, (hur'-re-skur'-re) *ad.* Confusedly; in a bustle; with noise and tumult.

To HURT, (hurt) *v. a.* Pret. *hurt*; part. pass. *hurt*. To mischief; to harm; to wound; to pain by some bodily harm; to damage; to impair.

HURT, (hŭrt) *n. s.* Harm; mischief; wound or bruise; injury; wrong.
HURTER, (hŭrt'-ẽr) *n. s.* One that does harm; a wounder.
HURTFUL, (hŭrt'-fŭl) *a.* Mischievous; pernicious.
HURTFULLY, (hŭrt'-fŭl-lẹ) *ad.* Mischievously; perniciously.
HURTFULNESS, (hŭrt'-fŭl-nẽs) *n. s.* Mischievousness; perniciousness.
To HURTLE, (hŭr'-tl) *v. n.* To clash; to skirmish; to run against anything; to jostle; to rattle; to rush forward; to wheel round; to turn about quickly.
To HURTLE, (hŭr'-tl) *v. a.* To push with violence; to move with violence, or rather with velocity; to whirl round.
HURTLESS, (hŭrt'-lẽs) *a.* Innocent; harmless; innoxious; doing no harm; receiving no hurt.
HUSBAND, (hŭz'-bənd) *n. s.* The correlative to wife; a man married to a woman; an economist; a man that knows and practises the methods of frugality and profit; a tiller of the ground; a farmer.
To HUSBAND, (hŭz'-bənd) *v. a.* To manage with frugality; to till; to cultivate the ground.
HUSBANDABLE, (hŭz'-bənd-ạ-bl) *a.* Manageable with frugality.
HUSBANDMAN, (hŭz'-bənd-mən) *n. s.* One who works in tillage.
HUSBANDRY, (hŭz'-bən-drẹ) *n. s.* Tillage; manner of cultivating land; thrift; frugality; parsimony; care of domestick affairs.
HUSH, (hŭsh) *interj.* Silence! be still! no noise!
HUSH, (hŭsh) *a.* Still; silent; quiet.
To HUSH, (hŭsh) *v. n.* To be still; to be silent.
To HUSH, (hŭsh) *v. a.* To still; to silence; to quiet.
To HUSH *up*, (hŭsh) *v. a.* To suppress in silence; to forbid to be mentioned.
HUSHMONEY, (hŭsh'-mŭn-ẹ) *n. s.* A bribe to hinder information.
HUSK, (hŭsk) *n. s.* The outmost integument of fruits.
To HUSK, (hŭsk) *v. a.* To strip off the outward integument.
HUSKED, (hŭs'-kẽd) *a.* Bearing an husk.
HUSKINESS, (hŭs'-kẹ-nẽs) *n. s.* Hoarseness; the state of being husky.
HUSKY, (hŭs'-kẹ) *a.* Abounding in husks; consisting of husks; hoarse; having a rough or dismal sound.
HUSSAR, (hŭz-zar') *n. s.* Originally an Hungarian horse-soldier, light-armed.
HUSSY, (hŭz'-zẹ) *n. s.* A sorry or bad woman; a worthless wench.
HUSTINGS, (hŭs'-tingz) *n. s.* A council; a court held; the place of meeting for the election of a member of parliament.
To HUSTLE, (hŭs'-sl) *v. a.* To shake together in confusion.
HUSWIFE, (hŭz'-zif) *n. s.* An economist; a thrifty woman; a case for needles, thread, &c.
To HUSWIFE, (hŭz'-zif) *v. a.* To manage with economy and frugality.
HUSWIFELY, (hŭz'-zif-lẹ) *a.* Thrifty; frugal; becoming a housewife.
HUSWIFELY, (hŭz'-zif-lẹ) *ad.* Thriftily; like a good huswife or husband.
HUSWIFERY, (hŭz'-zif-rẹ) *n. s.* Management good or bad; management of domestick business committed to women.
HUT, (hŭt) *n. s.* A poor cottage; a temporary building.
To HUT, (hŭt) *v. a.* A military expression, as to *hut* troops, *i. e.* to lodge them in huts.
HUTCH, (hŭtsh) *n. s.* A chest of any kind; a coffer, called in the north country an ark; a miserable dwelling; among farmers, a hollow trap for taking vermin alive; and also a kind of case for keeping rabbits.
To HUTCH, (hŭtsh) *v. a.* To hoard; to lay up as in a chest.
HUZZA, (hŭz-zạ') *interj.* An exclamation of joy or triumph.
HUZZA, (hŭz-zạ') *n. s.* A shout; a cry of acclamation.
To HUZZA, (hŭz-zạ') *v. n.* To utter acclamation.
To HUZZA, (hŭz-zạ') *v. a.* To receive or attend with acclamation.
HYACINTH, (hị'-ạ-sin*th*) *n. s.* A flower; a gem, the same with the *lapis lyncurius* of the ancients.
HYACINTHINE, (hị-ạ-sin'-*th*in) *a.* Made of hyacinths; resembling hyacinths.
HYADES, (hị'-ạ-dẽz) } *n. s.* A watery con-
HYADS, (hị'-ạdz) } stellation.
HYALINE, (hị'-ạ-lin) *a.* Glassy; crystalline.
HYBRID, (hib'-brid) *a.* Mongrel, of different species; applied to plants as well as animals.
HYBRIDOUS, (hib'-brẹ-dŭs) *a.* Begotten between animals of different species; produced from plants of different kinds.
HYDATIDES, (hị-dạt'-ẹ-dẽz) *n. s.* Little transparent bladders of water in any part; most common in dropsical persons.
HYDRA, (hị'-drạ) *n. s.* A monster with many heads slain by Hercules; whence any multiplicity of evils is termed a *hydra*.
HYDRAGOGUES, (hị'-drạ-gọgz) *n. s.* Such medicines as occasion the discharge of watery humours.
HYDRAULICAL, (hị-drạw'-lẹ-kạl) } *a.* Re-
HYDRAULICK, (hị-drạw'-lik) } lating to the conveyance of water through pipes.
HYDRAULICKS, (hị-drạw'-liks) *n. s.* The science of conveying water through pipes or conduits.
HYDROCELE, (hị-drọ-sẹ'-lẹ, or hị'-drọ-sẹle) *n. s.* A watery rupture.
HYDROCEPHALUS, (hị-drọ-sef'-fạ-lŭs) *n. s.* A dropsy in the head.
HYDROGEN, (hị'-drọ-jẽn) *n. s.* A constituent part of water, which when combined with oxygen, produces water: *Hydrogen gas*, or inflammable air, so called because it has hydrogen for its base, is an invisible aëriform fluid, which burns rapidly when kindled in

contact with atmospherick air, or oxygen gas; but extinguishes all other burning substances, and is unfit for respiration.

HYDROGRAPHER, (hi-drŏg'-grą-fęr) *n. s.* One who draws maps of the sea.

HYDROGRAPHICAL, (hi-drŏ-grăf'-e-kăl) *a.* Applied to maps or charts, which represent the sea-coast, rocks, islands, shoals, shallows, and the like.

HYDROGRAPHY, (hi-drŏg'-grą-fe) *n. s.* Description of the watery part of the terraqueous globe.

HYDROLOGY, (hi-drŏl'-ŏ-je) *n. s.* Description of the nature and properties of water in general.

HYDROMANCY, (hi'-drŏ-măn-se) *n. s.* Prediction by water.

HYDROMEL, (hi'-drŏ-mĕl) *n. s.* Honey and water.

HYDROMETER, (hi-drŏm'-me-ter) *n. s.* An instrument to measure the extent or profundity, gravity or density, or other properties of water.

HYDROMETRY, (hi-drŏm'-me-tre) *n. s.* The art of measuring the extent of water.

HYDROPHOBIA, (hi-drŏ-fŏ'-be-ą) *n. s.* Dread of water; canine madness.

HYDROPICAL, (hi-drŏp'-pe-kăl) } *a.* Drop-
HYDROPICK, (hi-drŏp'-pik) } sical; diseased with extravasated water; resembling dropsy.

HYDROSTATICAL, (hi-drŏ-stăt'-e-kăl) *a.* Relating to hydrostaticks; taught by hydrostaticks.

HYDROSTATICALLY, (hi-drŏ-stăt'-e-kăl-e) *ad.* According to hydrostaticks.

HYDROSTATICKS, (hi-drŏ-stăt'-iks) *n. s.* The science of weighing fluids; weighing bodies in fluids.

HYDROTICKS, (hi-drŏt'-iks) *n. s.* Purgers of water or phlegm.

HYDRUS, (hi'-drŭs) *n. s.* A water-snake. In astronomy, The water-serpent; a southern constellation.

HYEMAL, (hi'-e-măl) *a.* Belonging to winter.

To HYEMATE, (hi'-e-măte) *v. n.* To winter at a place.

HYEMATION, (hi'-e-mą'-shŭn) *n. s.* Shelter from the cold of winter.

HYENA, (hi-e'-nă) *n. s.* An animal like a wolf.

HYGROMETER, (hi-grŏm'-me-ter) *n. s.* An instrument to measure the degrees of moisture.

HYGROSCOPE, (hi'-grŏ-skope) *n. s.* An instrument to shew the moisture and dryness of the air, and to measure and estimate the quantity of either extreme.

HYMEN, (hi'-mĕn) *n. s.* The god of marriage; the virginal membrane. In botany, A fine delicate skin in which flowers are inclosed while in the bud.

HYMENEAL, (hi-me-ne'-ăl) } *n. s.* A mar-
HYMENEAN, (hi-me-ne'-ăn) } riage song.

HYMENEAL, (hi-me-ne'-ăl) } *a.* Pertain-
HYMENEAN, (hi-me-ne'-ăn) } ing to marriage.

HYMN, (him) *n. s.* An encomiastick song, or song of adoration to some superiour being.

To HYMN, (him) *v. a.* To praise in song; to worship with hymns.

To HYMN, (him) *v. n.* To sing songs of adoration.

HYMNICK, (him'-nik) *a.* Relating to hymns.

To HYP, (hip) *v. a.* Barbarously contracted from *hypochondriack*. To make melancholy; to dispirit.

HYPALLAGE, (he-păl'-lą-je) *n. s.* In rhetorick, A figure by which words change their cases with each other.

HYPER, (hi'-pęr) *n. s.* A word often found in composition, in our language, usually signifying excess, or something beyond the meaning of the simple word to which it is joined.

HYPERBATON, (hi-pęr'-bą-tŏn) *n. s.* A figure in writing, when the words are transposed from the plain grammatical order.

HYPERBOLA, (hi-pęr'-bo-lą) *n. s.* A section of a cone made by a plane, so that the axis of the section inclines to the opposite leg of the cone, which in the parabola is parallel to it, and in the ellipsis intersects it.

HYPERBOLE, (hi-pęr'-bo-le) *n. s.* A figure in rhetorick, by which anything is encreased or diminished beyond the exact truth; as, *he runs faster than lightning. His possessions are fallen to dust.*

HYPERBOLICAL, (hi-pęr-bŏl'-le-kăl) } *a.*
HYPERBOLICK, (hi-pęr-bŏl'-ik) } Belonging to the hyperbola; having the nature of an hyperbola; exaggerating or extenuating beyond fact.

HYPERBOLICALLY, (hi-pęr-bŏl'-le-kăl-le) *ad.* In form of an hyperbola; with exaggeration or extenuation.

HYPERBOLIFORM, (hi-pęr-bŏl'-le-fŏrm) *a.* Having the form, or nearly the form, of the hyperbola.

HYPERBOLIST, (hi-pęr'-bo-list) *n. s.* One who hyperbolizes.

To HYPERBOLIZE, (hi-pęr'-bo-lize) *v. n.* To speak or write with exaggeration or extenuation.

To HYPERBOLIZE, (hi-pęr'-bo-lize) *v. a.* To exaggerate or extenuate.

HYPERBOREAN, (hi-pęr-bo'-re-ăn) *n. s.* Northern.

HYPERCATALECTICK, (hi-pęr-kăt-ă-lĕk'-tik) *a.* Exceeding the measure: applied to verses having a syllable or two too many at the end.

HYPERCRITICK, (hi-pęr-krit'-ik) *n. s.* A critick exact or captious beyond use or reason.

HYPERCRITICAL, (hi-pęr-krit'-e-kăl) *a.* Critical beyond necessity or use.

HYPERMETER, (hi-pęr'-me-ter) *n. s.* Anything greater than the standard requires.

HYPERPHYSICAL, (hi-pęr-fiz'-ze-kăl) *a.* Supernatural.

HYPERSARCOSIS, (hi-pęr-sar-ko'-sis) *n. s.* The growth of fungous or proud flesh.

HYPHEN, (hi'-fĕn) *n. s.* A note of conjunction, as *vir-tue, ever-living.*

HYPNOTICK, (hip-nŏt'-ik) *n. s.* Any medicine that induces sleep.

HYPOCAUST, (hip'-o-kawst) *n. s.* A subterraneous place, in which was a furnace that served to heat the baths of the Greeks and Romans, and in modern times applied to the place which keeps warm a stove or hothouse.

HYPOCHONDRES, (hi-po-kon'-derz) *n. s.* The two regions lying on each side the cartilago ensiformis, and those of the ribs, and the tip of the breast, which have in one the liver, and in the other the spleen.

HYPOCHONDRIA, (hi-po-kon'-dre-a) *n. s.* Melancholy.

HYPOCHONDRIACAL, or HYPOCHONDRIACK, (hi-po-kon-dri'-a-kal, hi-po-kon'-dre-ak) *a.* Of or relating to the *hypochondres*; melancholy; disordered in the imagination; producing melancholy.

HYPOCHONDRIACK, (hi-po-kon'-dre-ak) *n. s.* One who is melancholy, or disordered in imagination.

HYPOCHONDRIACISM, (hi-po-kon-dri'-a-sizm) *n. s.* Melancholy; disordered imagination.

HYPOCHONDRIASIS, (hi-po-kon-dri'-a-sis) *n. s.* Hypochondriack affection or passion.

HYPOCIST, (hip'-o-sist) *n. s.* An inspissated juice, considerably hard and heavy, of a fine shining black colour, when broken: it is an astringent medicine of considerable power.

HYPOCRAS, *n. s* See HIPPOCRASS.

HYPOCRISY, (he-pok'-kre-se) *n. s.* Dissimulation with regard to the moral or religious character.

HYPOCRITE, (hip'-po-krit) *n. s.* A dissembler in morality or religion; a dissembler.

HYPOCRITICAL, (hip-po-krit'-e-kal) } *a.*
HYPOCRITICK, (hip-po-krit'-tik) }
Dissembling; insincere; appearing differently from the reality.

HYPOCRITICALLY, (hip-po-krit'-e-kal-e) *ad.* With dissimulation; without sincerity.

HYPOGASTRICK, (hi-po-gas'-trik) *a.* Seated in the lower part of the belly.

HYPOGEUM, (hip-o-je'-um) *n. s.* A name which the ancient architects gave to all the parts of a building that were underground, as cellars and vaults.

HYPOSTASIS, (hi-pos'-ta-sis) *n. s.* Distinct personality; a term used in the doctrine of the Holy Trinity. In medicine, Sediment of urine.

HYPOSTATICAL, (hi-po-stat'-e-kal) *a.* Constitutive; constituent as distinct ingredients; personal; distinctly personal.

HYPOSTATICALLY, (hi-po-stat'-e-kal-le) *a.* Personally.

HYPOTENUSE, (hi-pot'-e-nuse) *n. s.* The line that subtends the right angle of a right-angled triangle; the subtense.

To HYPOTHECATE, (hi-pot*h*'-e-kate) *v. a.* To pawn; to give in pledge.

HYPOTHESIS, (hi-pot*h*'-e-sis) *n. s.* A supposition; a system formed upon some principle not proved.

HYPOTHETICAL, (hi-po-*th*et'-te-kal) } *a.*
HYPOTHETICK, (hi-po-*th*et'-tik) }
Including a supposition; conditional.

HYPOTHETICALLY, (hi-po-*th*et'-te-kal-e) *ad.* Upon supposition; conditionally.

HYSSOP, (his'-zup) *n. s.* A verticillate plant.

HYSTERICAL, (his-ter'-re-kal) } *a.* Troubled
HYSTERICK, (his-ter'-rik) } with fits; disordered in the regions of the womb; proceeding from disorders in the womb.

HYSTERICKS, (his-ter'-riks) *n. s.* Fits of women, supposed to proceed from disorders in the womb.

HYSTERON-PROTERON, (his'-te-ron prot'-e-ron) *n. s.* A rhetorical figure: when that is last said, which was first done.

HYTHE, (hith) *n. s.* A port. See HITHE.

I.

I, is in English considered both as a vowel and consonant.

I vowel has a long sound, as *fine, thine*, which is usually marked by an *e* final; and a short sound, as *fin, thin*. Prefixed to *e* it makes a diphthong of the same sound with the soft *i*, or double *e*, *as*: thus *field, yield*, are spoken as *feeld, yeeld*; except *friend*, which is spoken *frend*. Subjoined to *a* or *e* it makes them long, as *fail, weigh*; and to *o* makes a mingled sound, which approaches to the notion of a diphthong, as *oil, coin*. The sound of *i* before another *i*, and at the end of a word, is always expressed by *y*.

J consonant has invariably the same sound with that of *g* in *giant*; as, *jade, jet, jilt, jolt, just*.

I, *pronoun personal*: oblique case *me*; plural *we*, oblique case *us*.

To JABBER, (jab'-ber) *v. n.* To talk idly; to chatter.

JABBERER, (jab'-ber-er) *n. s.* One who talks inarticulately or unintelligibly.

JABBERMENT, (jab'-ber-ment) *n. s.* Idle talk; prate.

JACENT, (ja'-sent) *a.* Lying at length.

JACK, (jak) *n. s.* The diminutive of *John*. Used as a general term of contempt for saucy or paltry fellows. The name of instruments which supply the place of a boy, as an instrument to pull off boots; an engine which turns the spit; a young pike; a cup of waxed leather; a small bowl thrown out for a mark to the bowlers; a support to saw wood on; the colours or ensign of a

ship; a cunning fellow who can turn to anything, as a *jack* of all trades.

JACK-BOOTS, (jăk-boots') *n. s.* Boots which serve as armour to the legs.

JACK-PUDDING, (jăk-pŭd'-dĭng) *n. s.* A zany; a merry Andrew.

JACK-WITH-A-LANTERN, (jăk'-wĭth-ă-lăn'-tern) *n. s.* An *ignis fatuus*.

JACKALENT, (jăk-ă-lent') *n. s.* A sort of puppet, formerly thrown at in Lent, like shrove cocks.

JACKAL, (jăk-kăll') *n. s.* A small animal, supposed to start prey for the lion.

JACKANAPES, (jăk'-ăn-ăps) *n. s.* Monkey; an ape; a coxcomb; an impertinent.

JACKASS, (jăk'-ăs) *n. s.* The male of the ass.

JACKDAW, (jăk-daw') *n. s.* A species of the crow.

JACKET, (jăk'-kĕt) *n. s.* A short coat; a close waistcoat.

JACKSMITH, (jăk'-smith) *n. s.* A maker of the engine called a jack.

JACOBIN, } (jăk'-ō-bĭn) *n. s.* A friar of
JACOBINE, } the order of St. Dominick; a gray or white friar; one of an execrable faction in the late French democratical revolution, distinguished by the hatred of religion, monarchy, and social order, so called from their meeting at the church of St. *Jacobus*, or a monastery of the *Jacobin* friars; one who approves or maintains the principles of such.

JACOBIN, (jăk'-ō-bĭn) } *a.* Of
JACOBINICAL, (jăk-ō-bĭn'-ē-kăl) } the principles of modern Jacobins.

JACOBINISM, (jăk'-ō-bĭn-ĭzm) *n. s.* The principles of a modern Jacobine.

To JACOBINIZE, (jăk'-ō-bĭn-ize) *v. a.* To infect with Jacobinism.

JACOBITE, (jăk'-ō-bite) *n. s.* One of a sect of heretics, who were anciently a branch of the Eutychians, and are still subsisting in the Levant; one attached to the cause of king James the Second after his abdication, and to his line.

JACOBITE, (jăk'-ō-bite) *a.* Of the principles of Jacobites.

JACOBUS, (jă-kō'-bŭs) *n. s.* A gold coin, worth twenty-five shillings, so called from king James the First of England, in whose reign it was struck.

JACTANCY, (jăk'-tăn-sē) *n. s.* Boasting.

JACTITATION, (jăk-tē-tā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Tossing; motion; restlessness; vain boasting. A term in the canon law for a false pretension to marriage.

To JACULATE, (jăk'-ū-late) *v. a.* To dart.

JACULATION, (jăk-ū-lā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of throwing massive weapons.

JACULATORY, (jăk'-ū-lă-tŭr-ē) *a.* Throwing out.

JADE, (jade) *n. s.* A horse of no spirit; a hired horse; a worthless nag; a sorry woman; a word of contempt.

To JADE, (jade) *v. a.* To tire; to harass; to dispirit; to weary; to employ in vile offices; to ride; to rule with tyranny.

To JADE, (jade) *v. n.* To lose spirit; to sink

JADISH, (jā'-dish) *a.* Vitious; bad, applied to a horse; unchaste; incontinent.

To JAGG, (jăg) *v. a.* To cut into indentures; to cut into teeth like those of a saw.

JAGG, (jăg) *n. s.* A protuberance or denticulation.

JAGGEDNESS, (jăg'-ged-nes) *n. s.* The state of being denticulated; unevenness.

JAGGY, (jăg'-gē) *a.* Uneven; denticulated.

JAIL, (jale) *n. s.* A gaol; a prison; a place where criminals or debtors are confined.

JAILBIRD, (jale'-bĕrd) *n. s.* One who has been in jail.

JAILER, (jā'-lĕr) *n. s.* A gaoler; the keeper of a prison.

JAKES, (jaks) *n. s.* A privy.

JALAP, (jăl'-lŭp) *n. s.* A purgative drug.

JAM, (jăm) *n. s.* A conserve of fruits boiled with sugar; a thick bed of stone, which hinders the work of the lead-miners, when they are pursuing the veins of ore.

To JAM, (jăm) *v. a.* To squeeze closely; to enclose any object between two bodies, so as to render it immoveable.

JAMAICA *Pepper*, (jă-mā'-kă) See ALLSPICE.

JAMB, (jăm) *n. s.* Any supporter on either side, as the posts of a door.

IAMBICK, (ī-ăm'-bĭk) *n. s.* Verses composed of iambick feet, or a short and long syllable alternately.

IAMBICK, (ī-ăm'-bĭk) *a.* Composed of iambick feet.

JANE, (jane) *n. s.* A kind of fustian.

To JANGLE, (jăng'-gl) *v. n.* To prate; to talk idly; to quarrel; to bicker in words.

To JANGLE, (jăng'-gl) *v. a.* To make sound untunably.

JANGLE, (jăng'-gl) *n. s.* Prate; babble; discordant sound.

JANGLER, (jăng'-gl-ĕr) *n. s.* A wrangling, chattering, noisy fellow; a prater.

JANGLING, (jăng'-gl-ĭng) *n. s.* Babble; mere prate; dispute; altercation; quarrel.

JANITOR, (jăn'-ē-tŭr) *n. s.* A door-keeper; a porter.

JANIZARY, (jăn'-nē-zā-rē) *n. s.* One of the guards of the Turkish king.

JANNOCK, (jăn'-nŭk) *n. s.* Oat bread; a northern word.

JANSENIST, (jăn-sen'-ĭst) *n. s.* One who espouses the opinions of Jansen, relating to grace and freewill.

JANTY, (jăn'-tē) *a.* Showy; fluttering; finical; self-satisfied.

JANTINESS, (jăn'-tē-nes) *n. s.* Airiness; flutter; self-satisfaction.

JANUARY, (jăn'-ū-ă-rē) *n. s.* The first month of the year, from *Janus*, to whom it was consecrated.

JAPAN, (jă-păn') *n. s.* Work varnished and raised in gold and colours.

To JAPAN, (jă-păn') *v. a.* To varnish and embellish with gold and raised figures.

JAPANNER, (jă-păn'-nĕr) *n. s.* One who japans.

To JAR, (jar) *v. n.* To strike together with

a kind of short rattle; to strike or sound untunably and irregularly; to clash; to interfere; to act in opposition; to be inconsistent; to quarrel; to dispute.

To JAR, (jar) *v. a.* To make to jar or sound untunably; to shake; to agitate.

JAR, (jar) *n. s.* A kind of rattling vibration of sound; harsh sound; discord; clash of interests or opinions; a state in which a door unfastened may strike the post; an earthen vessel.

To JARBLE, (jar'-bl) *v. a.* To bemire.

JARDES, (jardz) *n. s.* Hard callous tumours in horses, a little below the bending of the hams on the outside.

To JARGLE, (jar'-gl) *v. n.* To emit a shrill or harsh sound.

JARGON, (jar'-gun) *n. s.* Unintelligible talk; gabble; gibberish.

JARGONELLE, (jar-go-nel') *n. s.* A species of pear.

JARRING, (jar'-ring) *n. s.* Quarrel; dispute.

JASMINE, (jas'-min) *n. s.* A creeping shrub with a fragrant flower; the jessamine.

JASPER, (jas'-per) *n. s.* A hard stone of a bright beautiful green colour, sometimes clouded with white.

IATROLEPTICK, (i-a-tro-lep'-tik) *a.* That which cures by anointing.

JAVELIN, (jav'-lin) *n. s.* A spear or half pike, which anciently was used either by foot or horse.

JAUM. See JAMB.

JAUNDICE, (jan'-dis) *n. s.* A distemper from obstructions of the glands of the liver, which prevents the gall being duly separated by them from the blood.

JAUNDICED, (jan'-dist) *a.* Infected with the jaundice.

To JAUNT, (jant) *v. n.* To wander here and there; to bustle about.

JAUNT, (jant) *n. s.* Ramble; flight; excursion; the felloe of a wheel.

JAUNTINESS. See JANTINESS.

JAUNTY. See JANTY.

JAW, (jaw) *n. s.* The bone of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed; the mouth; a cant term for abuse or impertinent talk.

To JAW, (jaw) *v. a.* To abuse.

JAY, (ja) *n. s.* A bird.

JAZEL, (ja'-zl) *n. s.* A precious stone of an azure or blue colour.

IBIS, (i'-bis) *n. s.* The name of an Egyptian bird, approaching to the stork kind.

ICE, (ise) *n. s.* Water or other liquor made solid by cold; concreted sugar with which cakes &c. are covered.

To ICE, (ise) *v. a.* To cover with ice; to turn to ice; to cover with concreted sugar; to chill; to freeze.

ICEBUILT, (ise'-bilt) *a.* Formed of heaps of ice.

ICEHOUSE, (ise'-house) *n. s.* A house in which ice is reposited against the warm months.

ICELANDER, (ise'-lan-der) *n. s.* A native of Iceland.

ICHNEUMON, (ik-nu'-mon) *n. s.* A small animal that breaks the eggs of the crocodile.

ICHNOGRAPHICAL, (ik-no-graf'-e-kal) *a.* Representing a certain plot of ground.

ICHNOGRAPHY, (ik-nog'-gra-fe) *n. s.* A ground-plot.

ICHOR, (i'-kor) *n. s.* A thin watery humour like serum.

ICHOROUS, (i'-kor-us) *a.* Serous; sanious; thin; undigested.

ICHTHYOLOGY, (ik-*th*e-ol'-o-je) *n. s.* The doctrine of the nature of fish.

ICHTHYOPHAGY, (ik-*th*e-of'-a-je) *n. s.* Diet of fish; the practice of eating fish.

ICICLE, (i'-sik-kl) *n. s.* A shoot of ice commonly hanging down from the upper part.

ICINESS, (i'-se-nes) *n. s.* The state of generating ice.

ICING, (i'-sing) *n. s.* A covering of concreted sugar.

ICON, (i'-kon) *n. s.* A picture or representation.

ICONOCLAST, (i-kon'-o-klast) *n. s.* A breaker of images.

ICONOCLASTICK, (i-kon-o-klas'-tik) *a.* Breaking or destroying images.

ICONOGRAPHY, (ik-nog'-gra-fe) *n. s.* A description of pictures, statues, and similar monuments of ancient art.

ICONOLOGY, (i-ko-nol'-o-je) *n. s.* The doctrine of picture or representation.

ICTERICAL, (ik-ter'-e-kal) *n. s.* Afflicted with the jaundice; good against the jaundice.

ICY, (i'-se) *a.* Full of ice; covered with ice; made of ice; cold; frosty; free from passion; frigid; backward.

I'D, (ide) Contracted for *I would*.

IDEA, (i-de'-a) *n. s.* Mental image.

IDEAL, (i-de'-al) *a.* Mental; intellectual; not perceived by the senses.

To IDEALIZE, (i-de'-al-ize) *v. n.* To form ideas.

IDEALLY, (i-de'-al-le) *ad.* Intellectually; mentally.

IDENTICAL, (i-den'-te-kal) } *n.* The same;
IDENTICK, (i-den'-tik) } implying the same thing; comprising the same idea.

IDENTICALLY, (i-den'-te-kal-le) *ad.* With sameness.

IDENTICALNESS, (i-den'-te-kal-nes) *n. s.* Sameness.

IDENTIFICATION, (i-den'-te-fe-ka'-shun) *n. s.* Production of sameness; proof of identity.

To IDENTIFY, (i-den'-te-fi) *v. a.* To prove sameness; to make the same, as his cause is *identified* with mine.

IDENTITY, (i-den'-te-te) *n. s.* Sameness; not diversity.

IDES, (idz) *n. s.* A term anciently used among the Romans, and still retained in the Romish kalendar. It is the 13th day of each month, except in the months of March, May, July, and October, in which it is the 15th day, because in these four months it was six days before the nones, and in the others four days.

IDIOCRASY, (id-e-o-krą'-se) *n. s.* Peculiarity of constitution.

IDIOCRATICAL, (id-e-o-krat'-te-kal) *a.* Peculiar in constitution.

IDIOCY, (id'-e-o-se) *n. s.* Want of understanding.

IDIOM, (id'-e-um) *n. s.* A mode of speaking peculiar to a language or dialect; the particular cast of a tongue; a phrase; phraseology.

IDIOMATICAL, (id-e-o-mat'-e-kal) } *a.* Pe-
IDIOMATICK, (id-e-o-mat'-tik) } culiar to a tongue; phraseological.

IDIOPATHY, (id-e-op'-pa-*the*) *n. s.* A primary disease that neither depends on nor proceeds from another; peculiar affection or feeling.

IDIOSYNCRASY, (id-e-o-sin'-kra-se) *n. s.* A peculiar temper or disposition of body not common to another.

IDIOT, (id'-e-ut) *n. s.* A fool; one devoid of understanding.

IDIOTICAL, (id-e-ot'-e-kal) } *a.* Plain; fa-
IDIOTICK, (id-e-ot'-ik) } miliar; not learned; stupid; foolish.

IDIOTCY, (id'-e-ot-se) See IDIOCY.

IDIOTISM, (id'-e-o-tizm) *n. s.* Peculiarity of expression; mode of expression peculiar to a language; folly; natural imbecility of mind.

To IDIOTIZE, (id'-e-o-tize) *v. n.* To become stupid.

IDLE, (i'-dl) *a.* Lazy; averse to labour; not engaged; affording leisure; unactive; not employed; useless; vain; ineffectual; unfruitful; barren; not productive of good; trifling; of no importance; as an *idle* story.

To IDLE, (i'-dl) *v. n.* To lose time in laziness and inactivity; to play lightly.

To IDLE, (i'-dl) *v. a.* To waste idly; to consume unprofitably.

IDLELY, (i'-dl-le) *ad.* See IDLY.

IDLENESS, (i'-dl-nes) *n. s.* Laziness; sloth; sluggishness; aversion to labour; absence of employment; omission of business; unimportance; trivialness; inefficacy; uselessness; barrenness; worthlessness; unreasonableness.

IDLER, (i'-dl-er) *n. s.* A lazy person; a sluggard; one who trifles away his time.

IDLY, (i'-dl-le) *ad.* Lazily; without employment; foolishly; in a trifling manner; carelessly; without attention; ineffectually; vainly.

IDOL, (i'-dul) *n. s.* An image worshipped as God; a counterfeit; an image; a representation; one loved or honoured to adoration.

IDOLATER, (i-dol'-la-ter) *n. s.* One who pays divine honours to images; one who worships for God that which is not God; simply, an adorer; a great admirer.

IDOLATRESS, (i-dol'-a-tres) *n. s.* The feminine of IDOLATER.

To IDOLATRIZE, (i-dol'-la-trize) *v. a.* To worship idols; to adore.

To IDOLATRIZE, (i-dol'-la-trize) *v. n.* To offer idolatrous worship.

IDOLATROUS, (i-dol'-la-trus) *a.* Tending to idolatry; comprising idolatry.

IDOLATROUSLY, (i-dol'-la-trus-le) *ad.* In an idolatrous manner.

IDOLATRY, (i-dol'-la-tre) *n. s.* The worship of images; blind devotion.

IDOLISM, (i'-do-lizm) *n. s.* Idolatrous worship.

IDOLIST, (i'-do-list) *n. s.* A worshipper of images.

To IDOLIZE, (i'-do-lize) *v. a.* To worship idolatrously; to love or reverence to adoration.

IDOLIZER, (i'-do-li-zer) *n. s.* One who loves or reverences to adoration.

IDOLOUS, (i'-do-lus) *a.* Idolatrous.

IDONEOUS, (i-do'-ne-us) *a.* Fit; proper; convenient; adequate.

IDYL, (i'-dil) *n. s.* A small short poem.

I. E. for *id est*, or, *that is*.

JEALOUS, (jel'-lus) *a.* Suspicious in love; emulous; full of competition; zealously cautious against dishonour; suspiciously vigilant; suspiciously careful; suspiciously fearful.

JEALOUSLY, (jel'-lus-le) *ad.* Suspiciously; emulously; vigilantly.

JEALOUSNESS, (jel'-lus-nes) *n. s.* The state of being jealous; rivalry; suspicion; vigilance.

JEALOUSY, (jel'-lus-e) *n. s.* Suspicion in love; suspicious fear; suspicious caution, vigilance, or rivalry.

To JEER, (jeer) *v. n.* To scoff; to flout; to make mock.

To JEER, (jeer) *v. a.* To treat with scoffs.

JEER, (jeer) *n. s.* Scoff; taunt; biting jest; flout; jibe; mock.

JEERER, (jeer'-er) *n. s.* A scoffer; a scorner; a mocker.

JEERING, (jeer'-ing) *n. s.* Mockery.

JEERINGLY, (jeer'-ing-le) *ad.* Scornfully; contemptuously; in mock; in scoff.

JEHOVAH, (je-ho'-va) *n. s.* The proper name of God in the Hebrew language.

JEJUNE, (je'-june) *a.* Wanting; empty; vacant; hungry; not saturated; dry; unaffecting.

JEJUNENESS, (je-june'-nes) *n. s.* Penury; poverty; dryness; want of matter that can engage the attention.

JEJUNITY, (je-ju'-ne-te) *n. s.* Barrenness or dryness of style.

JELLIED, (jel'-led) *a.* Glutinous; brought to a state of viscosity.

JELLY, (jel'-le) *n. s.* *Gelly* is the proper orthography. Anything brought to a state of glutinousness and viscosity; a kind of sweetmeat.

JELLY-BAG, (jel'-le-bag) *n. s.* A bag through which jelly is distilled.

JEMMY, (jim'-me) *a.* Spruce; a low word.

JENNETING, (jen'-ne-ting) *n. s.* Corrupted from *Junating*, an apple ripe in *June*. A species of apple soon ripe.

JENNET, (jen'-net) *n. s.* See GENET. A Spanish horse.

JENNIZER-EFFENDI, (jen'-ne-zer-ef-fen'-

dę) *n. s.* An appointment among the Turks, similar to that of Provost-marshal in the European armies.

To JEOPARD, (jep'-pard) *v. a.* To hazard; to put in danger.

JEOPARDOUS, (jep'-par-dus) *a.* Hazardous; dangerous.

JEOPARDOUSLY, (jep'-par-dus-le) *ad.* In danger; dangerously.

JEOPARDY, (jep'-par-de) *n. s.* Hazard; danger; peril.

To JERK, (jerk) *v. a.* To strike with a quick smart blow; to lash; to throw a stone by hitting the arm against the side.

To JERK, (jerk) *v. n.* To strike up.

JERK, (jerk) *n. s.* A smart quick lash; a sudden spring; a quick jolt that shocks or starts; a throw; a cast.

JERKER, (jerk'-er) *n. s.* One who strikes with a quick smart blow; a whipper.

JERKIN, (jer'-kin) *n. s.* A jacket; a short coat; a close waistcoat; a male falcon.

JERSEY, (jer'-ze) *n. s.* Fine yarn of wool. From the island of *Jersey*.

JESS, (jes) *n. s.* A short strap of leather tied about the legs of a hawk, with which she is held on the fist.

JESSAMINE, (jes'-sa-min) *n. s.* A fragrant flower.

JESSE, (jes'-se) *n. s.* A large brass candlestick, branched into many sconces, hanging down in the middle of a church or choir.

JESSED, (jest) *a.* Having jesses on; an heraldick term.

To JEST, (jest) *v. n.* To divert or make merry by words or actions; to speak feignedly.

JEST, (jest) *n. s.* Anything ludicrous, or meant only to raise laughter; the object of jests; laughing stock; manner of doing or speaking; feigned, not real; ludicrous, not serious; game, not earnest; a mask.

JESTER, (jes'-ter) *n. s.* One given to merriment and pranks; one given to sarcasm; buffoon; jackpudding.

JESTING, (jest'-ing) *n. s.* Utterance of sarcasms or jests.

JESTING-STOCK, (jest'-ing-stok) *n. s.* A laughing-stock.

JESTINGLY, (jest'-ing-le) *ad.* In jest; with merriment.

JESUIT, (jez'-u-it) *n. s.* One of a religious and learned order, which presumed to take the name of the *Society of Jesus*. The word, in our language, has been applied to men of great cunning, craft, and deceit; whence the common word *jesuitical*.

JESUITICAL, (jez-u-it'-e-kal) } *a.* Belonging
JESUITICK, (jez-u-it'-ik) } ing to a Jesuit; and thence in our language, equivocating, imposing upon.

JESUITICALLY, (jez-u-it'-e-kal-le) *ad.* Craftily; equivocally.

JESUITISM, (jez'-u-it-izm) *n. s.* The principles and doctrine of the Jesuits.

JET, (jet) *n. s.* A sort of bitumen, of a fine deep black colour, susceptible of a beautiful polish; a spout or shoot of water; a yard.

To JET, (jet) *v. n.* To shoot forward; to shoot out; to intrude; to jut out; to jolt; to be shaken.

JETSAM, (jet'-sam) *n. s.* Goods or other things which, having been cast overboard in a storm or after shipwreck, are thrown upon the shore, and belong to the Lord Admiral.

JETTEE, (jet'-te) *n. s.* A projection of part of any building; a kind of pier; a mole projected into the sea.

JETTY, (jet'-te) *a.* Made of jet; black as jet,

To JETTY, (jet'-te) *v. n.* To jut.

JEW, (ju) *n. s.* An Hebrew; an Israelite.

JEWEL, (ju'-el) *n. s.* Any ornament of great value, used commonly of such as are adorned with precious stones; a precious stone; a gem.

To JEWEL, (ju'-el) *v. a.* To dress or adorn with jewels.

JEWELLER, (ju'-el-ler) *n. s.* One who trafficks in precious stones.

JEWESS, (ju'-es) *n. s.* An Hebrew woman.

JEWISH, (ju'-ish) *a.* Denoting a Jew; relating to the Jews; characteristick of a Jew.

JEWISHLY, (ju'-ish-le) *ad.* In a Jewish manner.

JEWISHNESS, (ju'-ish-nes) *n. s.* The characteristicks of a Jew.

JEWS-HARP, (juze'-harp) *n. s.* A kind of musical instrument held between the teeth, which gives a sound by the motion of a broad spring of iron, which, being struck by the hand, plays against the breath.

JEW-TRUMP. See JEWS-HARP.

IF, (if) *conj.* Suppose it be so, or it were so, that; a hypothetical particle; whether or no; allowing that; suppose it be granted that; though.

IGNEOUS, (ig'-ne-us) *a.* Fiery; containing fire; emitting fire.

To IGNIFY, (ig'-ne-fi) *v. a.* To form into fire.

IGNIFLUOUS, (ig-nif'-flu-us) *a.* Flowing with fire.

IGNIPOTENT, (ig-nip'-po-tent) *a.* Presiding over fire.

IGNIS FATUUS, (ig'-nis-fat'-u-us) *n. s.* A fiery meteor, vulgarly known by the name of Will-o'-the-Wisp, or Jack-with-the-lanthorn; being vapours arising from putrefied waters.

To IGNITE, (ig-nite') *v. a.* To kindle; to set on fire.

To IGNITE, (ig-nite') *v. n.* To become fiery.

IGNITION, (ig-nish'-un) *n. s.* The act of kindling, or of setting on fire.

IGNITIBLE, (ig-ni'-te-bl) *a.* Inflammable; capable of being set on fire.

IGNIVOMOUS, (ig-niv'-vo-mus) *a.* Vomiting fire.

IGNOBILITY, (ig-no-bil'-e-te) *n. s.* Want of magnanimity.

IGNOBLE, (ig-no'-ble) *a.* Mean of birth; not noble; not of illustrious race; worthless; not deserving honour.

IGNOBLENESS, (ig-no'-bl-nes) *n. s.* Want of dignity; want of splendour.

IGNOBLY, (ig-nō'-blē) *ad.* Ignominiously; meanly; dishonourably.
IGNOMINIOUS, (ig-nō-min'-yŭs) *a.* Mean; shameful; reproachful; dishonourable.
IGNOMINIOUSLY, (ig-nō-min'-yŭs-lē) *ad.* Meanly; scandalously.
IGNOMINY, (ig'-nō-min-ē) *n. s.* Disgrace; reproach; shame; infamy.
IGNORAMUS, (ig-nō-rā'-mŭs) *n. s.* The endorsement of the grand jury on a bill of indictment, when they apprehend there is not sufficient foundation for the prosecution; a foolish fellow; a vain uninstructed pretender.
IGNORANCE, (ig'-nō-rānse) *n. s.* Want of knowledge; unlearnedness; want of knowledge respecting some particular thing; want of knowledge discovered by external effect.
IGNORANT, (ig'-nō-rānt) *a.* Wanting knowledge; unlearned; uninstructed; unenlightened; without knowledge of some particular; unacquainted with.
IGNORANT, (ig'-nō-rānt) *n. s.* One untaught, unlettered, uninstructed.
IGNORANTLY, (ig'-nō-rānt-lē) *ad.* Without knowledge; unskilfully; without information.
To IGNORE, (ig-nōre') *v. a.* Not to know; to be ignorant of. A grand jury are said to ignore a bill of indictment when they indorse *ignoramus* upon it.
IGNOSCIBLE, (ig'-nŏs-sē-bl) *a.* Capable of pardon.
JIB, (jib) *n. s.* The foremost sail of a ship.
To JIB, (jib) *v. a.* To shift a boom-sail from one side of the mast to the other.
To JIBE. See *To* GIBE.
JIG, (jig) *n. s.* A light careless dance or tune.
To JIG, (jig) *v. n.* To dance carelessly; to dance.
JIGGER, (jig'-ger) *n. s.* One that jigs. In naval language, A machine to hold on the cable, when it is heaved into the ship by the revolution of the windlass.
JIGGISH, (jig'-ish) *a.* Disposed or suitable to a jig.
JILL-FLIRT, (jil'-flert) *n. s.* A giddy, light, or wanton woman.
JILT, (jilt) *n. s.* A woman who gives her lover hopes, and deceives him; a name of contempt for a woman.
To JILT, (jilt) *v. a.* To trick a man by flattering his love with hopes, and then leaving him for another.
To JILT, (jilt) *v. n.* To play the jilt; to practise amorous deceits.
JIMMERS, (jim'-merz) *n. s.* Jointed hinges.
JIMP, (jimp) *a.* Neat; handsome; elegant of shape.
To JINGLE, (jing'-gl) *v. n.* To clink; to sound with a kind of sharp rattle.
To JINGLE, (jing'-gl) *v. a.* To shake so that a shrill noise may be made.
JINGLE, (jing'-gl) *n. s.* Any clink or sharp rattle; anything sounding; a rattle; a bell.
ILE, (ile) *n. s.* A walk or alley in a church or publick building; properly *aisle*.
ILE, (ile) *n. s.* An ear of corn.
ILEUS, (i-lē'-ŭs) *n. s.* A circumvolution or insertion of one part of the gut within the other.
ILEX, (i'-lex) *n. s.* The great scarlet oak.
ILIACK, (il'-ē-ăk) *a.* Relating to the lower bowels.
ILIACK-PASSION, (il'-ē-ăk-păsh'-ŭn) *n. s.* A kind of nervous cholick, in the ileum, whereby that gut is twisted, or one part enters the cavity of the part immediately below or above.
ILK, (ilk) *a.* The same; it is still retained in Scotland, and the North of England, and denotes each; as *ilk ane of you*, every one of you; it also signifies, the same, as *Mackintosh of that ilk*, denotes a gentleman whose surname and the title of his estate are the same, as Mackintosh of Mackintosh.
ILL, (ill) *a.* Bad in any respect; contrary to good, whether physical or moral; evil; sick; disordered; not in health.
ILL, (ill) *n. s.* Wickedness; depravity; misfortune; misery.
ILL, (ill) *ad.* Not well; not rightly in any respect; not easily; with pain. *Ill*, substantive or adverb, is used in composition to express any bad quality or condition; as ill-formed, ill-becoming, &c.
IL, before words beginning with *l*, stands for *in*.
ILLACERABLE, (il-lăs'-sē-rā-bl) *a.* That cannot be torn.
ILLACRYMABLE, (il-lăk'-krē-mā-bl) *a.* Incapable of weeping.
ILLAPSE, (il-lăps') *n. s.* Gradual emission or entrance of one thing into another; sudden attack; casual coming.
To ILLAQUEATE, (il-lā'-kwē-āte) *v. a.* To entangle; to entrap; to ensnare.
ILLAQUEATION, (il-lā-kwē-ā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of catching or ensnaring; a snare; anything to catch another.
ILLATION, (il-lā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Inference; conclusion drawn from premises.
ILLATIVE, (il'-lā-tiv) *a.* Relating to illation or conclusion.
ILLATIVE, (il'-lā-tiv) *n. s.* That which denotes illation or conclusion.
ILLATIVELY, (il'-lā-tiv-lē) *ad.* By illation or conclusion.
ILLAUDABLE, (il-lăw'-dā-bl) *a.* Unworthy of praise or commendation.
ILLAUDABLY, (il-lăw'-dā-blē) *ad.* Unworthily; without deserving praise.
ILLEGAL, (il-lē'-găl) *a.* Contrary to law.
ILLEGALITY, (il-lē-găl'-lē-tē) *n. s.* Contrariety to law.
To ILLEGALIZE, (il-lē'-găl-ize) *v. a.* To render illegal.
ILLEGALLY, (il-lē'-găl-lē) *ad.* In a manner contrary to law.
ILLEGALNESS, (il-lē'-găl-nes) *n. s.* The state of being illegal.
ILLEGIBILITY, (il-lĕd-jē-bil'-ē-tē) *n. s.* Incapability of being read.
ILLEGIBLE, (il-lĕd'-jē-bl) *a.* What cannot be read.

ILLEGIBLY, (il-lĕd'-je-ble) *ad.* In a manner not to be read.
ILLEGITIMACY, (il-le-jit'-e-ma-se) *n. s.* State of bastardy.
ILLEGITIMATE, (il-le-jit'-te-mate) *a.* Unlawfully begotten; not begotten in wedlock; not genuine.
To ILLEGITIMATE, (il-le-jit'-te-mate) *v. a.* To render illegitimate; to prove a person illegitimate.
ILLEGITIMATELY, (il-le-jit'-te-mat-le) *ad.* Not begotten in wedlock.
ILLEGITIMATION, (il-le-jit-te-ma'-shun) *n. s.* The state of one not begotten in wedlock; want of genuineness.
ILLEVIABLE, (il-lev'-ve-a-bl) *a.* What cannot be levied or exacted.
ILLFACED, (il'-fast) *a.* Having an ordinary or ugly face.
ILLFAVOURED, (il'-fa'-vurd) *a.* Deformed.
ILLFAVOUREDLY, (il-fa'-vurd-le) *ad.* With deformity; roughly; ruggedly.
ILLFAVOUREDNESS, (il-fa'-vurd-nes) *n. s.* Deformity.
ILLIBERAL, (il-lib'-ber-al) *a.* Not noble; not ingenuous; not munificent; not generous; sparing; mean; homely.
ILLIBERALITY, (il-lib-ber-ral'-le-te) *n. s.* Meanness of mind; parsimony; niggardliness.
ILLIBERALLY, (il-lib'-ber-ral-le) *ad.* Disingenuously; meanly.
ILLICIT, (il-lis'-sit) *a.* Unlawful, as an *illicit* trade.
ILLICITLY, (il-lis'-sit-le) *ad.* Unlawfully.
ILLICITNESS, (il-lis'-sit-nes) *n. s.* Unlawfulness.
ILLICITOUS, (il-lis'-se-tus) *a.* Unlawful.
ILLIMITABLE, (il-lim'-me-ta-bl) *a.* That cannot be bounded or limited.
ILLIMITABLY, (il-lim'-me-ta-ble) *ad.* Without susceptibility of bounds.
ILLIMITED, (il-lim'-mit-ed) *a.* Unbounded; interminable.
ILLIMITEDNESS, (il-lim'-mit-ed-nes) *n. s.* Exemption from all bounds.
ILLITERACY, (il-lit'-ter-a-se) *n. s.* Want of learning.
ILLITERATE, (il-lit'-ter-ate) *a.* Unlettered; untaught; unlearned; rude; barbarous.
ILLITERATENESS, (il-lit'-ter-at-nes) *n. s.* Want of learning; ignorance of science.
ILL-LIVED, (il'-livd) *a.* Leading a wicked life.
ILLNATURE, (il-nate'-yur) *n. s.* Habitual malevolence; want of humanity.
ILLNATURED, (il-nate'-yurd) *a.* Habitually malevolent; wanting kindness or goodwill; mischievous; untractable; not yielding to culture.
ILLNATUREDLY, (il-nate'-yurd-le) *ad.* In a peevish froward manner.
ILLNATUREDNESS, (il-nate'-yurd-nes) *n. s.* Want of a kindly disposition.
ILLNESS, (il'-nes) *n. s.* Badness or inconvenience of any kind, natural or moral; sickness; malady; disorder of health.
ILLOGICAL, (il-lod'-je-kal) *a.* Ignorant or negligent of the rules of reasoning; contrary to the rules of reason.
ILLOGICALLY, (il-lod'-je-kal-le) *ad.* In a manner contrary to the laws of argument.
ILLOGICALNESS, (il-lod'-je-kal-nes) *n. s.* Contrariety to the rules of reason.
ILL-STARRED, (il'-stard) *a.* Influenced by evil stars with respect to fortune; unlucky.
To ILLUDE, (il-lude') *v. a.* To deceive; to mock.
To ILLUME, (il-lume') *v. a.* To enlighten, to illuminate; to brighten; to adorn.
To ILLUMINATE, (il-lu'-me-nate) *v. a.* To enlighten; to supply with light; to adorn with festal lamps or bonfires; to enlighten intellectually with knowledge or grace; to adorn with pictures or initial letters of various colours; to illustrate.
ILLUMINATE, (il-lu'-me-nate) *n. s.* One pretending to be enlightened with superiour knowledge, as certain hereticks of the sixteenth century, and certain mock philosophers on the continent in our own times.
ILLUMINATION, (il-lu-me-na'-shun) *n. s.* The act of supplying with light; that which gives light; festal lights hung out as a token of joy; brightness; splendour; infusion of intellectual light; knowledge or grace.
ILLUMINATIVE, (il-lu'-me-na-tiv) *a.* Having the power to give light.
ILLUMINATOR, (il-lu'-me-na-tur) *n. s.* One who gives light; one whose business it is to decorate books with pictures at the beginning of chapters.
To ILLUMINE, (il-lu'-min) *v. a.* To enlighten; to supply with light; to decorate; to adorn.
ILLUSION, (il-lu'-zhun) *n. s.* Mockery; false show; counterfeit appearance; errour.
ILLUSIVE, (il-lu'-siv) *a.* Deceiving by false show.
ILLUSIVELY, (il-lu'-siv-le) *ad.* In a deceptious manner.
ILLUSIVENESS, (il-lu'-siv-nes) *n. s.* Deception; false appearance.
ILLUSORY, (il-lu'-sur-e) *a.* Deceiving; fraudulent.
To ILLUSTRATE, (il-lus'-trate) *v. n.* To brighten with light; to brighten with honour; to explain; to clear; to elucidate.
ILLUSTRATION, (il-lus-tra'-shun) *n. s.* Explanation; elucidation; exposition.
ILLUSTRATIVE, (il-lus'-tra-tiv) *a.* Having the quality of elucidating or clearing.
ILLUSTRATIVELY, (il-lus'-tra-tiv-le) *ad.* By way of explanation.
ILLUSTRATOR, (il-lus'-tra-tur) *n. s.* One who illustrates, brightens, clears, or beautifies.
ILLUSTRIOUS, (il-lus'-tre-us) *ad.* Bright; shining; conspicuous; noble; eminent for excellence.
ILLUSTRIOUSLY, (il-lus'-tre-us-le) *ad.* Conspicuously; nobly; eminently.

ILLUSTRIOUSNESS, (il-lus'-tre-us-nes) *n. s.* Eminence; nobility; grandeur.

ILL-WILL, (il'-wil) *n. s.* Disposition to envy or hatred.

I'M, (ime) Contracted from *I am*.

IM is used commonly, in composition, for *in* before mute letters. What is *im* in Latin, when it is not negative, is often *em* in French; and our writers, as the Latin or French occurs to their minds, use *im* or *em*: formerly *im* was more common, and now *em* seems to prevail.

IMAGE, (im'-aje) *n. s.* Any corporeal representation, generally a statue; a picture; an idol; a false god; a copy; representation; likeness; semblance; show; appearance; an idea; a representation of anything to the mind.

To IMAGE, (im'-aje) *v. a.* To copy by the fancy; to imagine.

IMAGERY, (im'-a-jer-re) *n. s.* Sensible representations; pictures; statues; show; appearance; forms of the fancy; false ideas; imaginary phantasms; representations in writing; such descriptions as force the image of the thing described upon the mind; form; make.

IMAGINABLE, (im-mad'-jin-a-bl) *a.* Possible to be conceived.

IMAGINANT, (im-mad'-jin-ant) *a.* Imagining; forming ideas.

IMAGINANT, (im-mad'-jin-ant) *n. s.* One who is prone to form strange ideas.

IMAGINARY, (im-mad'-jin-a-re) *a.* Fancied; visionary; existing only in the imagination.

IMAGINATION, (im-mad'-jin-a-shun) *n. s.* Fancy; the power of forming ideal pictures; the power of representing things absent to one's self or others; conception; image of the mind; idea; contrivance; scheme; an unsolid or fanciful opinion.

IMAGINATIVE, (im-mad'-jin-a-tiv) *a.* Fantastick; full of imagination.

To IMAGINE, (im-mad'-jin) *v. a.* To fancy; to paint in the mind; to scheme; to contrive.

IMAGINER, (im-mad'-jin-er) *n. s.* One who imagines.

To IMBALM. See *To* EMBALM.

IMBARGO. See EMBARGO.

To IMBARK. See *To* EMBARK.

To IMBASE, *v. a.* See *To* EMBASE.

To IMBATHE, (im-bathe') *v. a.* To bathe all over.

IMBECILE, (im-bes'-sil) *a.* Weak; feeble; wanting strength of either mind or body.

IMBECILITY, (im-be-sil'-e-te) *n. s.* Weakness; feebleness of mind or body.

IMBEDDED. See EMBEDDED.

To IMBEZZLE, *v. a.* See *To* EMBEZZLE.

IMBEZZLEMENT, *n. s.* See EMBEZZLEMENT.

To IMBIBE, (im-bibe') *v. a.* To drink in; to draw in; to admit into the mind; to drench; to saturate; to soak.

IMBIBER, (im-bi'-ber) *n. s.* That which drinks or sucks.

IMBIBITION, (im-be-bish'-un) *n. s.* The act of sucking or drinking in.

To IMBITTER, (im-bit'-ter) *v. a.* To make bitter; to deprive of pleasure; to make unhappy; to exasperate.

IMBITTERER, (im-bit'-ter-er) *n. s.* That which makes bitter.

To IMBLAZON. See *To* EMBLAZON.

To IMBODY, (im-bod'-de) *v. a.* To condense to a body; to invest with matter; to make corporeal; to bring together into one mass or company; to incorporate; to enclose.

To IMBODY, (im-bod'-de) *v. n.* To unite into one mass; to coalesce.

To IMBOLDEN, (im-bol'-dn) *v. a.* To raise to confidence; to encourage.

To IMBORDER, (im-bor'-der) *v. a.* To terminate; to bound.

To IMBOSK, (im-bosk') *v. n.* To be concealed.

To IMBOSK, (im-bosk') *v. a.* To conceal; to hide.

To IMBOSS. See *To* EMBOSS.

To IMBOSOM, (im-booz'-zum) *v. a.* To hold on the bosom; to cover fondly with the folds of one's garment; to admit to the heart, or to affection.

To IMBOUND, (im-bound') *v. a.* To enclose; to shut in.

To IMBOW (im-bou') *v. a.* To arch; to vault.

To IMBOWEL. See *To* EMBOWEL.

To IMBOWER, (im-bou'-er) *v. a.* To cover with a bower; to shelter with trees.

To IMBOWER, *v. n.* See *To* EMBOWER.

IMBOWMENT, (im-bou'-ment) *n. s.* Arch; vault.

To IMBRANGLE, (im-brang'-gl) *v. a.* To entangle.

IMBRED. See INBRED.

To IMBREED, (im-breed') *v. a.* To generate within; to produce.

IMBRICATE, (im'-bre-kate) *a.* Laid one under another.

IMBRICATED, (im'-bre-ka-ted) *a.* Indented with concavities; bent and hollowed like a roof or gutter-tile.

IMBRICATION, (im-bre-ka'-shun) *n. s.* Concave indenture.

To IMBROWN, (im-broun') *v. a.* To make brown; to darken; to obscure; to cloud.

To IMBRUE, (im-broo') *v. a.* To steep; to soak; to wet much or long; to pour; to emit moisture.

To IMBRUTE, (im-broot') *v. a.* To degrade to brutality.

To IMBRUTE, (im-broot') *v. n.* To sink down to brutality.

To IMBUE, (im-bu') *v. a.* To tincture deep; to imbibe or soak with any liquor or dye.

To IMBURSE, (im-burse') *v. a.* To stock with money.

IMITABILITY, (im-e-ta-bil'-e-te) *n. s.* The quality of being imitable.

IMITABLE, (im'-e-ta-bl) *a.* Worthy of being imitated; deserving to be copied;

possible to be imitated; within reach of imitation.

To IMITATE, (im'-e-tate) *v. a.* To copy; to endeavour to resemble; to counterfeit; to pursue the course of a composition, so as to use parallel images and examples.

IMITATION, (im-me-ta'-shun) *n. s.* The act of copying; attempt to resemble; that which is offered as a copy; a method of translating looser than paraphrase.

IMITATIVE, (im'-e-ta-tiv) *a.* Inclined to copy, as man is an *imitative* being; aiming at resemblance, as painting is an *imitative* art; formed after some original.

IMITATOR, (im'-e-ta-tur) *n. s.* One that copies another; one that endeavours to resemble another.

IMITATORSHIP, (im'-e-ta-tur-ship) *n. s.* The office or employment of an imitator.

IMMACULATE, (im-mak'-ku-late) *a.* Spotless; pure; undefiled.

IMMACULATELY, (im-mak'-ku-late-le) *ad.* Without blemish; purely.

IMMACULATENESS, (im-mak'-ku-late-nes) *n. s.* Purity; innocence.

IMMALLEABLE, (im-mal'-le-a-bl) *a.* Not to be wrought upon; not to be impressed.

IMMANENCY, (im'-ma-nen-se) *n. s.* Internal dwelling.

IMMANENT, (im'-ma-nent) *a.* Intrinsick; inherent; internal.

IMMANIFEST, (im-man'-ne-fest) *a.* Not manifest; not plain.

IMMANITY, (im-man'-ne-te) *n. s.* Barbarity; savageness.

IMMARCESSIBLE, (im-mar-ses'-se-bl) *a.* Unfading.

IMMARTIAL, (im-mar-shal) *a.* Not warlike.

To IMMASK, (im-mask') *v. a.* To cover; to disguise.

IMMATCHABLE, (im-matsh'-a-bl) *a.* Not matchable; peerless.

IMMATERIAL, (im-ma-te'-re-al) *a.* Incorporeal; distinct from matter; void of matter; unimportant; without weight; impertinent; without relation.

IMMATERIALITY, (im-ma-te-re-al'-e-te) *n. s.* Incorporeity; distinctness from body or matter.

IMMATERIALLY, (im-ma-te'-re-al-e) *ad.* In a manner not depending upon matter; in an unimportant matter.

IMMATERIALIST, (im-ma-te'-re-al-ist) *n. s.* One who professes immateriality.

IMMATERIALIZED, (im-ma-te'-re-al-izd) *a.* Distinct from matter; incorporeal.

IMMATERIALNESS, (im-ma-te'-re-al-nes) *n. s.* Distinctness from matter.

IMMATERIATE, (im-ma-te'-re-ate) *a.* Not consisting of matter; incorporeal; wanting body.

IMMATURE, (im-ma-ture') *a.* Not ripe; not perfect; not arrived at fulness or completion; hasty; early; come to pass before the natural time.

IMMATURELY, (im-ma-ture'-le) *ad.* Too soon; too early; before ripeness or completion.

IMMATURENESS, (im-ma-ture'-nes) } *n. s.*
IMMATURITY, (im-ma-tu'-re-te) } Unripeness; incompleteness; a state short of completion.

IMMEABILITY, (im-me-a-bil'-e-te) *n. s.* Want of power to pass.

IMMEASURABLE, (im-mezh'-u-ra-bl) *a.* Immense; not to be measured; indefinitely extensive.

IMMEASURABLY, (im-mezh'-ur-a-ble) *ad.* Immensely; beyond all measure.

IMMEASURED, (im-mezh'-urd) *a.* Exceeding common measure.

IMMECHANICAL, (im-me-kan'-ne-kal) *a.* Not according to the laws of mechanicks.

IMMEDIACY, (im-me'-de-a-se) *n. s.* Absence of a medium or intervention of a second cause; power of acting without dependance.

IMMEDIATE, (im-me'-de-ate) *a.* Being in such a state with respect to something else as that there is nothing between them, proximate; not acting by second causes instant; present with regard to time.

IMMEDIATELY, (im-me'-de-at-le) *ad.* Without the intervention of any other cause or event; instantly; at the time present, without delay.

IMMEDIATENESS, (im-me'-de-at-nes) *n. s.* Presence with regard to time; exemption from second or intervening causes.

IMMEDICABLE, (im-med'-de-ka-bl) *a.* Not to be healed; incurable.

IMMELODIOUS, (im-mel-lo'-de-us) *a.* Not melodious; unmusical.

IMMEMORABLE, (im-mem'-mo-ra-bl) *a.* Beyond the reach of memory; unworthy of remembrance.

IMMEMORIAL, (im-me-mo'-re-al) *a.* Past time of memory; so ancient that the beginning cannot be traced.

IMMEMORIALLY, (im-me-mo'-re-al-le) *ad.* Beyond memory.

IMMENSE, (im-mense') *a.* Unlimited; unbounded; infinite.

IMMENSELY, (im-mense'-le) *ad.* Infinitely; without measure.

IMMENSENESS, (im-mense'-nes) *n. s.* Unbounded greatness.

IMMENSITY, (im-men'-se-te) *n. s.* Unbounded greatness; infinity.

IMMENSURABILITY, (im-men-shu-ra-bil'-e-te) *n. s.* Impossibility to be measured.

IMMENSURABLE, (im-mem'-shu-ra-bl) *a.* Not to be measured.

IMMENSURATE, (im-men-shu-rate) *a.* Unmeasured.

To IMMERGE, (im-merje') *v. a.* To put under water; to immerse.

IMMERITED, (im-mer'-it-ed) *a.* Not deserved.

IMMERITOUS, (im-mer'-re-tus) *a.* Undeserving; of no value.

To IMMERSE, (im-merse') *v. a.* To put under water; to sink or cover deep.

IMMERSION, (im-mer'-shun) *n. s.* The act of putting any body into a fluid below the surface: the state of sinking below the sur-

face of a fluid; the state of being overwhelmed or lost in any respect.

IMMETHODICAL, (im-me-*thod*'-e-kal) *a.* Confused; being without regularity; being without method.

IMMETHODICALLY, (im-me-*thod*'-e-kal-le) *ad.* Without method; without order.

IMMETHODICALNESS, (im-me-*thod*'-e-kal-nes) *n. s.* Want of method or order; confusion.

To IMMIGRATE, (im'-me-grate) *v. a.* To enter or pass into; to go to dwell in some place.

IMMIGRATION, (im-me-gra'-shun) *n. s.* An entering or passing into a place.

IMMINENCE, (im'-me-nense) *n. s.* The state of being impending; immediate or near danger.

IMMINENT, (im'-me-nent) *a.* Impending; at hand; threatening.

To IMMINGLE, (im-ming'-gl) *v. a.* To mingle; to mix; to unite.

IMMINUTION, (im-me-nu'-shun) *n. s.* Diminution; decrease.

IMMISCIBILITY, (im-mis-se-bil'-e-te) *n. s.* Incapacity of being mingled.

IMMISCIBLE, (im-mis'-se-bl) *a.* Not capable of being mingled.

IMMISSION, (im-mish'-un) *n. s.* The act of sending in; contrary to emission.

To IMMIT, (im-mit') *v. a.* To send in; to inject.

IMMITIGABLE, (im-mit'-te-ga-bl) *a.* Not to be softened.

To IMMIX, (im-miks') *v. a.* To mingle.

IMMIXABLE, (im-miks'-a-bl) *a.* Impossible to be mingled.

IMMIXT, (im-mikst') *a.* Unmixed.

IMMOBILITY, (im-mo-bil'-e-te) *n. s.* Unmoveableness; want of motion; resistance to motion.

IMMODERACY, (im-mod'-er-a-se) *n. s.* Excess.

IMMODERATE, (im-mod'-der-ate) *a.* Excessive; exceeding the due mean.

IMMODERATELY, (im-mod'-der-at-le) *ad.* In an excessive degree.

IMMODERATENESS, (im-mod'-der-at-nes) *n. s.* Want of moderation.

IMMODERATION, (im-mod-der-a'-shun) *n. s.* Want of moderation; excess.

IMMODEST, (im-mod'-dest) *a.* Wanting shame; wanting delicacy or chastity; unchaste; impure; obscene; unreasonable; exorbitant; arrogant.

IMMODESTLY, (im-mod'-dest-le) *ad.* In a shameless or immodest manner.

IMMODESTY, (im-mod'-des-te) *n. s.* Want of delicacy; impudence; want of modesty; indecency.

To IMMOLATE, (im'-mo-late) *v. a.* To sacrifice; to kill, or offer in sacrifice.

IMMOLATION, (im-mo-la'-shun) *n. s.* The act of sacrificing; a sacrifice offered.

IMMOLATOR, (im'-mo-la-tur) *n. s.* One that offers in sacrifice.

IMMOMENTOUS, (im-mo-men'-tus) *a.* Unimportant.

IMMORAL, (im-mor'-ral) *a.* Wanting regard to the laws of natural religion; contrary to honesty; dishonest.

IMMORALITY, (im-mo-ral'-e-te) *n. s.* Dishonesty; want of virtue; contrariety to virtue.

IMMORTAL, (im-mor'-tal) *a.* Exempt from death; being never to die; never-ending; perpetual.

IMMORTALITY, (im-mor-tal'-e-te) *n. s.* Exemption from death; life never to end; exemption from oblivion.

IMMORTALIZATION, (im-mor'-tal-i-za'-shun) *n. s.* An immortalizing.

To IMMORTALIZE, (im-mor'-tal-ize) *v. a.* To make immortal; to perpetuate; to exempt from death; to exempt from oblivion.

To IMMORTALIZE, (im-mor'-tal-ize) *v. n.* To become immortal.

IMMORTALLY, (im-mor'-tal-le) *ad.* With exemption from death; without end; so as never to die.

IMMORTIFICATION, (im-mor-te-fe-ka'-shun) *n. s.* Want of subjection of the passions.

IMMOVABILITY, (im-mo-va-bil'-le-te) *n. s. n. s.* Incapability of being removed.

IMMOVABLE, (im-mo'-va-bl) *a.* Not to be forced from its place; not liable to be carried away; real in law; unshaken; unaffected.

IMMOVABLENESS, (im-mo'-va-bl-nes) *n. s.* The state or quality of being immovable.

IMMOVABLY, (im-mo'-va-ble) *ad.* In a state not to be shaken.

IMMUNDICITY, (im-mun-dis'-se-te) *n. s.* Uncleanness; impurity.

IMMUNITY, (im-mu'-ne-te) *n. s.* Discharge from any obligation; privilege; exemption from onerous duties; freedom.

To IMMURE, (im-mure') *v. a.* To enclose within walls; to confine; to shut up; to imprison.

IMMUSICAL, (im-mu'-se-kal) *a.* Inharmonious; wanting proportion of sound.

IMMUTABILITY, (im-mu-ta-bil'-e-te) *n. s.* Exemption from change; invariableness; unchangeableness.

IMMUTABLE, (im-mu'-ta-bl) *a.* Unchangeable; invariable; unalterable.

IMMUTABLENESS, (im-mu'-ta-bl-nes) *n. s.* Unchangeableness.

IMMUTABLY, (im-mu'-ta-ble) *ad.* Unalterably; invariably; unchangeably.

IMMUTATION, (im-mu-ta'-shun) *n. s.* Change; alteration.

IMP, (imp) *n. s.* A graff, scion, or sucker; a son; the offspring; progeny; a youth; a subaltern devil; a puny devil; the last is the common acceptation.

IMPACABLE, (im-pa'-ka-bl) *a.* Not to be softened or appeased.

To IMPACT, (im-pakt') *v. a.* To drive close or hard.

To IMPAINT, (im-pant') *v. a.* To paint; to decorate with colours.

To IMPAIR, (im-pare') *v. a.* To diminish; to injure; to make worse.

To IMPAIR, (im-pare') *v. n.* To be lessened or worn out.

IMPAIR, (im-pare') *n. s.* Diminution; decrease.

IMPAIRER, (im-pare'-er) *n. s.* That which impairs.

IMPAIRMENT, (im-pare'-ment) *n. s.* Diminution; injury.

IMPALATABLE, (im-pal'-la-ta-bl) *a.* Not suitable to the palate; not pleasing to the taste.

To IMPALE, (im-pale') *v. a.* See *To* EMPALE. To enclose with pales; to punish by driving a stake through the body.

IMPALPABILITY, (im-pal-pa-bil'-le-te) *n. s.* The state or quality of not being perceived by touch.

IMPALPABLE, (im-pal'-pa-bl) *a.* Not to be perceived by touch; not coarse or gross.

IMPANNEL. See EMPANNEL.

To IMPARADISE, (im-par'-a-dise) *v. a.* To put in a place or state resembling paradise in felicity.

IMPARITY, (im-par'-e-te) *n. s.* Inequality; disproportion; oddness; indivisibility into equal parts; difference in degree either of rank or excellence.

To IMPARK, (im-park') *v. a.* To enclose with a park; to sever from a common.

IMPARLANCE, (im-par'-lanse) *n. s.* In law, A motion for a respite or another day to put in an answer.

To IMPART, (im-part') *v. a.* To grant; to give; to make known; to show by words or tokens; to communicate; to grant as to a partaker.

IMPARTIAL, (im-par'-shal) *a.* Equitable; free from regard to party; indifferent; disinterested; equal in distribution of justice; just.

IMPARTIALITY, (im-par-she-al'-e-te) *n. s.* Equitableness; justice; indifference.

IMPARTIALLY, (im-par'-she-al-le) *ad.* Equitably; with indifferent and unbiassed judgement; justly; honestly.

IMPARTIBLE, (im-part'-e-bl) *a.* Communicable; to be conferred or bestowed.

IMPARTMENT, (im-part'-ment) *n. s.* Communication of knowledge; disclosure.

IMPASSABLE, (im-pas'-sa-bl) *a.* Not to be passed; not admitting passage; impervious.

IMPASSABLENESS, (im-pas'-sa-bl-nes) *n. s.* Incapability of admitting passage.

IMPASSIBILITY, (im-pas-se-bil'-le-te) *n. s.* Exemption from suffering; insusceptibility of injury from external things.

IMPASSIBLE, (im-pas'-se-bl) *a.* Incapable of suffering; exempt from the agency of external causes; exempt from pain.

IMPASSIBLENESS, (im-pas'-se-bl-nes) *n. s.* Impassibility; exemption from pain.

To IMPASSION, (im-pash'-un) *v. a.* To move with passion; to affect strongly.

IMPASSIONATE, (im-pash'-un-ate) *a.* Strongly affected; without feeling; free from passion.

To IMPASSIONATE, (im-pash'-un-ate) *v. a.* To affect powerfully.

IMPASSIVE, (im-pas'-siv) *a.* Exempt from the agency of external causes.

IMPASSIVENESS, (im-pas'-siv-nes) *n. s.* The state of being impassive.

To IMPASTE, (im-past') *v. a.* To knead or make into dough or paste; to paste. In painting, To lay on colours thick and bold.

IMPATIBLE, (im-pat'-te-bl) *a.* Intolerable; not to be borne.

IMPATIENCE, (im-pa'-shense) *n. s.* Inability to suffer pain; rage under suffering; vehemence of temper; heat of passion; inability to suffer delay; eagerness.

IMPATIENT, (im-pa'-shent) *a.* Not able to endure; incapable to bear; unable to bear pain; vehemently agitated by some painful passion; hot; hasty; eager; ardently desirous; not able to endure delay.

IMPATIENT, (im-pa'-shent) *n. s.* One who is not able to bear pain.

IMPATIENTLY, (im-pa'-shent-le) *ad.* With rage under uneasiness; passionately; ardently; eagerly; with great desire.

IMPATRONIZATION, (im-pa'-tro-ni-za'-shun) *n. s.* An absolute mastery, seigniory, or possession of.

To IMPATRONIZE, (im-pa'-tro-nize) *v. a.* To gain one's self the power of any seigniory.

To IMPAWN, (im-pawn') *v. a.* To impignorate; to pawn; to give as a pledge; to pledge.

To IMPEACH, (im-peetsh') *v. a.* To hinder; to impede; to accuse by publick authority; to bring into question.

IMPEACHABLE, (im-peetsh'-a-bl) *ad.* Accusable; chargeable.

IMPEACHER, (im-peetsh'-er) *n. s.* An accuser; one who brings an accusation against another.

IMPEACHMENT, (im-peetsh'-ment) *n. s.* Hinderance; let; impediment; obstruction; publick accusation; charge preferred; imputation; reproach.

To IMPEARL, (im-perl') *v. a.* To form in resemblance of pearls; to decorate as with pearls.

IMPECCABILITY, (im-pek-ka-bil'-e-te) *n. s.* Exemption from sin; exemption from failure.

IMPECCABLE, (im-pek'-ka-bl) *a.* Exempt from possibility of sin.

IMPECCANCY, (im-pek-kan-se) *n. s.* Impeccability.

To IMPEDE, (im-pede') *v. a.* To hinder; to let; to obstruct.

IMPEDIMENT, (im-ped'-e-ment) *n. s.* Any obstruction to passage; to retard the progress of an enemy; hindrance; let; obstruction; opposition.

IMPEDIMENTAL, (im-ped-e-men'-tal) *a.* Hindering; causing obstruction.

To IMPEDITE, (im'-pe-dite) *v. n.* To retard; to obstruct.

IMPEDITION, (im-pe-dish'-un) *n. s.* Hindrance.

IMPEDITIVE, (im-ped'-e-tiv) *a.* Causing hindrance; having power to obstruct.

To IMPEL, (im-pel') *v. a.* To drive on towards a point; to urge forward; to press on.

IMPELLENT, (im-pel'-lent) *a.* Having the power or tendency to impel; urging onwards.

IMPELLENT, (im-pel'-lent) *n. s.* An impulsive power; a power that drives forward.

IMPELLER, (im-pel'-ler) *n. s.* One that impels.

To IMPEN, (im-pen') *v. a.* To shut up; to enclose in a narrow place.

To IMPEND, (im-pend') *v. n.* To hang over; to be at hand; to press nearly.

IMPENDENCY, (im-pen'-den-se) *n. s.* The state of hanging over.

IMPENDENT, (im-pen'-dent) *a.* Imminent; hanging over; pressing closely.

IMPENDENCE, (im-pen'-dense) *n. s.* The state of hanging over; near approach.

IMPENETRABILITY, (im-pen-e-tra-bil'-e-te) *n. s.* Quality of not being pierceable, or permeable; insusceptibility of intellectual impression.

IMPENETRABLE, (im-pen'-e-tra-bl) *a.* Not to be pierced; not to be entered by any external force; impervious; not admitting entrance; not to be taught; not to be informed; not to be affected; not to be moved.

IMPENETRABLENESS, (im-pen'-e-tra-bl-nes) *n. s.* The state of being impenetrable.

IMPENETRABLY, (im-pen'-e-tra-ble) *ad.* With hardness to a degree incapable of impression.

IMPENITENCE, (im-pen'-e-tense) } *n. s.*
IMPENITENCY, (im-pen'-e-ten-se) } Obduracy; want of remorse for crimes; final disregard of God's threatenings or mercy.

IMPENITENT, (im-pen'-e-tent) *a.* Finally negligent of the duty of repentance; obdurate.

IMPENITENTLY, (im-pen'-e-tent-le) *ad.* Obdurately; without repentance.

IMPENNOUS, (im-pen'-nus) *a.* Wanting wings.

To IMPEOPLE, (im-pe'-pl) *v. a.* To form into a community.

IMPERATIVE, (im-per'-ra-tiv) *a.* Commanding; expressive of command.

IMPERATIVELY, (im-per'-ra-tiv-le) *ad.* In a commanding style; authoritatively.

IMPERATORIAL, (im-pe-ra-to'-re-al) *a.* Commanding.

IMPERCEPTIBLE, (im-per-sep'-te-bl) *a.* Not to be discovered; not to be perceived; small; subtle.

IMPERCEPTIBLENESS, (im-per-sep'-te-bl-nes) *n. s.* The quality of eluding observation.

IMPERCEPTIBLY, (im-per-sep'-te-ble) *ad.* In a manner not to be perceived.

IMPERCIPIENT, (im-per-sip'-pe-ent) *a.* Not perceiving; not having the power of perception.

IMPERDIBILITY, (im-per-de-bil'-e-te) *n. s* State or quality of being imperdible.

IMPERDIBLE, (im-per'-de-bl) *a.* Not to be destroyed or lost.

IMPERFECT, (im-per'-fekt) *ad.* Not complete; not absolutely finished; defective; frail; not completely good, as our best worship is *imperfect*.

To IMPERFECT, (im-per'-fekt) *v. a.* To make imperfect.

IMPERFECTION, (im-per-fek'-shun) *n. s.* Defect; failure; fault, whether physical or moral.

IMPERFECTLY, (im-per'-fekt-le) *ad.* Not completely; not fully; not without failure.

IMPERFECTNESS, (im-per'-fekt-nes) *n. s.* Failure; defect.

IMPERFORABLE, (im-per'-fo-ra-bl) *a.* Not to be bored through.

IMPERFORATED, (im-per'-fo-ra-ted) *a.* Not pierced through.

IMPERFORATION, (im-per-fo-ra'-shun) *n. s.* The state of being closed.

IMPERIAL, (im-pe'-re-al) *ad.* Royal; possessing royalty; betokening royalty; marking sovereignty; belonging to an emperour or monarch; regal; monarchical.

IMPERIALIST, (im-pe'-re-al-ist) *n. s.* One that belongs to an emperour.

IMPERIALLY, (im-pe'-re-al-le) *a.* In a royal manner.

IMPERIALTY, (im-pe'-re-al-te) *n. s.* Imperial power.

To IMPERIL, (im-per'-ril) *v. a.* To bring into danger.

IMPERIOUS, (im-pe'-re-us) *a.* Commanding; tyrannical; authoritative; haughty; arrogant; assuming command; powerful; ascendant; overbearing.

IMPERIOUSLY, (im-pe'-re-us-le) *ad.* With arrogance of command; with insolence of authority.

IMPERIOUSNESS, (im-pe'-re-us-nes) *n. s.* Authority; air of command; arrogance of command.

IMPERISHABLE, (im-per'-rish-a-bl) *a.* Not to be destroyed.

IMPERMANENCE, (im-per'-ma-nense) }
IMPERMANENCY, (im-per'-ma-nen-se) } *n. s.* Want of duration; instability.

IMPERMEABILITY, (im-per-me-a-bil'-le-te) *n. s.* The state or quality of being impermeable.

IMPERMEABLE, (im-per'-me-a-bl) *a.* That may not be passed through.

IMPERSONAL, (im-per-sun-al) *a.* Not varied according to the persons.

IMPERSONALITY, (im-per-so nal'-e-te) *n. s.* Indistinction of personality.

IMPERSONALLY, (im-per'-sun-al-e) *ad.* According to the manner of an impersonal verb.

To IMPERSONATE, (im-per'-so-nate) *v. a.* To personify.

IMPERSPICUITY, (im-per-spe-ku'-e-te) *n. s.* Want of clearness or perspicuity.

IMPERSPICUOUS, (im-per-spik'-u-us) *a.* Wanting clearness.

IMPERSUASIBLE, (im-per-swa'-se-bl) *a.* Not to be moved by persuasion.

IMPERTINENCE, (im-per'-te-nense) }
IMPERTINENCY, (im-per'-te-nen-se) }
n. s. That which is of no present weight; that which has no relation to the matter in hand; troublesomeness; intrusion; trifle; thing of no value; sauciness; rudeness.

IMPERTINENT, (im-per'-te-nent) *a.* Of no relation to the matter in hand; of no weight; importunate; intrusive; meddling; foolish; trifling; negligent of the present purpose; rude; unmannerly.

IMPERTINENT, (im-per'-te-nent) *n. s.* A trifler; a meddler; an intruder; one who inquires or interposes where he has no right or call; a rude, unmannerly, or saucy person.

IMPERTINENTLY, (im-per'-te-nent-le) *ad.* Without relation to the present matter; troublesomely; officiously; intrusively; rudely; saucily.

IMPERTURBABLE, (im-per-tur'-ba-bl) *a.* Impossible to be disturbed; incapable of being disturbed.

IMPERTURBATION, (im-per-tur-ba'-shun) *n. s.* Calmness; tranquillity; freedom from perturbation.

IMPERTURBED, (im-per-turbd') *a.* Undisturbed; calm.

IMPERVIOUS, (im-per'-ve-us) *a.* Unpassable; impenetrable; inaccessible.

IMPERVIOUSLY, (im-per'-ve-us-le) *ad.* Impenetrably; unpassably.

IMPERVIOUSNESS, (im-per'-ve-us-nes) *n. s.* The state of not admitting any passage.

IMPERTRANSIBILITY, (im-per-tran-se-bil'-e-te) *n. s.* Impossibility to be passed through.

IMPETIGINOUS, (im-pe-tid'-ge-nus) *a.* Scurfy; covered with small scabs.

IMPETRABLE, (im'-pe-tra-bl) *a.* Possible to be obtained.

To IMPETRATE, (im'-pe-trate) *v. a.* To obtain by intreaty.

IMPETRATE, (im'-pe-trate) *part. a.* Obtained by application or intreaty.

IMPETRATION, (im-pe-tra'-shun) *n. s.* The act of obtaining by prayer or intreaty.

IMPETRATIVE, (im'-pe-tra-tiv) *a.* Able to obtain by intreaty.

IMPETRATORY, (im'-pe-tra-tur-e) *a.* Beseeching; obtaining by intreaty.

IMPETUOSITY, (im-pet-u-os'-e-te) *n. s.* Violence; fury; vehemence; force.

IMPETUOUS, (im-pet'-u-us) *a.* Violent; forcible; fierce; vehement of mind; passionate.

IMPETUOUSLY, (im-pet'-u-us-le) *ad.* Violently; vehemently.

IMPETUOUSNESS, (im-pet'-u-us-nes) *n. s.* Violence; fury.

IMPETUS, (im'-pe-tus) *n. s.* Violent tendency to any point; violent effort.

To IMPIERCE, (im-peerse') *v. a.* To pierce through; to penetrate.

IMPIETY, (im-pi'-e-te) *n. s.* Irreverence to the Supreme Being; contempt of the duties of religion; an act of wickedness; expression of irreligion.

To IMPIGNORATE, (im-pig'-no-rate) *v. a.* To pawn; to pledge.

IMPIGNORATION, (im-pig-no-ra'-shun) *n. s.* The act of pawning or putting to pledge.

To IMPINGE, (im-pinje') *v. n.* To fall against; to strike against; to clash with.

To IMPINGUATE, (im-ping'-gwate) *v. a.* To fatten; to make fat.

IMPIOUS, (im'-pe-us) *a.* Irreligious; wicked; profane.

IMPIOUSLY, (im'-pe-us-le) *ad.* Profanely; wickedly.

IMPIOUSNESS, (im'-pe-us-nes) *n. s.* Contempt of the duties of religion.

IMPLACABILITY, (im-pla-ka-bil'-e-te) *n. s.* Inexorableness; irreconcileable enmity; unappeasable malice.

IMPLACABLE, (im-pla'-ka-bl) *a.* Not to be pacified; inexorable; malicious; constant in enmity; admitting no relief or ease; not to be assuaged.

IMPLACABLENESS, (im-pla'-ka-bl-nes) *n. s.* The state of being implacable.

IMPLACABLY, (im-pla'-ka-ble) *ad.* With malice not to be pacified; inexorably.

To IMPLANT, (im-plant') *v. a.* To infix; to insert; to place; to engraft; to settle; to set; to sow.

IMPLANTATION, (im-plan-ta'-shun) *n. s.* The act of setting or planting; the act of enfixing or settling.

IMPLAUSIBLE, (im-plaw'-ze-bl) *a.* Not specious; not likely to seduce or persuade.

IMPLAUSIBLY, (im-plaw'-ze-ble) *ad.* Without show of probability.

To IMPLEAD, (im-plede') *v. a.* To accuse; to indict.

IMPLEADER, (im-ple'-der) *n. s.* An accuser; one who indicts another.

To IMPLEDGE, (im-pledj') *v. a.* To gage; to pawn.

IMPLEMENT, (im'-ple-ment) *n. s.* Something that fills up vacancy, or supplies wants; instrument of manufacture; tools of a trade; vessels, &c. of a kitchen.

IMPLETION, (im-ple'-shun) *n. s.* The act of filling; the state of being full.

IMPLEX, (im'-pleks) *a.* Intricate; entangled; complicated.

To IMPLICATE, (im'-ple-kate) *v. a.* To entangle; to embarrass; to involve.

IMPLICATION, (im-ple-ka'-shun) *n. s.* Involution; entanglement; inference not expressed, but tacitly inculcated.

IMPLICATIVE, (im'-ple-ka-tiv) *a.* Having implication.

IMPLICATIVELY, (im'-ple-ka-tiv-le) *ad.* By implication.

IMPLICIT, (im-plis'-it) *a.* Entangled; infolded; complicated; inferred; tacitly comprised; not expressed; resting upon another; connected with another over which that which is connected to it has no power; trusting without reserve or examination.

IMPLICITLY, (im-plis'-it-le) *ad.* By inference comprised, though not expressed; by connexion with something else; dependently; with unreserved confidence or obedience.
IMPLICITNESS, (im-plis'-it-nes) *n. s.* The state of being implicit; implication.
IMPLICITY, (im-plis'-e-te) *n. s.* Entanglement; incumbrance; obscure involution.
IMPLIEDLY, (im-pli'-ed-le) *ad.* By inference comprised, though not expressed.
IMPLORATION, (im-plo-ra'-shun) *n. s.* Solicitation; supplication.
To IMPLORE, (im-plore') *v. a.* To call upon in supplication; to solicit; to ask; to beg.
IMPLORE, (im-plore') *n. s.* The act of begging; intreaty.
IMPLORER, (im-plo'-rer) *n. s.* One who implores.
IMPLUMED, (im-plumd') *a.* Without feathers.
To IMPLUNGE, (im-plunje') *v. a.* To plunge; to hurry into.
To IMPLY, (im-pli') *v. a.* To infold; to cover; to entangle; to involve or comprise as a consequence or concomitant.
To IMPOISON, (im-poe'-zn) *v. a.* To kill with poison; to corrupt with poison.
IMPOISONMENT, (im-poe'-zn-ment) *n. s.* Act of poisoning; state of being poisoned.
IMPOLICY, (im-pol'-e-se) *n. s.* Imprudence; indiscretion; want of forecast.
IMPOLITE, (im-po-lite') *a.* Not polite; rude.
IMPOLITENESS, (im-po-lite'-nes) *n. s.* Want of politeness.
IMPOLITICAL, (im-po-lit'-e-kal) } *a.* Impru-
IMPOLITICK, (im-pol'-e-tik) } dent; indiscreet; void of art or forecast.
IMPOLITICALLY, (im-po-lit'-e-kal-e) } *ad.*
IMPOLITICKLY, (im-pol'-e-tik-le) } Without art or forecast.
IMPONDEROUS, (im-pon'-der-us) *a.* Void of perceptible weight.
IMPOROSITY, (im-po-ros'-se-te) *n. s.* Absence of interstices; compactness; closeness.
IMPOROUS, (im-po'-rus) *a.* Free from pores; free from vacuities or interstices; close of texture; completely solid.
To IMPORT, (im-port') *v. a.* To carry into any country from abroad; opposed to *export;* to imply; to infer; to produce in consequence; to be of moment.
IMPORT, (im'-port, or im-port') *n. s.* Importance; moment; consequence; tendency; anything brought from abroad.
IMPORTABLE, (im-por'-ta-bl) *a.* Unsupportable; not to be endured.
IMPORTANCE, (im-por'-tanse) *n. s.* Thing imported or implied; matter; subject; consequence; moment; importunity.
IMPORTANT, (im-por'-tant) *a.* Momentous; weighty; of great consequence; forcible; of great efficacy; importunate, a corrupt use.
IMPORTANTLY, (im-por'-tant-le) *ad.* Weightily; forcibly.
IMPORTATION, (im-por-ta'-shun) *n. s.* The act or practice of importing or bringing into a country from abroad; simply, conveyance.
IMPORTER, (im-port'-er) *n. s.* One who brings in from abroad.
IMPORTLESS, (im-port'-les) *a.* Of no moment or consequence.
IMPORTUNACY, (im-por'-tu-na-se) *n. s.* The act of importuning.
IMPORTUNATE, (im-por'-tu-nate) *a.* Unseasonable and incessant in solicitations; not to be repulsed; troublesome; not easy to be borne.
IMPORTUNATELY, (im-por'-tu-nat-le) *ad.* With incessant solicitation; pertinaciously in petition.
IMPORTUNATENESS, (im-por'-tu-nat-nes) *n. s.* Incessant solicitation.
IMPORTUNATOR, (im-por'-tu-na-tur) *n. s.* An incessant solicitor, or demander.
To IMPORTUNE, (im-por-tune') *v. a.* To tease; to harass with slight vexation perpetually recurring; to molest; to disturb by reiteration of the same request; to solicit earnestly; to require; to render necessary.
IMPORTUNE, (im-por-tune') *a.* Constantly recurring; troublesome by frequency; troublesome; vexatious; unseasonable; coming, asking, or happening at a wrong time.
IMPORTUNELY, (im-por-tune'-le) *ad.* Troublesomely; incessantly; unseasonably; improperly.
IMPORTUNITY, (im-por-tu'-ne-te) *n. s.* Incessant solicitation.
IMPOSABLE, (im-po'-za-bl) *a.* To be laid as obligatory on anybody.
To IMPOSE, (im-poze') *v. a.* To lay on as a burthen or penalty; to enjoin as a duty or law; to fix on; to impute to; to obtrude fallaciously; to put a cheat on; to deceive. Among printers, To put the pages on the stone, and fit on the chase, in order to carry the form to press.
IMPOSER, (im-po'-zer) *n. s.* One who enjoins as a law; one who lays anything on another as a hardship; one who places or puts on.
IMPOSITION, (im-po-zish'-un) *n. s.* The act of laying anything on another; the act of annexing; injunction of anything as a law or duty; constraint; oppression; cheat; fallacy; imposture; a supernumerary exercise enjoined scholars as a punishment.
IMPOSSIBLE, (im-pos'-se-bl) *a.* Not to be done; not to be attained; impracticable.
IMPOSSIBILITY, (im-pos-se-bil'-e-te) *n. s.* Impracticability; the state of being not feasible; that which cannot be done.
IMPOST, (im'-post) *n. s.* A tax; a toll; custom paid.
IMPOSTS, (im'-posts) *n. s.* In architecture, That part of apillar, in vaults and arches, on which the weight of the whole building lies.
To IMPOSTHUMATE, (im-pos'-tu-mate) *v. n.* To form an abscess; to gather; to form a cyst or bag containing matter.

To IMPOSTHUMATE, (im-pos'-tu-mate) *v. a.* To afflict with an imposthume.

IMPOSTHUMATION, (im-pos-tu-ma'-shun) *n. s.* The act of forming an imposthume; the state in which an imposthume is formed.

IMPOSTHUME, (im-pos'-tume) *n. s.* A collection of purulent matter in a bag or cyst.

To IMPOSTHUME, (im-pos'-tume) *v. n.* To breed an imposthume.

IMPOSTER, (im-pos'-ter) *n. s.* One who cheats by a fictitious character.

IMPOSTUME. See IMPOSTHUME.

IMPOSTURE, (im-post-yur) *n. s.* Cheat; fraud; supposititiousness.

IMPOTENCE, (im'-po-tense) } *n. s.* Want
IMPOTENCY, (im'-po-ten-se) } of power; inability; imbecility; weakness; ungovernableness of passion; incapacity of propagation.

IMPOTENT, (im'-po-tent) *a.* Weak; feeble; wanting force; wanting power; disabled by nature or disease; without power of restraint; without power of propagation.

IMPOTENT, (im'-po-tent) *n. s.* One who languishes under disease.

IMPOTENTLY, (im'-po-tent-le) *ad.* Without power; without government of passion; extravagantly.

To IMPOVERISH, (im-pov'-er-ish) *v. a.* To make poor; to reduce to poverty.

IMPOVERISHMENT, (im-pov'-er-ish-ment) *n. s.* Reduction to poverty.

To IMPOUND, (im-pound') *v. a.* To enclose as in a pound; to shut in; to confine.

To IMPOWER. See *To* EMPOWER.

IMPRACTICABILITY, (im-prak-te-ka-bil'-e-te) *n. s.* Impossibility.

IMPRACTICABLE, (im-prak'-te-ka-bl) *a.* Not to be performed; unfeasible; impossible; untractable; unmanageable.

IMPRACTICABLENESS, (im-prak'-te-ka-bl-nes) *n. s.* Impossibility; untractableness; stubbornness.

To IMPRECATE, (im'-pre-kate) *v. a.* To call for evil upon one's self or others.

IMPRECATION, (im-pre-ka'-shun) *n. s.* Curse; prayer by which any evil is wished.

IMPRECATORY, (im'-pre-ka-tur-e) *a.* Containing wishes of evil.

To IMPREGN, (im-prene') *v. a.* To fill with young; to fill with any matter or quality; to make pregnant.

IMPREGNABLE, (im-preg'-na-bl) *a.* Not to be stormed; not to be taken; unshaken; unmoved; unaffected.

IMPREGNABLY, (im-preg'-na-ble) *ad.* In such a manner as to defy force or hostility.

To IMPREGNATE, (im-preg'-nate) *v. a.* To fill with young; to make prolifick; to fill; to saturate.

IMPREGNATE, (im-preg'-nate) *a.* Impregnated; made prolifick.

IMPREGNATION, (im-preg-na'-shun) *n. s.* The act of making prolifick; fecundation; that with which anything is impregnated; saturation.

IMPRESCRIPTIBLE, (im-pre-skrip'-te-bl) *a.* Without the compass of prescription by no length of time to be aliened or lost.

To IMPRESS, (im-pres') *v. a.* To print by pressure; to stamp; to fix deep; to mark, as impressed by a stamp; to force into service.

IMPRESS, (im'-pres) *n. s.* Mark made by pressure; effects of one substance on another; mark of distinction; stamp; device; motto; impression; image fixed in the mind; act of forcing into service.

IMPRESSIBILITY, (im-pres-se-bil'-e-te) *n. s.* Capability of being impressed.

IMPRESSIBLE, (im-pres'-se-bl) *a.* What may be impressed.

IMPRESSION, (im-presh'-un) *n. s.* The act of pressing one body upon another; mark made by pressure; stamp; image fixed in the mind; efficacious agency; operation; influence; effect of an attack; edition; number printed at once; one course of printing.

IMPRESSIVE, (im-pres'-siv) *a.* Capable of being impressed; susceptible; capable of making impression, as an *impressive* discourse.

IMPRESSIVELY, (im-pres'-siv-le) *ad.* In a powerful or impressive manner.

IMPRESSIVENESS, (im-pres'-siv-nes) *n. s.* The quality of being impressive.

IMPRESSURE, (im-presh'-ur) *n. s.* The mark made by pressure; the dint; the impression.

IMPREVALENCY, (im-prev'-a-len-se) *n. s.* Incapability of prevailing.

IMPRIMATUR, (im-pre-ma'-tur) *n. s.* A word formerly at the beginning of books, signifying *let it be printed;* a licence to print.

IMPRIMIS, (im-pri'-mis) *ad.* First of all.

To IMPRINT, (im-print') *v. a.* To mark upon any substance by pressure; to stamp words upon paper by the use of types; to fix on the mind or memory.

IMPRINT, (im'-print) *n. s.* Designation of place, where a work is printed; "the *imprint*" as it is called in technical language, "E Typographeo Clarendoniano," or "At the Clarendon Press."

To IMPRISON, (im-priz'-zn) *v. a.* To shut up; to confine; to keep from liberty.

IMPRISONMENT, (im-priz'-zn-ment) *n. s.* Confinement; clausure; state of being shut in prison.

IMPROBABILITY, (im-prob-a-bil'-e-te) *n. s.* Unlikelihood; difficulty to be believed.

IMPROBABLE, (im-prob'-a-bl) *a.* Unlikely; incredible.

IMPROBABLY, (im-prob'-a-ble) *ad.* Without likelihood; in a manner not to be approved.

To IMPROBATE, (im'-pro-bate) *v. a.* Not to approve.

IMPROBATION, (im-pro-ba'-shun) *n. s.* Act of disallowing.

IMPROBITY, (im-prob'-e-te) *n. s.* Want of honesty; dishonesty; baseness.

IMPROFICIENCE, (im-pro-fish'-ens) *n. s.* Want of improvement.

IMPROFITABLE, (im-prof'-it-a-bl) *a.* Not profitable; vain.
IMPROMPTU, (im-prom'-tu) *n. s.* A brief, extemporaneous, and often merry or witty, composition.
IMPROPER, (im-prop'-er) *a.* Not well adapted; unqualified; unfit; not conducive to the right end; not just; not accurate.
IMPROPERLY, (im-prop'-er-le) *ad.* Not fitly; incongruously; not justly; not accurately.
IMPROPITIOUS, (im-pro-pish'-us) *a.* Unfavourable; not propitious.
IMPROPORTIONABLE, (im-pro-por'-shun-a-bl) *a.* Unfit; not proportionable.
IMPROPORTIONATE, (im-pro-por'-shun-ate) *a.* Not adjusted to.
To IMPROPRIATE, (im-pro'-pre-ate) *v. a.* To convert to private use; to seize to himself; to put the possessions of the church into the hands of laicks.
IMPROPRIATE, (im-pro'-pre-ate) *a.* Devolved into the hands of laicks.
IMPROPRIATION, (im-pro-pre-a'-shun) *n. s.* Exclusive possession; alienation of the possessions of the church.
IMPROPRIATOR, (im-pro-pre-a'-tur) *n. s.* One who seizes to himself; a layman that has the possession of the lands of the church.
IMPROPRIETY, (im-pro-pri'-e-te) *n. s.* Unfitness; unsuitableness; inaccuracy; want of justness.
IMPROSPERITY, (im-pros'-per-e-te) *n. s.* Unhappiness.
IMPROSPEROUS, (im-pros'-per-us) *a.* Unhappy; unfortunate; not successful.
IMPROSPEROUSLY, (im-pros'-per-us-le) *ad.* Unhappily; unsuccessfully; with ill fortune.
IMPROSPEROUSNESS, (im-pros'-per-us-nes) *n. s.* Unhappiness; ill fortune.
IMPROVABILITY, (im-proo-va-bil'-e-te) *n. s.* Capability of improvement.
IMPROVABLE, (im-proo'-va-bl) *a.* Capable of being advanced from a good to a better state.
IMPROVABLENESS, (im-proo'-va-bl-nes) *n. s.* Capableness of being made better.
IMPROVABLY, (im-proo'-va-ble) *ad.* In a manner that admits of melioration.
To IMPROVE, (im-proov') *v. a.* To advance anything nearer to perfection; to raise from good to better; to augment; to encrease.
To IMPROVE, (im-proov') *v. n.* To advance in goodness.
IMPROVEMENT, (im-proov'-ment) *n. s.* Melioration; advancement of anything from good to better; act of improving; progress from good to better; encrease; instruction; edification; effect of melioration.
IMPROVER, (im-proov'-er) *n. s.* One that makes himself or anything else better; anything that meliorates.
IMPROVIDED, (im-pro-vi'-ded) *a.* Unforeseen; unexpected; unprovided against.
IMPROVIDENCE, (im-prov'-e-dense) *n. s.* Want of forethought; want of caution.
IMPROVIDENT, (im-prov'-e-dent) *a.* Wanting forecast; wanting care to provide.
IMPROVIDENTLY, (im-prov'-e-dent-le) *ad.* Without forethought; without care.
IMPROVISION, (im-pro-vizh'-un) *n. s.* Want of forethought.
IMPRUDENCE, (im-proo'-dense) *n. s.* Want of prudence; indiscretion; negligence; inattention to interest.
IMPRUDENT, (im-proo'-dent) *a.* Wanting prudence; injudicious; indiscreet; negligent.
IMPRUDENTLY, (im-proo'-dent-le) *ad.* Without prudence; indiscreetly.
IMPUDENCE, (im'-pu-dense) } *n. s.* Shame-
IMPUDENCY, (im'-pu-den-se) } lessness; immodesty.
IMPUDENT, (im'-pu-dent) *a.* Shameless; wanting modesty; unchaste; immodest.
IMPUDENTLY, (im'-pu-dent-le) *ad.* Shamelessly; without modesty.
IMPUDICITY, (im-pu-dis'-se-te) *n. s.* Immodesty.
To IMPUGN, (im-pune') *v. a.* To attack; to assault by law or argument; to oppose; to resist.
IMPUGNATION, (im-pug-na'-shun) *n. s.* Opposition; resistance.
IMPUGNER, (im-pu'-ner) *n. s.* One that attacks or invades.
IMPUISSANCE, (im-pu'-is-sanse) *n. s.* Impotence; inability; weakness; feebleness.
IMPULSE, (im'-pulse) *n. s.* Communicated force; the effect of one body acting upon another; influence acting upon the mind; motive; idea impressed.
IMPULSION, (im-pul'-shun) *n. s.* The agency of body in motion upon body; influence operating upon the mind.
IMPULSIVE, (im-pul'-siv) *a.* Having the power of impulse; moving; impellent.
IMPULSIVE, (im-pul'-siv) *n. s.* Impellent cause or reason.
IMPULSIVELY, (im-pul'-siv-le) *ad.* By impulse.
IMPUNITY, (im-pu'-ne-te) *n. s.* Freedom from punishment; exemption from punishment.
IMPURE, (im-pure') *a.* Defiled with guilt; unholy; contrary to sanctity; unhallowed; unchaste; feculent; foul with extraneous mixture; drossy.
To IMPURE, (im-pure') *v. a.* To render foul or impure; to defile.
IMPURELY, (im-pure'-le) *ad.* With impurity.
IMPURENESS, (im-pure'-nes) } *n. s.* Want
IMPURITY, (im-pu'-re-te) } of sanctity; want of holiness; act of unchastity; base admixture; feculent admixture.
To IMPURPLE, (im-pur'-pl) *v. a.* To make red; to colour as with purple.
IMPUTABLE, (im-pu'-ta-bl) *a.* Chargeable upon any one; that of which one may be accused; accusable; chargeable with a fault.
IMPUTABLENESS, (im-pu'-ta-bl-nes) *n. s.* The quality of being imputable.

IMPUTATION, (im-pu-tā'-shun) *n. s.* Attribution of anything; generally of ill; censure; reproach.
IMPUTATIVE, (im-pū'-tā-tiv) *a.* That may impute.
IMPUTATIVELY, (im-pū'-tā-tiv-lē) *a.* By imputation.
To IMPUTE, (im-pute') *v. a.* To charge upon; to attribute; generally ill; to reckon to one what does not properly belong to him.
IMPUTER, (im-pū'-tur) *n. s.* He that imputes.
IN, (in) *prep.* Noting the place where anything is present; not without; noting the state or thing present at any time; noting the time; noting power; noting proportion; according to; concerning; for the sake; a solemn phrase; noting cause; formerly in the sense of *on*. *In that*, Because. *In as much*, Since; seeing that.
IN, (in) *ad.* Within some place; not out; engaged to any affair; placed in some state; noting immediate entrance; into any place; close; home. *In* has commonly in composition a negative or privative sense, as in the Latin; so *active* denotes that which *acts*, *inactive* that which does *not act*. *In* before *r* is changed into *r*, as *irregular*; before *l* into *l*, as *illative*; and into *m* before some other consonants, as *improbable*.
INABILITY, (in-ā-bil'-ē-tē) *n. s.* Impuissance; impotence; want of power.
INACCESSIBILITY, (in-ăk-sĕs-sē-bil'-lē-tē) *n. s.* State of being inaccessible.
INACCESSIBLE, (in-ăk-sĕs'-sē-bl) *a.* Not to be reached; not to be approached.
INACCESSIBLY, (in-ăk-sĕs'-sē-blē) *ad.* So as not to be approached.
INACCURACY, (in-ăk'-kū-rā-sē) *n. s.* Want of exactness.
INACCURATE, (in-ăk'-kū-rāte) *a.* Not exact; not accurate.
INACCURATELY, (in-ăk'-kū-rāte-lē) *ad.* Not correctly.
INACTION, (in-ăk'-shun) *n. s.* Cessation from labour; forbearance of labour.
INACTIVE, (in-ăk'-tiv) *a.* Not busy; not diligent; idle; indolent; sluggish.
INACTIVELY, (in-ăk'-tiv-lē) *ad.* Idly; without labour; without motion; sluggishly.
INACTIVITY, (in-ăk-tiv'-ē-tē) *n. s.* Idleness; rest; sluggishness.
To INACTUATE, (in-ăk'-tū-āte) *v. a.* To put into action.
INACTUATION, (in-ăk-tū-ā'-shun) *n. s.* Operation.
INADEQUATE, (in-ăd'-ē-kwāte) *a.* Not equal to the purpose; defective.
INADEQUATELY, (in-ăd'-ē-kwāte-lē) *ad.* Defectively; not completely.
INADEQUATENESS, (in-ăd'-ē-kwāte-nĕs) *n. s.* Defect of proportion.
INADEQUATION, (in-ăd-ē-kwā'-shun) *n. s.* Want of exact correspondence.
INADMISSIBLE, (in-ăd-mis'-sē-bl) *a.* Not to be allowed or admitted.
INADVERTENCE, (in-ăd-vĕr'-tĕnse) } *n. s.*
INADVERTENCY, (in-ăd-vĕr'-tĕn-sē) }
Carelessness; negligence; inattention; act or effect of negligence.
INADVERTENT, (in-ăd-vĕr'-tĕnt) *a.* Negligent; careless.
INADVERTENTLY, (in-ăd-vĕr'-tĕnt-lē) *ad.* Carelessly; negligently.
INAFFABILITY, (in-ăf-ā-bil'-ē-tē) *n. s.* Reservedness in conversation.
INAFFABLE, (in-ăf'-ā-bl) *a.* Reserved; sour; uncourteous.
INALIENABLE, (in-āle'-yĕn-ā-bl) *a.* That cannot be alienated or granted to another.
INALIENABLENESS, (in-āle'-yĕn-ā-bl-nĕs) *n. s.* The state of being inalienable.
INALIMENTAL, (in-ăl-ē-mĕn'-tăl) *a.* Affording no nourishment.
INALTERABLE, (in-ăl'-tĕr-ā-bl) *a.* Not to be changed or altered.
INAMIABLE, (in-ā'-mē-ā-bl) *a.* Unpleasant; not to be beloved.
INAMIABLENESS, (in-ā'-mē-ā-bl-nĕs) *n. s.* Unloveliness; the want of amiable qualities.
INAMORATO, (in-ăm-ō-rā'-tō) *n. s.* One in love.
INANE, (in-nane') *a.* Empty; void.
To INANIMATE, (in-ăn'-ē-māte) *v. a.* To animate; to quicken.
INANIMATE, (in-ăn'-ē-māte) } *a.* Void
INANIMATED, (in-ăn'-ē-mā-tĕd) } of life; without animation.
INANITION, (in-ā-nish'-un) *n. s.* Emptiness of body; want of fulness in the vessels of the animal.
INANITY, (in-ăn'-ē-tē) *n. s.* Emptiness; void space; vanity.
INAPPETENCE, (in-ăp'-pē-tĕns) }
INAPPETENCY, (in-ăp'-pē-tĕn-sē) } *n. s.* Want of stomach or appetite.
INAPPLICABLE, (in-ăp'-plē-kā-bl) *a.* Not to be put to a particular use.
INAPPLICABILITY, (in-ăp'-plē-kā-bil'-ē-tē) *n. s.* Unfitness for the particular purpose.
INAPPLICATION, (in-ăp-plē-kā'-shun) *n. s.* Indolence; negligence.
INAPPOSITE, (in-ăp'-pō-zit) *a.* Ill placed; ill timed; not to the purpose.
INAPPREHENSIBLE, (in-ăp-prē-hĕn'-sē-bl) *a.* Not intelligible.
INAPPREHENSIVE, (in-ăp-prē-hĕn'-siv) *a.* Not noticing; regardless.
INAPTITUDE, (in-ăp'-tē-tude) *n. s.* Unfitness.
INARABLE, (in-ăr'-rā-bl) *a.* Not capable of tillage.
To INARCH, (in-ārtsh') *v. a.* *Inarching* is grafting by approach, and is used when the stock and the tree may be joined.
INARTICULATE, (in-ār-tik'-ū-lāte) *a.* Not uttered with distinctness, like that of the syllables of human speech.
INARTICULATELY, (in-ār-tik'-kū-lāte-lē) *ad.* Not distinctly.
INARTICULATENESS, (in-ār-tik'-kū-lāte-nĕs) *n. s.* Confusion of sounds; want of distinctness in pronouncing.
INARTICULATION, (in-ār-tik-ū-lā'-shun)

n. s. Confusion of sounds; indistinctness in pronouncing.

INARTIFICIAL, (in-ar-te-fish'-al) *a.* Contrary to art; not made by art; plain; simple; artless; rude.

INARTIFICIALLY, (in-ar-te-fish'-al-e) *ad.* Without art; in a manner contrary to the rules of art.

INATTENTION, (in-at-ten'-shun) *n. s.* Disregard; negligence; neglect.

INATTENTIVE, (in-at-ten'-tiv) *a.* Heedless; careless; negligent; regardless.

INATTENTIVELY, (in-at-ten'-tiv-le) *ad.* Without attention; heedlessly.

INAUDIBLE, (in-aw'-de-bl) *a.* Not to be heard; void of sound.

To INAUGURATE, (in-aw'-gu-rate) *v. a.* To consecrate; to invest with a new office by solemn rites.

INAUGURATE, (in-aw'-gu-rate) *part. a.* Invested with office.

INAUGURATION, (in-aw-gu-ra'-shun) *n. s.* Investiture by solemn rites.

INAUGURATORY, (in-aw'-gu-ra-tur-e) *a.* Respecting inauguration.

INAURATION, (in-aw-ra'-shun) *n. s.* The act of gilding or covering with gold.

INAUSPICIOUS, (in-aw-spish'-us) *a.* Ill-omened; unlucky; unfortunate.

INAUSPICIOUSLY, (in-aw-spish'-us-le) *ad.* With ill omens; with bad fortune.

INAUSPICIOUSNESS, (in-aw-spish'-us-nes) *n. s.* The state or quality of being inauspicious.

INBEING, (in-be'-ing) *n. s.* Inherence; inseparableness.

INBORN, (in'-born) *a.* Innate; implanted by nature.

INBREATHED, (in-breathd') *a.* Inspired; infused by inspiration.

INBRED, (in'-bred) *a.* Produced within; hatched or generated within.

To INBREED, (in-breed') *v. a.* To produce; to raise.

To INCAGE, (in-kaje') *v. a.* To coop up; to shut up; to confine in a cage, or any narrow space.

INCAGEMENT, (in-kaje'-ment) *n. s.* Confinement in a cage.

INCALESCENCE, (in-ka-les'-sense) } *n. s.*
INCALESCENCY, (in-ka-les'-sen-se) } The state of growing warm; warmth; incipient heat.

INCALCULABLE, (in-kal'-ku-la-bl) *a.* Beyond calculation; not to be reckoned.

INCANTATION, (in-kan-ta'-shun) *n. s.* Charms uttered by singing; enchantment.

INCANTATORY, (in-kan'-ta-tur-e) *a.* Dealing by enchantment; magical.

To INCANTON, (in-kan'-tun) *v. a.* To unite to a canton or separate community.

INCAPABILITY, (in-ka-pa-bil'-e-te) } *n. s.*
INCAPABLENESS, (in-ka-pa-bl-nes) } Inability natural; disqualification legal.

INCAPABLE, (in-ka'-pa-bl) *a.* Wanting room to hold or contain; wanting power; wanting understanding; unable to comprehend, learn, or understand; unable; not equal to anything; disqualified by law.

INCAPACIOUS, (in-ka-pa'-she-us) *a.* Narrow; of small content; wanting power to contain or comprehend.

INCAPACIOUSNESS, (in-ka-pa'-she-us-nes) *n. s.* Narrowness; want of containing space.

To INCAPACITATE, (in-ka-pas'-se-tate) *v. a.* To disable; to weaken; to disqualify.

INCAPACITATION, (in-ka-pas-se-ta'-shun) *n. s.* Disqualification.

INCAPACITY, (in-ka-pas'-e-te) *n. s.* Inability; want of natural power; want of power of body; want of comprehensiveness of mind.

To INCARCERATE, (in-kar'-se-rate) *v. a.* To imprison; to confine.

INCARCERATE, (in-kar'-se-rate) *part. a.* Imprisoned; confined.

INCARCERATION, (in-kar-se-ra'-shun) *n. s.* The act of incarcerating; imprisonment; confinement.

To INCARN, (in-karn') *v. a.* To cover with flesh.

To INCARN, (in-karn') *v. n.* To breed flesh.

To INCARNATE, (in-kar'-nate) *v. a.* To clothe with flesh; to embody with flesh.

INCARNATE, (in-kar'-nate) *part. a.* Clothed with flesh; embodied in flesh.

INCARNATION, (in-kar-na'-shun) *n. s.* The act of assuming body; the state of breeding flesh; colour of flesh.

INCARNATIVE, (in-kar'-na-tiv) *a.* Producing flesh: applied to medicines.

To INCASE, (in-kase') *v. a.* To cover; to enclose; to enwrap.

INCASTELLATED, (in-kas'-tel-la-ted) *a.* Enclosed in a castle.

INCAUTIOUS, (in-kaw'-she-us) *a.* Unwary; negligent; heedless.

INCAUTIOUSLY, (in-kaw'-she-us-le) *ad.* Unwarily; heedlessly; negligently.

INCAUTIOUSNESS, (in-kaw'-she-us-nes) *n. s.* Want of caution; heedlessness.

To INCEND, (in-send') *v. a.* To stir up; to inflame.

INCENDIARY, (in-sen'-de-a-re) *n. s.* One who sets houses or towns on fire in malice or for robbery; one who inflames factions or promotes quarrels; simply, an exciter; whatever stirs up.

INCENDIARY, (in-sen'-de-a-re) *a.* Inflaming faction; promoting quarrel.

INCENSE, (in'-sense) *n. s.* Perfumes exhaled by fire in honour of some god or goddess.

To INCENSE, (in-sense') *v. a.* To perfume with incense.

To INCENSE, (in-sense') *v. a.* To enkindle to rage; to inflame with anger; to enrage; to provoke; to exasperate.

INCENSEMENT, (in-sens'-ment) *n. s.* Rage; heat; fury.

INCENSION, (in-sen'-shun) *n. s.* The act of kindling; the state of being on fire.

INCENSIVE, (in-sen'-siv) *a.* Inflammatory.

INCENSOR, (in-sen'-sur) *n. s.* A kindler of anger; an inflamer of passions.

INCENSORY, (in-sen'-so re) *n. s.* The vessel in which incense is burnt and offered.

INCENTIVE, (in-sen'-tiv) *n. s.* That which kindles; that which provokes; that which encourages; incitement; motive; encouragement; spur.

INCENTIVE, (in-sen'-tiv) *a.* Inciting; encouraging.

INCEPTION, (in-sep'-shun) *n. s.* Beginning.

INCEPTIVE, (in-sep'-tiv) *a.* Noting beginning.

INCEPTOR, (in-sep'-tur) *n. s.* A beginner; one who is in his rudiments. An academical term, denoting that the person is admitted to a degree which is not completed.

INCERATION, (in-se-ra'-shun) *n. s.* The act of covering with wax.

INCERTITUDE, (in-ser'-te-tude) *n. s.* Uncertainty; doubtfulness.

INCESSANT, (in-ses'-sant) *a.* Unceasing; unintermitted; continual; uninterrupted.

INCESSANTLY, (in-ses'-sant-le) *ad.* Without intermission; continually.

INCEST, (in'-sest) *n. s.* Unnatural and criminal conjunction of persons within degrees prohibited.

INCESTUOUS, (in-ses'-tu-us) *a.* Guilty of incest; guilty of unnatural cohabitation.

INCESTUOUSLY, (in-ses'-tu-us-le) *ad.* With unnatural love.

INCESTUOUSNESS, (in-ses'-tu-us-nes) *n. s.* State of incest.

INCH, (insh) *n. s.* A measure of length supposed equal to three grains of barley laid end to end; the twelfth part of a foot; a proverbial name for a small quantity.

To INCHANT. See *To* ENCHANT.

To INCHASE. See *To* ENCHASE.

INCHED, (insht) *a.* [with a word of number before it.] Containing inches in length or breadth.

To INCHOATE, (in'-ko-ate) *v. a.* To begin; to commence.

INCHOATE, (in'-ko-ate) *a.* Begun; entered upon.

INCHOATELY, (in'-ko-ate-le) *ad.* In an incipient degree.

INCHOATION, (in-ko-a'-shun) *n. s.* Inception; beginning.

INCHOATIVE, (in-ko'-a-tiv) *a.* Inceptive; noting inchoation or beginning.

To INCIDE, (in-side') *v. a.* Medicines are said to *incide* which consist of pointed and sharp particles, as acids and expectorating medicines are said to *incide* or cut the phlegm.

INCIDENCE, (in-'se-dense) } *n. s.* The
INCIDENCY, (in'-se-den-se) } direction with which one body strikes upon another, and the angle made by that line, and the plane struck upon, is called the angle of *incidence*. Accident; hap; casualty.

INCIDENT, (in'-se-dent) *a.* Casual; fortuitous; occasional; happening accidentally; issuing in beside the main design; happening beside expectation; happening; apt to happen.

INCIDENT, (in'-se-dent) *n. s.* Something happening beside the main design; casualty.

INCIDENTAL, (in-se-den'-tal) *a.* Incident; casual; happening by chance.

INCIDENTALLY, (in-se-den'-tal-e) *ad.* Beside the main design; occasionally.

To INCINERATE, (in-sin'-ner-ate) *v. a.* To burn to ashes.

INCINERATION, (in-sin-ner-ra'-shun) *n. s.* The act of burning anything to ashes.

INCIPIENCY, (in-sip'-e-en-se) *n. s.* Beginning; commencement.

INCIPIENT, (in-sip'-e-ent) *a.* Commencing.

To INCIRCLE. See *To* ENCIRCLE.

INCIRCUMSCRIPTIBLE, (in-ser-kum-skrip'-te-bl) *a.* Not to be bound or confined.

INCIRCUMSPECTION, (in-ser-kum-spek'-shun) *n. s.* Want of caution; want of heed.

INCISED, (in-sizd') *a.* Cut; made by cutting.

INCISION, (in-sizh'-un) *n. s.* A cut; a wound made with a sharp instrument.

INCISIVE, (in-si'-siv) *a.* Having the quality of cutting or dividing.

INCISOR, (in-si'-sor) *n. s.* Cutter; tooth in the forepart of the mouth.

INCISORY, (in-si'-so-re) *a.* Having the quality of cutting.

INCISURE, (in-sizh'-ure) *n. s.* A cut; an aperture.

INCITATION, (in-si-ta'-shun) *n. s.* Incitement; incentive; motive; impulse.

To INCITE, (in-site') *v. a.* To stir up; to push forward in a purpose; to animate; to spur; to urge on.

INCITEMENT, (in-site'-ment) *n. s.* Motive; incentive; impulse; inciting cause.

INCITER, (in-si'-ter) *n. s.* An inciting cause; that which encourages.

INCIVIL, (in-siv'-vil) *a.* Unpolished.

INCIVILITY, (in-se-vil'-le-te) *n. s.* Want of courtesy; rudeness; act of rudeness.

INCIVILLY, (in-siv'-il-le) *ad.* Rudely.

To INCLASP, (in-klasp') *v. a.* To hold fast; to clasp.

INCLAVATED, (in'-kla-va-ted) *a.* Set; fast fixed.

INCLEMENCY, (in-klem'-men-se) *n. s.* Unmercifulness; cruelty; severity; harshness; roughness.

INCLEMENT, (in-klem'-ment) *a.* Unmerciful; unpitying; void of tenderness; harsh.

INCLINABLE, (in-kli'-na-bl) *a.* Having a propension of will; favourably disposed; willing; having a tendency.

INCLINATION, (in-kle-na'-shun) *n. s.* Tendency towards any point; natural aptness; propension of mind; favourable disposition; incipient desire; love; affection; regard; disposition of mind; flexion; the act of bowing; the tendency of the magnetical needle to the east or west. In pharmacy,

The act by which a clear liquor is poured off from some feces or sediment by only stooping the vessel, which is also called decantation.

INCLINATORY, (in-klin'-ą-tur-ę) *a.* Having a quality of inclining to one or other.

INCLINATORILY, (in-klin'-ą-tur-rę-le) *ad.* Obliquely; with inclination to one side or the other.

To INCLINE, (in-kline') *v. n.* To bend; to lean; to tend towards any part; to bend the body; to bow; to be favourably disposed to; to feel desire beginning.

To INCLINE, (in-kline') *v. a.* To give a tendency or direction to any place or state; to turn towards anything, as desirous or attentive; to bend; to incurvate.

INCLINER, (in-kline'-ęr) *n. s.* In dialling, An inclined dial.

To INCLOISTER, (in-klȯis'-tęr) *v. a.* To shut up in a cloister.

To INCLOSE, *v. a.* See *To* ENCLOSE.

INCLOSER, *n. s.* See ENCLOSER.

INCLOSURE. See ENCLOSURE.

To INCLOUD, (in-klȯud') *v. a.* To darken; to obscure.

To INCLUDE, (in-klude') *v. a.* To inclose; to shut in; to comprise; to comprehend.

INCLUSION, (in-klu'-zhun) *n. s.* The act of including.

INCLUSIVE, (in-klu'-siv) *a.* Inclosing; encircling; comprehended in the sum or number, as from Wednesday to Saturday *inclusive*, that is, both Wednesday and Saturday taken into the number.

INCLUSIVELY, (in-klu'-siv-le) *ad.* Having the thing mentioned reckoned into the account.

INCOAGULABLE, (in-kȯ-ąg'-gu-lą-bl) *a.* Incapable of concretion.

INCOG, (in-kȯg') *ad.* Corrupted by mutilation from *incognito*. Unknown; in private.

INCOGITANCY, (in-kȯd'-je-tąn-sę) *n. s.* Want of thought.

INCOGITATIVE, (in-kȯd'-je-tą-tiv) *a.* Wanting the power of thought.

INCOGNITO, (in-kȯg'-ne-tȯ) *ad.* In a state of concealment.

INCOHERENCE, (in-kȯ-hę'-rense)
INCOHERENCY, (in-kȯ-hę'-ren-sę) *n. s.* Want of cohesion; looseness of material parts; want of connection; incongruity; inconsequence of argument; want of dependance of one part upon another.

INCOHERENT, (in-kȯ-hę'-rent) *a.* Wanting cohesion; loose; inconsequential; inconsistent; having no dependance of one part upon another; not suitable to; not agreeing.

INCOHERENTLY, (in-kȯ-hę'-rent-le) *ad.* In an incoherent manner; inconsistently; inconsequentially.

INCOMBUSTIBILITY, (in-kȯm-bus-te-bil'-e-te) *n. s.* The quality of resisting fire so that it cannot consume.

INCOMBUSTIBLE, (in-kȯm-bus'-te-bl) *a.* Not to be consumed by fire.

INCOMBUSTIBLENESS, (in-kȯm-bus'-te-bl-nes) *n. s.* The quality of not being wasted by fire.

INCOME, (in'-kum) *n. s.* Revenue; produce of anything; coming in; admission; introduction.

INCOMING, (in'-cum-ing) *a.* Coming in.

INCOMMENSURABILITY, (in-kȯm-men-su-rą-bil'-e-te) *n. s.* The state of one thing with respect to another, when they cannot be compared by any common measure.

INCOMMENSURABLE, (in-kȯm-men'-su-rą-bl) *a.* Not to be reduced to any measure common to both.

INCOMMENSURATE, (in-kȯm-men'-su-rate) *a.* Not admitting one common measure.

To INCOMMODATE, (in-kȯm'-mo-date)
To INCOMMODE, (in-kȯm'-mode) *v. a.* To be inconvenient to; to hinder or embarrass without very great injury.

INCOMMODIOUS, (in-kȯm-mȯ'-de-us) *a.* Vexatious, without great mischief.

INCOMMODIOUSLY, (in-kȯm-mȯ'-de-us-le) *ad.* Inconveniently; not at ease.

INCOMMODIOUSNESS, (in-kȯm-mȯ'-de-us-nes) *n. s.* Inconvenience.

INCOMMODITY, (in-kȯm-mȯd'-e-te) *n. s.* Inconvenience; trouble.

INCOMMUNICABILITY, (in-kȯm-mu-ne-ką-bil'-e-te) *n. s.* Impossibility of being communicated; the quality of not being impartible.

INCOMMUNICABLE, (in-kȯm-mu'-ne-ką-bl) *a.* Not impartible; not to be made the common right, property, or quality of more than one; not to be expressed; not to be told.

INCOMMUNICABLENESS, (in-kȯm-mu'-ne-ką-bl-nes) *n. s.* The state or quality of not being impartible.

INCOMMUNICABLY, (in-kȯm-mu'-ne-ką-ble) *ad.* In a manner not to be imparted or communicated.

INCOMMUNICATING, (in-kȯm-mu'-ne-ką-ting) *a.* Having no intercourse with each other.

INCOMMUTABLE, (in-kȯm-mu'-tą-bl) *a.* Unchangeable; not subject to change.

INCOMMUTABILITY, (in-kȯm-mu-tą-bil'-e-te) *n. s.* The state or quality of being unchangeable.

INCOMPACT, (in-kȯm-pakt')
INCOMPACTED, (in-kȯm-pak'-ted) *a.* Not joined; not cohering.

INCOMPARABLE, (in-kȯm'-pą-rą-bl) *a.* Excellent above compare; excellent beyond all competition.

INCOMPARABLENESS, (in-kȯm'-pą-rą-bl-nes) *n. s.* Excellence beyond comparison.

INCOMPARABLY, (in-kȯm'-pą-rą-ble) *ad.* Beyond comparison; without competition; excellently; to the highest degree.

INCOMPASSIONATE, (in-kȯm-pash'-un-ate) *a.* Void of pity; void of tenderness.

INCOMPASSIONATELY, (in-kȯm-pash'-un-ate-le) *ad.* Without pity or compassion.

INCOMPASSIONATENESS, (in-kȯm-pash'-un-ate-nes) *n. s.* Want of tenderness or pity.

INCOMPATIBILITY, (in-kǫm-pat-e-bil'-e-te) *n. s.* Inconsistency of one thing with another.

INCOMPATIBLE, (in-kǫm-pat'-e-bl) *a.* Rather *incompetible*, as it is sometimes written. Inconsistent with something else; such as cannot subsist or cannot be possessed together with something else.

INCOMPATIBLY, (in-kǫm-pat'-e-ble) *ad.* Inconsistently.

INCOMPETENCY, (in-kǫm'-pe-ten-se) *n. s.* Inability; want of adequate ability or qualification.

INCOMPETENT, (in-kǫm'-pe-tent) *a.* Not suitable; not adequate; not proportionate. In the civil law, It denotes some defect of right to do anything.

INCOMPETENTLY, (in-kǫm'-pe-tent-le) *ad.* Unsuitably; unduly.

INCOMPLETE, (in-kǫm-plete') *a.* Not perfect; not finished.

INCOMPLETENESS, (in-kǫm-plete'-nes) *n. s.* Imperfection; unfinished state.

INCOMPLIANCE, (in-kǫm-pli'-anse) *n. s.* Untractableness; impracticableness; contradictious temper; refusal of compliance.

INCOMPOSED, (in-kǫm-pozd') *a.* Disturbed; discomposed; disordered.

INCOMPOSSIBILITY, (in-kǫm-pos-se-bil'-e-te) *n. s.* Quality of being not possible but by the negation or destruction of something.

INCOMPOSSIBLE, (in-kǫm-pos'-se-bl) *a.* Not possible together; not possible but by the negation of something else.

INCOMPREHENSIBILITY, (in-kǫm-pre-hen-se-bil'-e-te) *n. s.* Unconceivableness; superiority to human understanding.

INCOMPREHENSIBLE, (in-kǫm-pre-hen'-se-bl) *a.* Not to be conceived; not to be fully understood; not to be contained.

INCOMPREHENSIBLENESS, (in-kǫm-pre-hen'-se-bl-nes) *n. s.* Unconceivableness.

INCOMPREHENSIBLY, (in-kǫm-pre-hen'-se-ble) *ad.* In a manner not to be conceived.

INCOMPREHENSIVE, (in-kǫm-pre-hen'-siv) *a.* Not extensive.

INCOMPRESSIBLE, (in-kǫm-pres'-se-bl) *a.* Not capable of being compressed into less space.

INCOMPRESSIBILITY, (in-kǫm-pres-se-bil'-e-te) *n. s.* Incapacity to be squeezed into less room.

INCONCURRING, (in-kǫn-kur'-ing) *a.* Not concurring.

INCONCEALABLE, (in-kǫn-se'-la-bl) *a.* Not to be hid; not to be kept secret.

INCONCEIVABLE, (in-kǫn-se'-va-bl) *a.* Incomprehensible; not to be conceived by the mind.

INCONCEIVABLENESS, (in-kǫn-se'-va-bl-nes) *n. s.* The quality or state of being inconceivable.

INCONCEIVABLY, (in-kǫn-se'-va-ble) *ad.* In a manner beyond comprehension.

INCONCEPTIBLE, (in-kǫn-sep'-te-bl) *a.* Not to be conceived; incomprehensible; inconceivable.

INCONCINNITY, (in-kǫn-sin'-ne-te) *n. s.* Unaptness; unsuitableness; disproportion.

INCONCLUDENT, (in-kǫn-klu'-dent) *a.* Inferring no consequence; exhibiting no powerful argument.

INCONCLUSIVE, (in-kǫn-klu'-siv) *a.* Not enforcing any determination of the mind; not exhibiting cogent evidence.

INCONCLUSIVELY, (in-kǫn-klu'-siv-le) *ad.* Without any such evidence as determines the understanding.

INCONCLUSIVENESS, (in-kǫn-klu'-siv-nes) *n. s.* Want of rational cogency.

INCONCOCT, (in-kǫn-kǫkt') } *a.* Un-
INCONCOCTED, (in-kǫn-kǫkt'-ed) } ripened; immature; not fully digested.

INCONCOCTION, (in-kǫn-kǫk'-shun) *n. s.* The state of being indigested.

INCONCUSSIBLE, (in-kǫn-kus'-se-bl) *a.* Incapable of being shaken.

INCONDITE, (in'-kǫn-dite) *a.* Irregular; rude; unpolished.

INCONDITIONAL, (in-kǫn-dish'-un-al) *a* Having no exception, limitation, or stipulation.

INCONDITIONATE, (in-kǫn-dish'-un-ate) *a.* Not limited; not restrained by any conditions; absolute.

INCONFORMITY, (in-kǫn-fǫr'-me-te) *n. s.* Incompliance with the practice of others; refusal to join in the established religion.

INCONGELABLE, (in-kǫn-je'-la-bl) *a.* Not to be frozen.

INCONGRUENCE, (in-kǫng'-gru-ense) *n. s.* Unsuitableness; want of adaptation.

INCONGRUENT, (in-kǫng'-gru-ent) *a.* Unsuitable; unfit; inconsistent.

INCONGRUITY, (in-kǫn-groo'-e-te) *n. s.* Unsuitableness of one thing to another; inconsistency; inconsequence; absurdity; impropriety; disagreement of parts; want of symmetry.

INCONGRUOUS, (in-kǫng'-gru-us) *a.* Unsuitable; not fitting; inconsistent; absurd.

INCONGRUOUSLY, (in-kǫng'-gru-us-le) *ad.* Improperly; unfitly.

INCONNEXION, (in-kǫn-nek'-shun) *n. s.* Want of connexion, or just relation.

INCONSCIONABLE, (in-kǫn'-shun-a-bl) *a.* Void of the sense of good and evil; without influence of conscience.

INCONSEQUENCE, (in-kǫn'-se-kwense) *n. s.* Inconclusiveness; want of just inference.

INCONSEQUENT, (in-kǫn'-se-kwent) *a.* Without just conclusion; without regular inference.

INCONSEQUENTIAL, (in-kǫn-se-kwen'-shal) *a.* Not leading to consequences.

INCONSIDERABLE, (in-kǫn-sid'-er-a-bl) *a.* Unworthy of notice; unimportant.

INCONSIDERABLENESS, (in-kǫn-sid'-er-a-bl-nes) *n. s.* Small importance.

INCONSIDERACY, (in-kǫn-sid'-er-a-se) *n. s.* Thoughtlessness; want of care or attention.

INCONSIDERANCE. See INCONSIDERACY.

INCONSIDERATE, (in-kǫn-sid'-er-ate) *a.* Careless; thoughtless; negligent; inattentive; inadvertent; wanting due regard.

INCONSIDERATELY, (in-kŏn-sĭd'-ẽr-ate-lẹ) *ad.* Negligently; thoughtlessly; inattentively.

INCONSIDERATENESS, (in-kŏn-sĭd'-ẽr-ate-nẽs) *n. s.* Carelessness; thoughtlessness; negligence; inadvertence.

INCONSIDERATION, (in-kŏn-sĭd-ẽr-ạ'-shŭn) *n. s.* Want of thought; inattention; inadvertence.

INCONSISTENCE, (in-kŏn-sĭs'-tense) }
INCONSISTENCY, (in-kŏn-sĭs'-tẽn-sẹ) } *n. s.* Such opposition as that one proposition infers the negation of the other; such contrariety that both cannot be together; absurdity in argument or narration; argument or narrative where one part destroys the other; self-contradiction; incongruity; unsteadiness; changeableness.

INCONSISTENT, (in-kŏn-sĭs'-tent) *a.* Incompatible; not suitable; incongruous; contrary; absurd.

INCONSISTENTLY, (in-kŏn-sĭs'-tent-lẹ) *ad.* Absurdly; incongruously; with self-contradiction.

INCONSISTENTNESS, (in-kŏn-sĭs'-tent-nẽs) *n. s.* Want of consistency.

INCONSISTING, (in-kŏn-sĭs'-ting) *a.* Not consistent; incompatible with.

INCONSOLABLE, (in-kŏn-sṓ'-lạ-bl) *a.* Not to be comforted; sorrowful beyond susceptibility or comfort.

INCONSONANCY, (in-kŏn'-sŏ-nan-sẹ) *n. s.* Disagreement with itself; a discordance.

INCONSPICUOUS, (in-kŏn-spĭk'-ụ-ŭs) *a.* Indiscernible; not perceptible by the sight.

INCONSTANCY, (in-kŏn'-stạn-sẹ) *n. s.* Unsteadiness; want of steady adherence; mutability of temper or affection.

INCONSTANT, (in-kŏn'-stant) *a.* Not firm in resolution; not steady in affection; wanting perseverance; changeable; mutable; variable.

INCONSTANTLY, (in-kŏn'-stant-lẹ) *ad.* Irresolutely; unsteadily; changeably.

INCONSUMABLE, (in-kŏn-sụ'-mạ-bl) *a.* Not to be consumed or wasted.

INCONSUMPTIBLE, (in-kŏn-sŭm'-tẽ-bl) *a.* Not to be spent; not to be brought to an end; not to be destroyed by fire.

INCONTESTABLE, (in-kŏn-tẽs'-tạ-bl) *a.* Not to be disputed; not admitting debate; uncontrovertible.

INCONTESTABLY, (in-kŏn-tẽs'-tạ-blẹ) *ad.* Indisputably; uncontrovertibly.

INCONTIGUOUS, (in-kŏn-tig'-gụ-ŭs) *a.* Not touching each other; not joined together.

INCONTINENCE, (in-kŏn'-tẽ-nense) }
INCONTINENCY, (in-kŏn'-tẽ-nẽn-sẹ) } *n. s.* Inability to restrain the appetites; unchastity.

INCONTINENT, (in-kŏn'-tẽ-nent) *a.* Unchaste; indulging unlawful pleasure.

INCONTINENTLY, (in-kŏn'-tẽ-nent-lẹ) *ad.* Unchastely; without restraint of the appetites; immediately; at once.

INCONTROLLABLE, (in-kŏn-trṓl'-ạ-bl) *a.* Not to be controlled, or resisted.

INCONTROLLABLY, (in-kŏn-trṓl'-ạ-blẹ) *ad.* Without control.

INCONTROVERTIBLE, (in-kŏn-trŏ-vẽr'-tẽ-bl) *a.* Indisputable; not to be disputed.

INCONTROVERTIBLY, (in-kŏn-trŏ-vẽr'-tẽ-blẹ) *ad.* To a degree beyond controversy or dispute.

INCONVENIENCE, (in-kŏn-vẽ'-nẽ-ense) }
INCONVENIENCY, (in-kŏn-vẽ'-nẽ-en-sẹ) } *n. s.* Unfitness; inexpedience; disadvantage; cause of uneasiness; difficulty.

To INCONVENIENCE, (in-kŏn-vẽ'-nẽ-ense) *v. a.* To trouble; to put to inconvenience.

INCONVENIENT, (in-kŏn-vẽ'-nẽ-ent) *a.* Incommodious; disadvantageous; unfit; inexpedient.

INCONVENIENTLY, (in-kŏn-vẽ'-nẽ-ent-lẹ) *ad.* Unfitly; incommodiously; unseasonably.

INCONVERSABLE, (in-kŏn-vẽr'-sạ-bl) *a.* Incommunicative; unsocial.

INCONVERTIBLE, (in-kŏn-vẽr'-tẽ-bl) *a.* Not transmutable; incapable of change.

INCONVINCIBLE, (in-kŏn-vin'-sẽ-bl) *a.* Not to be convinced; not capable of conviction.

INCONVINCIBLY, (in-kŏn-vin'-sẽ-blẹ) *ad.* Without admitting conviction.

INCORPORAL, (in-kŏr'-pŏ-rạl) *a.* Immaterial; distinct from matter; distinct from body.

INCORPORALITY, (in-kŏr-pŏ-rạl'-ẽ-tẹ) *n. s.* Immaterialness; distinctness from body.

INCORPORALLY, (in-kŏr'-pŏ-rạl-ẹ) *ad.* Without matter; immaterially.

To INCORPORATE, (in-kŏr'-pŏ-rate) *v. a.* To mingle different ingredients so as they shall make one mass; to conjoin inseparably; to form into a corporation, or body politick; to unite; to associate; to work into another mass; to embody.

To INCORPORATE, (in-kŏr'-pŏ-rate) *v. n.* To unite with something else.

INCORPORATE, (in-kŏr'-pŏ-rate) *part. a.* Mixed together; conjoined inseparably; associated; worked into another mass; unbodied; immaterial.

INCORPORATION, (in-kŏr-pŏ-rạ'-shŭn) *n. s.* Union of divers ingredients in one mass; formation of a body politick; adoption; union; association.

INCORPOREAL, (in-kŏr-pṓ'-rẽ-ạl) *a.* Immaterial; unbodied.

INCORPOREALLY, (in-kŏr-pṓ'-rẽ-ạl-ẹ) *ad.* Immaterially; without body.

INCORPOREITY, (in-kŏr-pŏ-rẽ'-ẽ-tẹ) *n. s.* Immateriality; distinctness from body.

INCORRECT, (in-kŏr-rekt') *a.* Not nicely finished; not exact; inaccurate; not duly regulated.

INCORRECTLY, (in-kŏr-rekt'-lẹ) *a.* Inaccurately; not exactly.

INCORRECTNESS, (in-kŏr-rekt'-nẽs) *n. s.* Inaccuracy; want of exactness.

INCORRIGIBLE, (in-kŏr'-rẽ-jẽ-bl) *a.* Bad beyond correction; depraved beyond amendment by any means; not capable of amendment.

INCORRIGIBILITY, (in-kor'-re-je-bil'-le-te) *n. s.* Depravity beyond amendment.
INCORRIGIBLENESS, (in-kor'-re-je-bl-nes) *n. s.* Hopeless depravity; badness beyond all means of amendment.
INCORRIGIBLY, (in-kor'-re-je-ble) *ad.* To a degree of depravity beyond all means of amendment.
INCORRUPT, (in-kor-rupt') } *a.* Free
INCORRUPTED, (in-kor-rup'-ted) } from foulness or depravation; pure of manners; honest; good.
INCORRUPTIBILITY, (in-kor-rup-te-bil'-e-te) *n. s.* Insusceptibility of corruption.
INCORRUPTIBLE, (in-kor-rup'-te-bl) *a.* Not capable of corruption; not admitting decay.
INCORRUPTION, (in-kor-rup'-shun) *n. s.* Incapacity of corruption.
INCORRUPTNESS, (in-kor-rupt'-nes) *n. s.* Purity of manners; honesty; integrity; freedom from decay or degeneration.
INCORRUPTIVE, (in-kor-rup'-tiv) *a.* Free from decay or corruption.
To **INCRASSATE**, (in-kras'-sate) *v. a.* To thicken; the contrary to attenuate.
To **INCRASSATE**, (in-kras'-sate) *v. n.* To become thick; to grow fat.
INCRASSATE, (in-kras'-sate) *part. a.* Fattened; filled.
INCRASSATION, (in-kras-sa'-shun) *n. s.* The act of thickening; the state of growing thick.
INCRASSATIVE, (in-kras'-sa-tiv) *n. s.* Having the quality of thickening.
To **INCREASE**, (in-krese') *v. n.* To grow more in number, or greater in bulk; to advance in quantity or value; to be fertile.
To **INCREASE**, (in-krese') *v. a.* To make more or greater.
INCREASE, (in'-krese) *n. s.* Augmentation; the state of growing more or greater; increment; that which is added to the original stock; produce; generation; progeny; the state of waxing, or growing full orbed.
INCREASEFUL, (in-krese-ful) *a.* Abundant of produce.
INCREASER, (in-kre'-ser) *n. s.* He who increases.
INCREASIBLE, (in-kre'-se-bl) *a.* That may be increased.
INCREATE, (in-kre-ate') } *a.* Not cre-
INCREATED, (in-kre-a'-ted) } ated.
INCREDIBILITY, (in-kred-de-bil'-e-te) *n. s.* The quality of surpassing belief.
INCREDIBLE, (in-kred'-e-bl) *a.* Surpassing belief; not to be credited.
INCREDIBLENESS, (in-kred'-e-bl-nes) *n. s.* Quality of being incredible.
INCREDIBLY, (in-kred'-e-ble) *ad.* In a manner not to be believed.
INCREDULITY, (in-kre-du'-le-te) *n. s.* Quality of not believing; hardness of belief.
INCREDULOUS, (in-kred'-u-lus) *a.* Hard of belief; refusing credit.
INCREDULOUSNESS, (in-kred'-u-lus-nes) *n. s.* Hardness of belief; incredulity.
INCREMABLE, (in-kre'-ma-bl) *a.* Not consumable by fire.
INCREMENT, (in'-kre-ment) *n. s.* Act of growing greater; increase; matter added; produce. In fluxions, The infinitely small increase of a line growing bigger by motion, which Newton calls a moment. It is commonly designated by the accentual mark: thus $\dot{x}$ is the moment or increment of x.
To **INCREPATE**, (in'-kre-pate) *v. a.* To chide; to reprehend.
INCREPATION, (in-kre-pa'-shun) *n. s.* Reprehension; chiding.
To **INCROACH**. See *To* ENCROACH.
INCRUENTAL, (in-kru-en'-tal) *a.* Unbloody; without bloodshed.
To **INCRUST**, (in-krust') } *v. a.* To
To **INCRUSTATE**, (in-krus'-tate) } cover with an additional coat adhering to the internal matter.
INCRUSTATION, (in-krus-ta'-shun) *n. s.* An adherent covering; something superinduced.
To **INCUBATE**, (in'-ku-bate) *v. n.* To sit upon eggs.
INCUBATION, (in-ku-ba'-shun) *n. s.* The act of sitting upon eggs to hatch them.
INCUBITURE, (in-ku'-be-ture) *n. s.* Incubation.
INCUBUS, (in'-ku-bus) *n. s.* A pretended fairy or demon; the night-mare.
To **INCULCATE**, (in-kul'-kate) *v. a.* To impress by frequent admonitions; to enforce by constant repetition.
INCULCATION, (in-kul-ka'-shun) *n. s.* The act of impressing by frequent admonition.
INCULPABLE, (in-kul'-pa-bl) *a.* Unblameable; not reprehensible.
INCULPABLENESS, (in-kul'-pa-bl-nes) *n. s.* Unblameableness.
INCULPABLY, (in-kul'-pa-ble) *ad.* Unblameably; without blame.
INCULT, (in-kult') *ad.* Uncultivated; untilled.
INCULTIVATED, (in-kul'-te-va-ted) *a.* Not cultivated; not improved by tillage.
INCULTIVATION, (in-kul'-te-va'-shun) *n. s.* Want or neglect of cultivation.
INCULTURE, (in-kult'-yur) *n. s.* Want or neglect of cultivation.
INCUMBENCY, (in-kum'-ben-se) *n. s.* The act or state of lying upon another; imposition as a duty; the state of keeping a benefice.
INCUMBENT, (in-kum'-bent) *a.* Resting upon; lying upon; imposed as a duty.
INCUMBENT, (in-kum'-bent) *n. s.* He who is in present possession of a benefice.
To **INCUMBER**, (in-kum'-ber) *v. a.* To embarrass.
INCUMBRANCE. See ENCUMBRANCE.
INCUMBROUS, (in-kum'-brus) *a.* Cumbersome; troublesome.
To **INCUR**, (in-kur') *v. a.* To become liable to a punishment or reprehension; to occur.
INCURABILITY, (in-ku-ra-bil'-e-te) *n. s.* Impossibility of cure; utter insusceptibility of remedy.

INCURABLE, (in-kū'-rą-bl) *a.* Not admitting remedy; not to be removed by medicine; irremediable; hopeless.
INCURABLENESS, (in-kū'-rą-bl-nęs) *n. s.* State of not admitting any cure.
INCURABLY, (in-kū'rą-blę) *ad.* Without remedy.
INCURIOSITY, (in-kū-rę-ǫs'-ę-tę) *n. s.* Want of curiosity; inattentiveness; negligence.
INCURIOUS, (in-kū'-rę-us) *a.* Negligent; inattentive.
INCURIOUSLY, (in-kū'-rę-us-lę) *ad.* Without nice examination; without inquisitiveness.
INCURIOUSNESS, (in-kū'-rę-us-nes) *n. s.* Negligence; inattentiveness; carelessness.
INCURSION, (in-kur'-shun) *n. s.* Attack; invasion without conquest; inroad; ravage.
To INCURVATE, (in-kur'-vate) *v. a.* To bend; to crook.
To INCURVE, (in-kurv') *v. a.* To bow; to bend.
INCURVATION, (in-kur-vą'-shun) *n. s.* The act of bending or making crooked; state of being bent; curvity; crookedness; flexion.
INCURVITY, (in-kur'-vę-tę) *n. s.* Crookedness; the state of bending inward.
To INDAGATE, (in'-dą-gate) *v. a.* To search; to beat out.
INDAGATION, (in-dą-gą'-shun) *n. s.* Search; enquiry; examination.
INDAGATOR, (in'-dą-gą-tor) *n. s.* A searcher; an enquirer; an examiner.
To INDAMAGE. See *To* ENDAMAGE.
To INDEAR. See *To* ENDEAR.
INDEARMENT. See ENDEARMENT.
To INDART, (in-dart') *v. a.* To dart in; to strike in.
INDEBITATUS ASSUMPSIT, (in-deb-ę-tą'-tus-as-sum'-sit) *n. s.* In law, An action upon a debt which has been contracted and not paid.
To INDEBT, (in-det') *v. a.* To put into debt; to oblige; to put under obligation.
INDEBTED, (in-det'-ted) *part. a.* Obliged by something received; bound to restitution; having incurred a debt.
INDEBTMENT, (in-det'-ment) *n. s.* The state of being in debt.
INDECENCY, (in-dę'-sen-se) *n. s.* Anything unbecoming; anything contrary to good manners; immodest action.
INDECENT, (in-dę'-sent) *a.* Unbecoming; unfit for the eyes or ears; immodest.
INDECENTLY, (in-dę'-sent-lę) *ad.* Without decency; in a manner contrary to decency.
INDECIDUOUS, (in-dę-sid'-u-us) *a.* Not falling; not shed; not liable to a yearly fall of the leaf; evergreen.
INDECIMABLE, (in-des'-se-mą-bl) *a.* Not titheable; that ought not to pay tithe.
INDECISION, (in-dę-sizh'-un) *n. s.* Want of determination.
INDECISIVE, (in-dę-si'-siv) *a.* Not determining; inconclusive.
INDECISIVENESS, (in-dę-si'-siv nes) *n. s.* Inability to terminate any difference, or settle an event.
INDECLINABLE, (in-dę-kli'-ną-bl) *a.* Not variable; constant; not varied by terminations.
INDECLINABLY, (in-dę-kli'-ną-blę) *ad.* Without variation; constantly.
INDECOROUS, (in-dę-kǫ'-rus) *a.* Indecent; unbecoming.
INDECOROUSLY, (in-dę-kǫ'-rus-lę) *ad.* In an unbecoming manner.
INDECOROUSNESS, (in-dę-kǫ'-rus-nes) *n. s.* Impropriety of conduct; indecency.
INDECORUM, (in-dę-kǫ'-rum) *n. s.* Indecency; something unbecoming.
INDEED, (in-deed') *ad.* In reality; in truth; in verity; above common rate. It is used sometimes as a slight assertion or recapitulation in a sense hardly perceptible or explicable: as "I said I thought it was true; tho' *indeed* I had no reason so to think." It is used to note concession in comparisons: as "Ships not so great of bulk *indeed*, but of a more nimble motion."
INDEFATIGABLE, (in-dę-fąt'-tę-gą-bl) *a.* Unwearied; not tired; not exhausted by labour.
INDEFATIGABLENESS, (in-dę-fąt'-tę-gą-bl-nes) *n. s.* Unweariness.
INDEFATIGABLY, (in-dę-fąt-tę-gą-blę) *ad.* Without weariness.
INDEFATIGATION, (in-dę-fąt-ę-gą'-shun) *n. s.* Unweariness.
INDEFEASIBLE, (in-dę-fę'-zę-bl) *a.* Incapable of being defeated.
INDEFECTIBILITY, (in-dę-fek-tę-bil'-ę-tę) *n. s.* The quality of suffering no decay; of being subject to no defect.
INDEFECTIBLE, (in-dę-fek'-tę-bl) *a.* Unfailing; not liable to defect or decay.
INDEFECTIVE, (in-dę-fek'-tiv) *a.* Not defective; sufficient; perfect.
INDEFEISIBLE, (in-dę-fę'-zę-bl) *a.* Not to be cut off; not to be vacated; irrevocable.
INDEFENSIBLE, (in-dę-fen'-sę-bl) *a.* That cannot be defended or maintained.
INDEFENSIVE, (in-dę-fen'-siv) *a.* Having no defence.
INDEFICIENT, (in-dę-fish'-ent) *a.* Not failing; perfect; complete.
INDEFINABLE, (in-dę-fi'-ną-bl) *a.* Not to be defined.
INDEFINITE, (in-def'-e-nit) *a.* Not determined; not limited; not settled; large beyond the comprehension of man, though not absolutely without limits.
INDEFINITELY, (in-def'-e-nit-le) *ad.* Without any settled or determined limitation; to a degree indefinite.
INDEFINITENESS, (in-def'-e-nit-nes) *n. s.* The state or quality of being indefinite.
INDEFINITUDE, (in-dę-fin'-e-tude) *n. s.* Quantity not limited by our understanding, though yet finite.
INDELIBERATE, (in-dę-lib'-er-ate) }
INDELIBERATED, (in-dę-lib'-ber-ą-ted) } *a.* Unpremeditated; done without consideration.

INDELIBILITY, (in-del-e-bil'-e-te) *n. s.* The quality of being indelible.

INDELIBLE, INDELEBLE, (in-del'-e-bl) *a.* Not to be blotted out or effaced; not to be annulled.

INDELIBLY, (in-del'-e-ble) *ad.* So as not to be effaced.

INDELICACY, (in-del'-e-ka-se) *n. s.* Want of delicacy; want of elegant decency.

INDELICATE, (in-del'-e-kate) *a.* Wanting decency; void of a quick sense of decency.

INDEMNIFICATION, (in-dem-ne-fe-ka'-shun) *n. s.* Security against loss or penalty; reimbursement of loss or penalty.

To INDEMNIFY, (in-dem'-ne-fi) *v. a.* To secure against loss or penalty; to maintain unhurt.

INDEMNITY, (in-dem'-ne-te) *n. s.* Security from penalty or punishment; exemption from punishment.

INDEMONSTRABLE, (in-de-mon'-stra-bl) *a.* Not to be shown; not capable of demonstration.

INDENIZATION, (in-den-e-za'-shun) *n. s.* The act, or patent, by which one is made free.

To INDENIZEN, (in-den'-e-zen) *v. a.* To make free; to naturalize.

To INDENT, (in-dent') *v. a.* To mark anything with inequalities like a row of teeth; to cut in and out; to make to wave or undulate.

INDENT, (in-dent') *n. s.* Inequality; incisure; indentation; stamp.

INDENTATION, (in-den-ta'-shun) *n. s.* An indenture; waving in any figure.

INDENTMENT, (in-dent'-ment) *n. s.* An indenture.

INDENTURE, (in-dent'-yur) *n. s.* In law, A covenant, so named because the counterparts are indented or cut one by the other.

INDEPENDENCE, INDEPENDENCY, (in-de-pen'-dense, in-de-pen'-den-se) *n. s.* Freedom; exemption from reliance or control; state over which none has power.

INDEPENDENT, (in-de-pen'-dent) *a.* Not depending; not supported by any other; not relying on another; not controlled; not relating to anything else, as to a superiour cause or power.

INDEPENDENT, (in-de-pen'-dent) *n. s.* One who in religious affairs holds that every congregation is a complete church, subject to no superior authority.

INDEPENDENTLY, (in-de-pen'-dent-le) *ad.* Without reference to other things.

INDEPRECABLE, (in-dep'-pre-ka-bl) *a.* That cannot be entreated.

INDEPREHENSIBLE, (in-dep-pre-hen'-se-bl) *a.* That cannot be found out.

INDEPRIVABLE, (in-de-pri'-va-bl) *a.* That cannot be taken away.

INDESCRIBABLE, (in-de-skri'-ba-bl) *a.* That cannot be described.

INDESERT, (in-de-zert') *n. s.* Want of merit.

INDESINENT, (in-des'-se-nent) *a.* Incessant.

INDESINENTLY, (in-des'-se-nent-le) *ad.* Without cessation.

INDESTRUCTIBLE, (in-de-struk'-te-bl) *a.* Not to be destroyed.

INDETERMINABLE, (in-de-ter'-me-na-bl) *a.* Not to be fixed; not to be defined or settled.

INDETERMINATE, (in-de-ter'-me-nate) *a.* Unfixed; not defined; indefinite.

INDETERMINATELY, (in-de-ter'-me-nate-le) *ad.* Indefinitely; not in any settled manner.

INDETERMINATION, (in-de-ter-me-na'-shun) *n. s.* Want of determination.

INDETERMINED, (in-de-ter'-mind) *a.* Unsettled; unfixed.

INDEVOTED, (in-de-vo'-ted) *part. a.* Not attached; disaffected.

INDEVOTION, (in-de-vo'-shun) *n. s.* Want of devotion; irreligion.

INDEVOUT, (in-de-vout') *a.* Not devout; not religious; irreligious.

INDEVOUTLY, (in-de-vout'-le) *ad.* Without devotion.

INDEX, (in'-deks) *n. s.* The discoverer; the pointer out; the hand that points to anything, as to the hour or way; the table of contents to a book.

INDEXTERITY, (in-deks-ter'-e-te) *n. s.* Want of dexterity; want of readiness; clumsiness; awkwardness.

INDIAN INK, (ind'-yan-ingk') *n. s.* A species of ink, not fluid, but solid, which is brought from the East Indies.

INDIAN RED, (ind'-yan-red') *n. s.* A species of ochre.

INDICANT, (in'-de-kant) *a.* Showing; pointing out; that which directs what is to be done in any disease.

To INDICATE, (in'-de-kate) *v. a.* To show; to point out. In physick, To point out a remedy.

INDICATION, (in-de-ka'-shun) *n. s.* Mark; sign; note; symptom; discovery made; intelligence given; explanation; display.

INDICATIVE, (in-dik'-ka-tiv) *a.* Showing; informing; pointing out. In grammar, A certain modification of a verb, expressing affirmation or indication.

INDICATIVELY, (in-dik'-ka-tiv-le) *ad.* In such a manner as shows or betokens.

INDICATOR, (in'-de-ka-tur) *n. s.* That which shows or points out.

INDICATORY, (in'-de-ka-tur-e) *a.* Demonstratively; clearly pointing out.

To INDICT, *To* INDITE, (in-dite') *v. a.* To impeach; to charge any person by a written accusation before a court of justice; to compose; to write.

INDICTABLE, (in-dite'-a-bl) *a.* Liable to be indicted.

INDICTER, INDITER, (in-dite'-er) *n. s.* One who indicts or accuses; a writer.

INDICTION, (in-dik'-shun) *n. s.* Declaration; proclamation. In chronology, The *indiction* instituted by Constantine the Great, is properly a cycle of tributes, for fifteen years, and by it accounts of that kind were

kept. An epocha of the Roman calendar, in commemoration of the victory obtained by Constantine over Mezentius.

INDICTIVE, (in-dik'-tiv) *a.* Proclaimed; declared.

INDICTMENT, (in-dite'-ment) *n. s.* An accusation or impeachment preferred in a court of justice.

INDIFFERENCE, (in-dif'-fer-ense) } *n. s.*
INDIFFERENCY, (in-dif'-fer-en-se) } Neutrality; suspension; equipoise or freedom from motives on either side; impartiality; negligence; want of affection; unconcernedness; state in which no moral or physical reason preponderates.

INDIFFERENT, (in-dif'-fer-ent) *a.* Neutral; not determined to either side; unconcerned; inattentive; regardless; not to have such difference as that the one is for its own sake preferable to the other; impartial; disinterested; passable; having mediocrity; of a middling state. In the same sense it has the force of an adverb.

INDIFFERENTLY, (in-dif'-fer-ent-le) *ad.* Without distinction; without preference; equally; impartially; in a neutral state; without wish or aversion; not well; tolerably; passably; middlingly.

INDIGENCE, (in'-de-jense) } *n. s.* Want;
INDIGENCY, (in'-de-jen-se) } penury; poverty.

INDIGENE, (in'-de-jene) *n. s.* A native.

INDIGENOUS, (in-did'-je-nus) *a.* Native to a country; originally produced or born in a region.

INDIGENT, (in'-de-jent) *a.* Poor; needy; necessitous; in want; wanting; void; empty.

INDIGEST, (in-de-jest') } *a.* Not se-
INDIGESTED, (in-de-jest'-ed) } parated into distinct orders; not regularly disposed; not formed or shaped; not well considered or methodized; not concocted in the stomach, not purified or sublimed by heat; not brought to suppuration.

INDIGESTIBLE, (in-de-jes'-te-bl) *a.* Not concoctible in the stomach; not convertible to nutriment; not capable of being received.

INDIGESTION, (in-de-jes'-te-un) *n. s.* A morbid weakness of the stomach; want of concoctive power; the state of meats unconcocted; want of concoction.

To INDIGITATE, (in-did'-je-tate) *v. a.* To point out; to show by the fingers.

INDIGITATION, (in-did-je-ta'-shun) *n. s.* The act of pointing out or shewing, as by the finger.

INDIGNANT, (in-dig'-nant) *a.* Angry; raging; inflamed at once with anger and disdain.

INDIGNANTLY, (in-dig'-nant-le) *ad.* With indignation.

INDIGNATION, (in-dig-na'-shun) *n. s.* Anger mingled with contempt or disgust; the anger of a superiour; the effect of anger.

INDIGNITY, (in-dig'-ne-te) *n. s.* Contumely: contemptuous injury; violation of right accompanied with insult.

INDIGO, (in'-de-go) *n. s.* A plant, by the Americans called anil; from it indigo is made, which is used in dying for a blue colour.

INDIMINISHABLE, (in-de-min'-ish-a-bl) *a.* Not to be diminished.

INDIRECT, (in-di-rekt') *a.* Not straight; not rectilinear; not tending otherwise than obliquely or consequentially to a purpose; wrong; improper; not fair; not honest.

INDIRECTION, (in-di-rek'-shun) *n. s.* Oblique means; tendency not in a straight line.

INDIRECTLY, (in-di-rekt'-le) *a.* Not in a straight line; obliquely; not in express terms; unfairly; not rightly.

INDIRECTNESS, (in-di-rekt'-nes) *n. s.* Obliquity; unfairness; dishonesty.

INDISCERNIBLE, (in-diz-zer'-ne-bl) *a.* Not perceptible; not discoverable.

INDISCERNIBLENESS, (in-diz-zer'-ne-bl-nes) *n. s.* Incapability of discernment.

INDISCERNIBLY, (in-diz-zer'-ne-ble) *a.* In a manner not to be perceived.

INDISCERPIBLE, } (in-dis-serp'-e-bl) *a.*
INDISCERPTIBLE, } Not to be separated; incapable of being broken or destroyed by dissolution of parts.

INDISCERPTIBILITY, (in-dis-serp-te-bil-e-te) *n. s.* Incapability of dissolution.

INDISCIPLINABLE, (in-dis'-se-ple-na-bl) *a.* Incapable of improvement by discipline.

INDISCOVERABLE, (in-dis-kuv'-er-a-bl) *a.* Not to be discovered.

INDISCOVERY, (in-dis-kuv'-er-e) *n. s.* The state of being hidden.

INDISCREET, (in-dis-kreet') *a.* Imprudent; incautious; inconsiderate; injudicious.

INDISCREETLY, (in-dis-kreet'-le) *ad.* Without prudence; without consideration.

INDISCRETE, (in-dis-kreet') *a.* Not separated or distinguished.

INDISCRETION, (in-dis-kresh'-un) *n. s.* Imprudence; rashness; inconsideration.

INDISCRIMINATE, (in-dis-krim'-e-nate) *a.* Undistinguishable; not marked with any note of distinction.

INDISCRIMINATELY, (in-dis-krim'-e-nate-le) *ad.* Without distinction.

INDISCRIMINATING, (in-dis-krim'-e-na-ting) *a.* Making no distinction.

INDISCRIMINATION, (in-dis-krim-e-na'-shun) *n. s.* Want of discrimination.

INDISPENSABILITY, (in-dis-pen-sa-bil'-e-te) *n. s.* Incapability of being dispensed with.

INDISPENSABLE, (in-dis-pen'-sa-bl) *a.* Not to be remitted; not to be spared; necessary; not to be allowed.

INDISPENSABLENESS, (in-dis-pen'-sa-bl-nes) *n. s.* State of not being to be spared; necessity.

INDISPENSABLY, (in-dis-pen'-sa-ble) *ad.* Without dispensation; without remission; necessarily.

To INDISPOSE, (in-dis-poze') *v. a.* To make unfit; to disincline; to make averse; to disorder; to disqualify for its proper

functions; to disorder slightly with regard to health; to make unfavourable.

INDISPOSEDNESS, (in-dis-po'-zed-nes) *n. s.* State of unfitness or disinclination; disordered state.

INDISPOSITION, (in-dis-po-zish'-un) *n. s.* Disorder of health; tendency to sickness; slight disease; disinclination; dislike.

INDISPUTABLE, (in-dis'-pu-ta-bl) *a.* Uncontrovertible; incontestable.

INDISPUTABLENESS, (in-dis'-pu-ta-bl-nes) *n. s.* The state of being indisputable; certainty; evidence.

INDISPUTABLY, (in-dis'-pu-ta-ble) *ad.* Without controversy; certainly; without opposition.

INDISSOLVABLE, (in-diz-zol'-va-bl) *ad.* Indissoluble; not separable as to its parts; subsisting for ever; not to be loosed; obligatory; not to be broken; binding for ever.

INDISSOLUBILITY, (in-dis'-so-lu-bil'-e-te) *n. s.* Resistance to a dissolving power; firmness; stableness; perpetuity of obligation.

INDISSOLUBLE, (in-dis'-so-lu-bl) *a.* Resisting all separation of its parts; firm; stable; binding for ever; subsisting for ever.

INDISSOLUBLENESS, (in-dis'-so-lu-bl-nes) *n. s.* Indissolubility; resistance to separation of parts.

INDISSOLUBLY, (in-dis'-so-lu-ble) *ad.* In a manner resisting all separation; for ever obligatorily.

INDISTINCT, (in-dis-tingkt') *a.* Not plainly marked; confused; not exactly discerning.

INDISTINCTION, (in-dis-tingkt'-shun) *n. s.* Confusion; uncertainty; omission of discrimination.

INDISTINCTLY, (in-dis-tingkt'-le) *ad.* Confusedly; uncertainly; without being distinguished.

INDISTINCTNESS, (in-dis-tingkt'-nes) *n. s.* Confusion; uncertainty; obscurity.

INDISTINGUISHABLE, (in-dis-ting'-gwish-a-bl) *a.* Not plainly marked; undeterminate.

To INDITE. See *To* INDICT.

INDITER. See INDICTER.

INDIVIDABLE, (in-de-vi'-da-bl) *a.* Not to be divided.

INDIVIDUAL, (in-de-vid'-u-al) *a.* Separate from others of the same species; single; numerically one; undivided; not to be parted or disjoined.

INDIVIDUAL, (in-de-vid'-u-al) *n. s.* A single thing; a single person.

INDIVIDUALITY, (in-de-vid-u-al'-e-te) *n. s.* Separate or distinct existence.

INDIVIDUALLY, (in-de-vid'-u-al-le) *ad.* With separate or distinct existence; numerically; not separably; incommunicably.

To INDIVIDUATE, (in-de-vid'-u-ate) *v. a.* To distinguish from others of the same species; to make single.

INDIVIDUATE, (in-de-vid'-u-ate) *a.* Undivided.

INDIVIDUATION, (in-de-vid-u-a'-shun) *n. s.* That which makes an individual.

INDIVIDUITY, (in-de-vid-u'-e-te) *n. s.* The state of being an individual; separate existence.

INDIVISIBILITY, (in-de-viz-e-bil'-e-te) }
INDIVISIBLENESS, (in-de-viz'-e-bl-nes) } *n. s.* State in which no more division can be made.

INDIVISIBLE, (in-de-viz'-e-bl) *a.* What cannot be broken into parts so small as that it cannot be smaller.

INDIVISIBLY, (in-de-viz'-e-ble) *ad.* So as it cannot be divided.

INDOCIBLE, (in-do'-e-bl) *a.* Unteachable; insusceptible of instruction.

INDOCILE, (in-do'-sil) *a.* Unteachable; incapable of being instructed.

INDOCILITY, (in-do-sil'-e-te) *n. s.* Unteachableness; refusal of instruction.

INDOLENCE, (in'-do-lense) }
INDOLENCY, (in'-do-len-se) } *n. s.* Freedom from pain; laziness; inattention; listlessness.

INDOLENT, (in'-do-lent) *ad.* Free from pain, as an *indolent* tumour; careless; lazy; inattentive; listless.

INDOLENTLY, (in'-do-lent-le) *ad.* With freedom from pain; carelessly; lazily; inattentively; listlessly.

INDOMABLE, (in-dom'-a-bl) *a.* Untameable.

INDOMITABLE, (in-dom'-e-ta-bl) *a.* Untameable.

To INDORSE. See *To* ENDORSE.

To INDOW, *v. a.* See *To* ENDOW.

INDRAUGHT, (in'-draft) *n. s.* An opening in the land into which the sea flows; inlet; passage inwards.

To INDRENCH, (in-drensh') *v. a.* To soak; to drown.

INDUBIOUS, (in-du'-be-us) *a.* Not doubtful; not suspecting; certain.

INDUBITABLE, (in-du'-be-ta-bl) *a.* Undoubted; unquestionable.

INDUBITABLENESS, (in-du'-be-ta-bl-nes) *n. s.* The state of being indubitable.

INDUBITABLY, (in-du'-be-ta-ble) *ad.* Undoubtedly; unquestionably.

To INDUCE, (in-duse') *v. a.* To influence to anything; to persuade; to produce by persuasion or influence; to offer by way of induction, or consequential reasoning; to inculcate; to enforce; to cause extrinsically; to produce; to introduce; to bring into view; to bring on; to superinduce.

INDUCEMENT, (in-duse'-ment) *n. s.* Motive to anything; that which allures or persuades to anything.

INDUCER, (in-du'-ser) *n. s.* A persuader; one that influences.

INDUCIBLE, (in-du'-se-bl) *a.* That may be offered by way of induction; that may be caused.

To INDUCT, (in-dukt') *v. a.* To introduce; to bring in; to put into actual possession of a benefice.

INDUCTION, (in-duk'-shun) *n. s.* Introduction; entrance. In logick, *Induction* is

when, from several particular propositions, we infer one general. In law, The act of giving possession to the person who has received institution of his church.

INDUCTIVE, (in-duk'-tiv) *a.* Leading; persuasive; capable to infer or produce; proceeding not by demonstration, but induction.

INDUCTIVELY, (in-duk'-tiv-le) *ad.* By induction; by inference.

INDUCTOR, (in-duk'-tur) *n. s.* The person who inducts another into a benefice.

To INDUE, (in-du') *v. a.* To invest; to clothe.

INDUEMENT, (in-du'-ment) *n. s.* The state of being invested or indued; the thing with which one is indued.

To INDULGE, (in-dulje') *v. a.* To encourage by compliance; to fondle; to favour; to gratify with concession; to foster; to grant not of right but favour.

To INDULGE, (in-dulje') *v. n.* To be favourable; to give indulgence.

INDULGENCE, (in-dul'-jense) } *n. s.* Fond-
INDULGENCY, (in-dul'-jen-se) } ness; fond kindness; forbearance; tenderness; opposite to *rigour;* favour granted; liberality; compliance with; gratification of; as self-*indulgence; indulgence* in any vice. Grant of the church of Rome; a release of the temporal penalty remaining due to sin.

INDULGENT, (in-dul'-jent) *a.* Kind; gentle; liberal; mild; favourable; gratifying; favouring; giving way to.

INDULGENTLY, (in-dul'-jent-le) *ad.* Without severity; without censure.

INDULGER, (in-dul'-jer) *n. s.* One who indulges.

To INDURATE, (in'-du-rate) *v. n.* To grow hard; to harden.

To INDURATE, (in'-du-rate) *v. a.* To make hard; to harden the mind.

INDURATE, (in'-du-rate) *a.* Impenitent; hard of heart; obdurate; hard; dried; made hard.

INDURATION, (in-du-ra'-shun) *n. s.* The state of growing hard; the act of hardening; obduracy.

INDUSTRIOUS, (in-dus'-tre-us) *a.* Diligent; laborious; assiduous; laborious to a particular end.

INDUSTRIOUSLY, (in-dus'-tre-us-le) *ad.* With habitual diligence; not idly; diligently; laboriously; assiduously.

INDUSTRY, (in'-dus-tre) *n. s.* Diligence; assiduity.

INDWELLER, (in-dwel'-ler) *n. s.* An inhabitant.

To INEBRIATE, (in-eb'-re-ate) *v. a.* To intoxicate; to make drunk.

To INEBRIATE, (in-eb'-re-ate) *v. n.* To grow drunk; to be intoxicated.

INEBRIATION, (in-eb-re-a'-shun) *n. s.* Drunkenness; intoxication.

INEDITED, (in-ed'-it-ed) *a.* Not published; not put forth.

INEFFABILITY, (in-ef-fa-bil'-e-te) *n. s.* Unspeakableness.

INEFFABLE, (in-ef'-fa-bl) *a.* Unspeakable; unutterable.

INEFFABLENESS, (in-ef'-fa-bl-nes) *n. s.* Unspeakableness.

INEFFABLY, (in-ef'-fa-ble) *ad.* In a manner not to be expressed.

INEFFECTIVE, (in-ef-fek'-tiv) *a.* That which can produce no effect; unactive; inefficient; useless.

INEFFECTUAL, (in-ef-fek'-tu-al) *a.* Unable to produce its proper effect; weak; wanting power.

INEFFECTUALLY, (in-ef-fek'-tu-a-le) *ad.* Without effect.

INEFFECTUALNESS, (in-ef-fek'-tu-al-nes) *n. s.* Inefficacy; want of power to perform the proper effect.

INEFFICACIOUS, (in-ef-fe-ka'-she-us) *a.* Unable to produce effects; weak; feeble.

INEFFICACIOUSNESS, (in-ef-fe-ka'-she-us-nes) *n. s.* Want of power to perform the proper effect.

INEFFICACY, (in-ef'-fe-ka-se) *n. s.* Want of power; want of effect.

INEFFICIENCY, (in-ef-fish'-en-se) *n. s.* Want of power; inactivity.

INEFFICIENT, (in-ef-fish'-e-ent) *a.* Inactive; ineffective.

INELEGANCE, (in-el'-e-ganse) } *n. s.* Ab-
INELEGANCY, (in-el'-e-gan-se) } sence of beauty; want of elegance.

INELEGANT, (in-el'-e-gant) *a.* Not becoming; not beautiful; wanting ornament of language.

INELEGANTLY, (in-el'-e-gant-le) *ad.* Not becomingly; not beautifully; coarsely; without ornament of language.

INELOQUENT, (in-el'-o-kwent) *a.* Not persuasive; not oratorical.

INELUDIBLE, (in-e-lu'-de-bl) *a.* Not to be defeated.

INENARRABLE, (in-e-nar'-ra-bl) *a.* Not capable of being told; inexpressible.

INEPT, (in-ept') *a.* Trifling; foolish; unfit for any purpose; useless.

INEPTITUDE, (in-ep'-te-tude) *n. s.* Unfitness.

INEPTLY, (in-ept'-le) *a.* Trifling; foolishly; unfitly.

INEPTNESS, (in-ept'-nes) *n. s.* Unfitness.

INEQUAL, (in-e-kwal') *a.* Unequal.

INEQUALITY, (in-e-kwal'-e-te) *n. s.* Difference of comparative quantity; unevenness; interchange of higher and lower parts; disproportion to any office or purpose; state of not being adequate; difference of rank or station.

INEQUITABLE, (in-ek'-kwe-ta-bl) *a.* Not equitable; unjust.

INERRABILITY, (in-er-ra-bil'-e-te) *n. s.* Exemption from errour; infallibility.

INERRABLE, (in-er'-ra-bl) *a.* Exempt from errour.

INERRABLENESS, (in-er'-ra-bl-nes) *n. s.* Exemption from errour.

INERRABLY, (in-er'-ra-ble) *ad.* With security from errour; infallibly.

INERRINGLY, (in-er'-ring-le) *ad.* Without errour; without deviation.

INERT, (in-ert') *a.* Dull; sluggish; motionless.
INERTLY, (in-ert'-le) *ad.* Sluggishly; dully.
INERTNESS, (in-ert'-nes) *n. s.* Want of motion.
INESCATION, (in-es-ka'-shun) *n. s.* The act of baiting.
INESTIMABLE, (in-es'-te-ma-bl) *a.* Too valuable to be rated; transcending all price.
INESTIMABLY, (in-es'-te-ma-ble) *ad.* So as not to be sufficiently rated.
INEVIDENT, (in-ev'-e-dent) *a.* Not plain; obscure.
INEVITABILITY, (in-ev-e-ta-bil'-e-te) *n. s.* Impossibility to be avoided; certainty.
INEVITABLE, (in-ev'-e-ta-bl) *a.* Unavoidable; not to be escaped.
INEVITABLENESS, (in-ev'-e-ta-bl-nes) *n. s.* Certainty; inevitability.
INEVITABLY, (in-ev'-e-ta-ble) *ad.* Without possibility of escape.
INEXCUSABLE, (in-eks-ku'-za-bl) *a.* Not to be excused; not to be palliated by apology.
INEXCUSABLENESS, (in-eks-ku'-za-bl-nes) *n. s.* Enormity beyond forgiveness or palliation.
INEXCUSABLY, (in-eks-ku'-za-ble) *ad.* To a degree of guilt or folly beyond excuse.
INEXECUTION, (in-ex-e-ku'-shun) *n. s.* Non-performance.
INEXHALABLE, (in-eks-ha'-la-bl) *a.* That which cannot evaporate.
INEXHAUSTED, (in-eks-awz'-ted) *a.* Unemptied; not possible to be emptied.
INEXHAUSTIBLE, (in-eks-awz'-te-bl) *a.* Not to be drawn all away; not to be spent.
INEXHAUSTIBLENESS, (in-eks-awz'-te-bl-nes) *n. s.* The state or quality of being inexhaustible.
INEXISTENT, (in-egz-is'-tent) *a.* Not having being; not to be found in nature.
INEXISTENCE, (in-egz-is'-tense) *n. s.* Want of being; want of existence.
INEXORABILITY, (in-eks'-o-ra-bil'-e-te) *n. s.* The state or quality of being inexorable.
INEXORABLE, (in-eks'-o-ra-bl) *a.* Not to be entreated; not to be moved by entreaty.
INEXORABLY, (in-eks'-o-ra-ble) *ad.* So as not to be moved by entreaty.
INEXPECTATION, (in-eks-pek-ta'-shun) *n. s.* State of having no expectation.
INEXPEDIENCE, (in-eks-pe'-de-ense) }
INEXPEDIENCY, (in-eks-pe'-de-en-se) } *n. s.* Want of fitness; want of propriety; unsuitableness to time or place; inconvenience.
INEXPEDIENT, (in-eks-pe'-de-ent) *a.* Inconvenient; unfit; improper.
INEXPERIENCE, (in-eks-pe'-re-ense) *n. s.* Want of experimental knowledge.
INEXPERIENCED, (in-eks-pe'-re-enst) *a.* Not experienced.
INEXPERT, (in-eks-pert') *a.* Unskilful; unskilled.
INEXPIABLE, (in-eks'-pe-a-bl) *a.* Not to be atoned; not to be mollified by atonement.
INEXPIABLY, (in-eks'-pe-a-ble) *ad.* To a degree beyond atonement.
INEXPLAINABLE, (in-eks-pla'-na-bl) *a.* That cannot be explained.
INEXPLICABLE, (in-eks'-ple-ka-bl) *a.* Incapable of being explained; not to be made intelligible.
INEXPLICABLENESS, (in-eks'-ple-ka-bl-nes) *n. s.* The state or quality of being inexplicable.
INEXPLICABLY, (in-eks'-ple-ka-ble) *ad.* In a manner not to be explained.
INEXPLORABLE, (in-eks-plo'-ra-bl) *a.* Not to be discovered.
INEXPRESSIBLE, (in-eks-pres'-se-bl) *a.* Not to be told; unutterable.
INEXPRESSIBLY, (in-eks-pres'-se-ble) *ad.* To a degree or in a manner not to be uttered; unutterably.
INEXPUGNABLE, (in-eks-pug'-na-bl) *a.* Impregnable; not to be taken by assault; not to be subdued.
INEXTINCT, (in-eks-tingkt') *a.* Not quenched; not put out.
INEXTINGUISHABLE, (in-eks-ting'-gwish-a-bl) *a.* Unquenchable.
INEXTIRPABLE, (in-eks-ter'-pa-bl) *a.* Not to be rooted out.
INEXTRICABLE, (in-eks'-tre-ka-bl) *a.* Not to be disentangled; not to be cleared.
INEXTRICABLENESS, (in-eks'-tre-ka-bl-nes) *n. s.* The state or quality of being inextricable.
INEXTRICABLY, (in-eks'-tre-ka-ble) *ad.* To a degree of perplexity not to be disintangled.
INFALLIBILITY, (in-fal-le-bil'-e-te) }
INFALLIBLENESS, (in-fal'-le-bl-nes) } *n. s.* Inerrability; exemption from errour.
INFALLIBLE, (in-fal'-le-bl) *a.* Privileged from errour; incapable of mistake; not to be misled or deceived; certain.
INFALLIBLY, (in-fal'-le-ble) *ad.* Without danger from deceit; with security from errour; certainly.
INFAMOUS, (in'-fa-mus) *a.* Publickly branded with guilt; openly censured; of bad report.
INFAMOUSLY, (in'-fa-mus-le) *ad.* With open reproach; with publick notoriety of reproach; shamefully; scandalously.
INFAMOUSNESS, (in'-fa-mus-nes) }
INFAMY, (in'-fa-me) } *n. s.* Publick reproach; notoriety of bad character.
INFANCY, (in'-fan-se) *n. s.* The first part of life; usually extended by naturalists to seven years; civil infancy, extended by the English law to twenty-one; first age of anything; beginning; original; commencement.
INFANT, (in'-fant) *n. s.* A child from the birth to the end of the seventh year. In law, A young person to the age of twenty-one; the title of a prince, as the Spaniards use the word.
INFANT, (in'-fant) *a.* Not mature; in a state of initial imperfection.

INFANTA, (in-fan'-ta) *n. s.* A princess descended from the royal blood of Spain.

INFANTICIDE, (in-fan'-te-side) *n. s.* The act of slaughtering infants; a slayer of infants.

INFANTILE, (in'-fan-tile) *a.* Pertaining to an infant.

INFANTINE, (in'-fan-tine) *a.* Childish; young; tender.

INFANTRY, (in'-fan-tre) *n. s.* The foot soldiers of an army.

To INFATUATE, (in-fat'-u-ate) *v. a.* To strike with folly; to deprive of understanding.

INFATUATE, (in-fat'-u-ate) *part. a.* Stupified.

INFATUATION, (in-fat-u-a'-shun) *n. s.* The act of striking with folly; deprivation of reason.

INFEASIBLE, (in-fe'-ze-bl) *a.* Impracticable; not to be done.

INFEASIBLENESS, (in-fe'-ze-bl-nes) *n. s.* Impracticability.

To INFECT, (in-fekt') *v. a.* To act upon by contagion; to affect with communicated qualities; to hurt by contagion; to taint; to fill with something hurtfully contagious.

INFECTION, (in-fek'-shun) *n. s.* Contagion; mischief by communication; taint; poison.

INFECTIOUS, (in fek'-she-us) *a.* Contagious; influencing by communicated qualities.

INFECTIOUSLY, (in-fek'-she-us-le) *ad.* Contagiously.

INFECTIOUSNESS, (in-fek'-she-us-nes) *n. s.* The quality of being infectious; contagiousness.

INFECTIVE, (in-fek'-tiv) *a.* Having the quality of acting by contagion.

INFECUND, (in-fek'-und) *n. s.* Unfruitful; infertile.

INFECUNDITY, (in-fe-kun'-de-te) *n. s.* Want of fertility; barrenness.

To INFEEBLE. See *To* ENFEEBLE.

INFELICITY, (in-fe-lis'-se-te) *n. s.* Unhappiness; misery; calamity.

INFEODATION. See INFEUDATION.

To INFEOFF. See *To* ENFEOFF.

To INFER, (in-fer') *v. a.* To bring on; to induce; to draw conclusions from foregoing premises.

INFERABLE, (in-fer'-a-bl) *a.* Deducible from premised grounds.

INFERENCE, (in'-fer-ense) *n. s.* Conclusion drawn from previous arguments.

INFERIBLE, (in-fer'-e-bl) *a.* Deducible from premised grounds.

INFERIORITY, (in-fe-re-or'-e-te) *n. s.* Lower state of dignity or value.

INFERIOUR, (in-fe'-re-ur) *a.* Lower in place; lower in station or rank of life; lower in value or excellency; subordinate.

INFERIOUR, (in-fe'-re-ur) *n. s.* One in a lower rank or station than another.

INFERNAL, (in-fer'-nal) *a.* Hellish; Tartarean; detestable.

INFERTILE, (in-fer'-til) *a.* Unfruitful; not productive; infecund.

INFERTILITY, (in-fer-til'-e-te) *n. s.* Unfruitfulness; want of fertility.

To INFEST, (in-fest') *v. a.* To harass; to disturb; to plague.

INFEST, (in-fest') *a.* Mischievous; hurtful; dangerous.

INFESTATION, (in-fes-ta'-shun) *n. s.* Molestation; disturbance; annoyance.

INFESTERED, (in-fes'-terd) *a.* Rankling; inveterate.

INFESTIVE, (in-fes'-tiv) *a.* Without mirth or pleasantness.

INFESTIVITY, (in-fes-tiv'-e-te) *n. s.* Mournfulness; want of cheerfulness.

INFESTUOUS, (in-fest'-u-us) *a.* Mischievous; dangerous.

INFEUDATION, (in-fu-da'-shun) *n. s.* The act of putting one in possession of a fee or estate.

INFIDEL, (in'-fe-del) *n. s.* An unbeliever; a miscreant; a pagan; one who rejects Christianity.

INFIDEL, (in'-fe-del) *a.* Unbelieving; characteristick of an unbeliever.

INFIDELITY, (in-fe-del'-e-te) *n. s.* Want of faith; disbelief of Christianity; treachery; deceit.

INFINITE, (in'-fe-nit) *a.* Unbounded; boundless; unlimited; immense. It is hyperbolically used for large; great.

INFINITELY, (in'-fe-nit-le) *ad.* Without limits; immensely; in a great degree.

INFINITENESS, (in'-fe-nit-nes) *n. s.* Immensity; boundlessness; infinity.

INFINITESIMAL, (in-fe-ne-tes'-se-mal) *a.* Infinitely divided.

INFINITIVE, (in-fin'-e-tiv) *a.* In grammar, The *infinitive* affirms, or intimates the intention of affirming, but does not do it absolutely.

INFINITUDE, (in-fin'-e-tude) *n. s.* Infinity; immensity; boundless number.

INFINITY, (in-fin'-e-te) *n. s.* Immensity; boundlessness; unlimited qualities; endless number.

INFIRM, (in-ferm') *a.* Weak; feeble; disabled of body; weak of mind; irresolute; not stable; not solid.

INFIRMARY, (in-fer'-ma-re) *n. s.* Lodgings for the sick.

INFIRMATIVE, (in-fer'-ma-tiv) *a.* Weakening; enfeebling; disannulling.

INFIRMITY, (in-fer'-me-te) *n. s.* Weakness of sex, age, or temper; failing; weakness; fault; disease; malady.

INFIRMNESS, (in-ferm'-nes) *n. s.* Weakness; feebleness.

To INFIX, (in-fiks') *v. a.* To drive in; to set; to fasten.

To INFLAME, (in-flame') *v. a.* To kindle; to set on fire; to kindle any passion; to fire with passion; to exaggerate; to aggravate; to heat the body morbidly with obstructed matter; to provoke; to irritate.

To INFLAME, (in-flame) *v. n.* To grow hot, angry, and painful by obstructed matter.

INFLAMER, (in-fla'-mer) *n. s.* The thing or person that inflames.

INFLAMMABILITY, (in-flăm-mă-bil'-ĕ-tē) *n. s.* The quality of catching fire.

INFLAMMABLE, (in-flăm'-mă-bl) *a.* Easy to be set on flame.

INFLAMMABLENESS, (in-flăm'-mă-bl-nĕs) *n. s.* The quality of easily catching fire.

INFLAMMATION, (in-flăm-mā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of setting on flame; the state of being in flame; the act of exciting fervour of mind. In chirurgery, *Inflammation* is when the blood is obstructed so as to crowd in a greater quantity into any particular part, and gives it a greater colour and heat than usual.

INFLAMMATORY, (in-flăm'-mă-tŭr-ē) *a.* Having the power of inflaming.

To INFLATE, (in-flāte') *v. a.* To swell with wind; to puff up mentally; to fill with the breath.

INFLATION, (in-flā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The state of being swelled with wind; flatulence; the state of being mentally puffed up; conceit.

To INFLECT, (in-flĕkt') *v. a.* To bend; to turn; to vary a noun or verb in its terminations.

INFLECTION, (in-flĕk'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of bending or turning; modulation of the voice; variation of a noun or verb.

INFLECTIVE, (in-flĕk'-tiv) *a.* Having the power of bending.

INFLEXIBILITY, (in-flĕks-ĕ-bil'-ĕ-tē) } *n. s.* Stiffness; quality of resisting flexure; obstinacy; temper not to be bent.

INFLEXIBLENESS, (in-flĕks'-ĕ-bl-nĕs) }

INFLEXIBLE, (in-flĕks'-ĕ-bl) *a.* Not to be bent or incurvated; not to be prevailed on; immoveable; not to be changed or altered.

INFLEXIBLY, (in-flĕks'-ĕ-blē) *ad.* Inexorably; invariably.

To INFLICT, (in-flĭkt') *v. a.* To put in act or impose as a punishment.

INFLICTER, (in-flĭk'-tĕr) *n. s.* He who punishes.

INFLICTION, (in-flĭk'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of using punishments; the punishment imposed.

INFLICTIVE, (in-flĭk'-tiv) *a.* Imposing a punishment.

INFLUENCE, (in'-flu-ĕnse) *n. s.* Power of the celestial aspects operating upon terrestrial bodies and affairs; ascendant power; power of directing or modifying.

To INFLUENCE, (in'-flu-ĕnse) *v. a.* To act upon with directive or impulsive power; to modify to any purpose.

INFLUENT, (in'-flu-ĕnt) *a.* Flowing in.

INFLUENTIAL, (in-flu-ĕn'-shăl) *a.* Exerting influence or power.

INFLUENTIALLY, (in-flu-ĕn'-shăl-lē) *ad.* In a manner so as to direct.

INFLUX, (in'-flŭks) *n. s.* Act of flowing into anything; infusion; intromission, influence; power.

INFLUXION, (in-flŭk'-shŭn) *n. s.* Infusion; intromission.

INFLUXIVE, (in-flŭks'-iv) *a.* Having a tendency to flow.

To INFOLD, (in-fōld') *v. a.* To involve; to enwrap; to enclose with involutions.

To INFOLIATE, (in-fō'-lē-āte) *v. a.* To cover with leaves.

To INFORM, (in-fŏrm') *v. a.* To animate; to actuate by vital powers; to instruct; to supply with new knowledge; to acquaint; to offer an accusation to a magistrate.

To INFORM, (in-fŏrm') *v. n.* To give intelligence.

INFORMAL, (in-fŏr' măl) *a.* Irregular; contrary to established forms.

INFORMALITY, (in-fŏr-măl'-lē-tē) *n. s.* Want of attention to established forms.

INFORMALLY, (in-fŏr'-măl-lē) *ad.* Irregularly; without attention to proper form.

INFORMATIVE, (in-fŏr'-mă-tiv) *a.* Having power to animate.

INFORMANT, (in-fŏr'-mănt) *n. s.* One who gives information or instruction; one who exhibits an accusation.

INFORMATION, (in-fŏr-mā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Intelligence given; instruction; charge or accusation exhibited; the act of informing or accusing.

INFORMER, (in-fŏrm'-ĕr) *n. s.* That which informs or animates; one who gives instruction or intelligence; one who discovers offenders to the magistrate.

INFORMIDABLE, (in-fŏr'-mē-dă-bl) *a.* Not to be feared; not to be dreaded.

INFORMITY, (in-fŏr'-mē-tē) *n. s.* Shapelessness.

To INFRACT, (in-frăkt') *v. a.* To break.

INFRACTION, (in-frăk'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of breaking; breach; violation of treaty.

INFRACTOR, (in-frăk'-tŭr) *n. s.* A breaker; a violator.

To INFRANCHISE. See *To* ENFRANCHISE.

INFRANGIBLE, (in-frăn'-jē-bl) *a.* Not to be broken.

INFREQUENCE, (in-frē'-kwĕnse) } *n. s.* Rarity; uncommonness.

INFREQUENCY, (in-frē'-kwĕn-sē) }

INFREQUENT, (in-frē'-kwĕnt) *a.* Rare; uncommon.

To INFRIGIDATE, (in-frĭd'-jē-dāte) *v. a.* To chill; to make cold.

INFRIGIDATION, (in-frĭd-jē-dā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of rendering cold.

To INFRINGE, (in-frinje') *v. a.* To violate; to break laws or contracts; to destroy; to hinder.

INFRINGEMENT, (in-frinje'-mĕnt) *n. s.* Breach; violation.

INFRINGER, (in-frin'-jĕr) *n. s.* A breaker; a violator.

INFURIATE, (in-fū'-rē-āte) *a.* Enraged; raging.

To INFURIATE, (in-fū'-rē-āte) *v. a.* To render insane; to fill with rage or fury.

INFUSCATION, (in-fŭs-kā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of darkening or blackening.

To INFUSE, (in-fūze') *v. a.* To pour in; to instil; to pour into the mind; to inspire; to steep in any liquor with a gentle heat; to make an infusion with any ingredient; to inspire with.

INFUSER, (in-fu'-zer) *n. s.* He who pours into the mind.

INFUSIBLE, (in-fu'-ze-bl) *a.* Possible to be infused; incapable of dissolution; not fusible; not to be melted.

INFUSION, (in-fu'-zhun) *n. s.* The act of pouring in; instillation; the act of pouring into the mind; inspiration; the act of steeping anything in moisture without boiling; the liquor made by infusion.

INFUSIVE, (in-fu'-siv) *a.* Having the power of infusion or being infused.

INGATHERING, (in'-gath-er-ing) *n. s.* The act of getting in the harvest.

INGELABLE, (in-jel'-la-bl) *a.* That cannot be frozen.

To INGEMINATE, (in-jem'-me-nate) *v. a.* To double; to repeat.

INGEMINATE, (in-jem'-me-nate) *part. a.* Redoubled.

INGEMINATION, (in-jem-me-na'-shun) *n. s.* Repetition; reduplication.

To INGENDER, *v. a.* See *To* Engender.

To INGENDER, (in-jen'-der) *v. n.* To come together; to join.

INGENERABLE, (in-jen'-e-ra-bl) *a.* Not to be produced or brought into being.

To INGENERATE, (in-jen'-e-rate) *v. a.* To beget; to produce.

INGENERATE, (in-jen'-e-rate) } *a.* In-
INGENERATED, (in-jen'-e-ra-ted) } born; innate; inbred; unbegotten.

INGENIOUS, (in-je'-ne-us) *a.* Witty; inventive; possessed of genius; mental; intellectual.

INGENIOUSLY, (in-je'-ne-us-le) *ad.* Wittily; subtilely.

INGENIOUSNESS, (in-je'-ne-us-nes) *n. s.* Wittiness; subtilty; strength of genius.

INGENITE, (in'-jen-it) *a.* Innate; inborn; native; ingenerate.

INGENUITY, (in-je-nu'-e-te) *n. s.* Wit; invention; genius; subtilty; acuteness.

INGENUOUS, (in-jen'-nu-us) *a.* Open; fair; candid; generous; noble; freeborn; not of servile extraction.

INGENUOUSLY, (in-jen'-u-us-le) *ad.* Openly; fairly; candidly; generously.

INGENUOUSNESS, (in-jen'-nu-us-nes) *n. s.* Openness; fairness; candour; freedom from dissimulation.

To INGEST, (in-jest') *v. a.* To throw into the stomach.

INGESTION, (in-jest'-yun) *n. s.* The act of throwing into the stomach.

INGLE, (ing'-gl) *n. s.* Fire or flame; a blaze.

INGLORIOUS, (in-glo'-re-us) *a.* Void of honour; mean; without glory; regardless of glory; insensible to the charms of glory.

INGLORIOUSLY, (in-glo'-re-us-le) *ad.* With ignominy; with want of glory.

To INGORGE. See *To* Engorge.

INGOT, (in'-got) *n. s.* A mass of metal.

To INGRAFF, (in-graf') } *v. a.* To propa-
To INGRAFT, (in-graft') } gate trees by insition; to plant the sprig of one tree in the stock of another; to plant anything not native; to fix deep; to settle.

INGRAFTMENT, (in-graft'-ment) *n. s.* The act of ingrafting; the sprig ingrafted.

INGRAINED, (in-grand') *a.* Dyed in grain; deeply infixed.

INGRATE, (in grate') } *a.* Ungrate-
INGRATEFUL, (in-grate'-ful) } ful; unthankful; unpleasing to the sense.

INGRATEFULLY, (in-grate'-ful-le) *ad.* Ungratefully; without gratitude.

INGRATEFULNESS, (in-grate'-ful-nes) *n. s.* Unthankfulness.

To INGRATIATE, (in-gra'-she-ate) *v. a.* To put in favour; to recommend to kindness.

INGRATITUDE, (in-grat'-te-tude) *n. s.* Retribution of evil for good; unthankfulness.

To INGRAVE, (in-grave') *v. a.* To bury.

To INGRAVIDATE, (in-grav'-e-date) *v. a.* To impregnate; to make prolifick.

INGREDIENT, (in-gre'-de-ent) *n. s.* Component part of a body, consisting of different materials.

INGRESS, (in'-gres) *n. s.* Entrance; power of entrance; intromission.

INGRESSION, (in-gresh'-un) *n. s.* The act of entering; entrance.

INGUINAL, (ing'-gwe-nal) *a.* Belonging to the groin.

To INGULF, (in-gulf') *v. a.* To swallow up in a vast profundity; to cast into a gulf.

To INGURGITATE, (in-gur'-je-tate) *v. a.* To swallow down; to plunge into; to engulf.

To INGURGITATE, (in-gur'-je-tate) *v. n.* To drink largely; to swig.

INGURGITATION, (in-gur'-je-ta'-shun) *n. s.* The act of intemperate swallowing.

INGUSTABLE, (in-gus'-ta-bl) *a.* Not perceptible by the taste.

To INHABIT, (in-hab'-it) *v. a.* To dwell in; to hold as a dweller.

To INHABIT, (in-hab'-it) *v. n.* To dwell, to live.

INHABITABLE, (in-hab'-e-ta-bl) *a.* Capable of affording habitation.

INHABITANCE, (in-hab'-it-anse) *n. s.* Residence of dwellers.

INHABITANT, (in-hab'-it-ant) *n. s.* Dweller; one that resides in a place.

INHABITATION, (in-hab-e-ta'-shun) *n. s.* Abode; place of dwelling; the act of inhabiting or planting with dwellings; state of being inhabited; quantity of inhabitants.

INHABITER, (in-hab'-it-er) *n. s.* One that inhabits; a dweller.

To INHANCE. See *To* Enhance.

To INHALE, (in-hale') *v. a.* To draw in with air; to inspire.

INHARMONICAL, (in-har-mon'-e-kal) *a.* Discordant.

INHARMONIOUS, (in-har-mo'-ne-us) *a.* Unmusical; not sweet of sound.

To INHERE, (in-here') *v. n.* To exist in something else.

INHERENCE, (in-he'-rense) } *n. s.* Existence
INHERENCY, (in-he'-ren-se) } in something else, so as to be inseparable from it.

INHERENT, (in-he'-rent) *a.* Existing in

something else, so as to be inseparable from it; naturally conjoined; innate; inborn.

INHERENTLY, (in-he'-rent-le) *ad.* By inherence.

To INHERIT, (in-her'-it) *v. a.* To receive or possess by inheritance; to possess; to obtain possession of.

INHERITABLE, (in-her'-it-a-bl) *a.* Transmissible by inheritance; obtainable by succession.

INHERITABLY, (in-her'-it-a-ble) *ad.* By inheritance.

INHERITANCE, (in-her'-it-anse) *n. s.* Patrimony; hereditary possession; the reception of possession by hereditary right; possession.

INHERITOR, (in-her'-it-ur) *n. s.* An heir; one who receives by succession.

INHERITRESS, (in-her'-it-res) } *n. s.* An
INHERITRIX, (in-her'-it-riks) } heiress; a woman that inherits.

To INHERSE, (in-herse') *v. a.* To enclose in a funeral monument.

INHESION, (in-he'-zhun) *n. s.* Inherence; the state of existing in something else.

To INHIBIT, (in-hib'-it) *v. a.* To restrain; to hinder; to repress; to check; to prohibit; to forbid.

INHIBITION, (in-he-bish'-un) *n. s.* Restraint; hindrance; prohibition; embargo. In law, A writ to forbid a judge from farther proceeding in the cause depending before him.

INHOSPITABLE, (in-hos'-pe-ta-bl) *a.* Affording no kindness nor entertainment to strangers.

INHOSPITABLY, (in-hos'-pe-ta-ble) *ad.* Unkindly to strangers.

INHOSPITABLENESS, INHOSPITALITY, (in-hos'-pe-ta-bl-nes, in-hos-pe-tal'-e-te) *n. s.* Want of hospitality; want of courtesy to strangers.

INHUMAN, (in-hu'-man) *a.* Barbarous; savage; cruel.

INHUMANITY, (in-hu-man'-e-te) *n. s.* Cruelty; savageness; barbarity.

INHUMANLY, (in-hu'-man-le) *ad.* Savagely; cruelly; barbarously.

INHUMATION, (in-hu-ma'-shun) *n. s.* A burying; sepulture.

To INHUMATE, (in-hu'-mate) } *v. a.* To
To INHUME, (in-hume') } bury; to inter.

To INJECT, (in-jekt') *v. a.* To throw in; to dart in; to throw up; to cast up.

INJECTION, (in-jek'-shun) *n. s.* The act of casting in; any medicine made to be injected by a syringe, or other instrument, into any part of the body; the act of filling the vessels with wax, or any other proper matter, to shew their shapes and ramifications, as done by anatomists.

INIMAGINABLE, (in-im-mad'-je-na-bl) *a.* Inconceivable.

INIMICAL, (in-im'-e-kal, or in-e-mi'-kal) *a.* Unfriendly; unkind; hurtful; hostile; adverse.

INIMITABILITY, (in-im-e-ta-bil'-e-te) *n. s.* Incapacity to be imitated.

INIMITABLE, (in-im'-e-ta-bl) *a.* Above imitation; not to be copied.

INIMITABLY, (in-im'-e-ta-ble) *ad.* In a manner not to be imitated; to a degree of excellence above imitation.

To INJOIN, (in-join') *v. a.* To command; to enforce by authority. See *To* ENJOIN.

INIQUITOUS, (in-ik'-kwe-tus) *a.* Unjust; wicked.

INIQUITY, (in-ik'-kwe-te) *n. s.* Injustice; unrighteousness; wickedness; crime.

INIQUOUS, (in-i'-kwus) *a.* Unjust.

INITIAL, (in-ish'-e-al) *a.* Placed at the beginning; incipient; not complete.

INITIALLY, (in-ish'-e-al-le) *ad.* In an incipient degree.

To INITIATE, (in-ish'-e-ate) *v. a.* To enter; to instruct in the rudiments of an art; to place in a new state; to put into a new society; to begin upon.

To INITIATE, (in-ish-e-ate) *v. n.* To do the first part; to perform the first rite.

INITIATE, (in-ish'-e-ate) *a.* Unpractised; newly admitted; fresh, like a novice.

INITIATION, (in-ish-e-a'-shun) *n. s.* The reception, admission, or entrance of a new comer into any art or state.

INITIATORY, (in-ish'-e-a-tur-e) *a.* Introductory.

INJUCUNDITY, (in-ju-kun'-de-te) *n. s.* Unpleasantness.

INJUDICABLE, (in-ju'-de-ka-bl) *a.* Not cognizable by a judge.

INJUDICIAL, (in-ju-dish'-al) *a.* Not according to form of law.

INJUDICIOUS, (in-ju-dish'-us) *a.* Void of judgement; without judgement.

INJUDICIOUSLY, (in-ju-dish'-us-le) *ad.* With ill judgement; not wisely.

INJUDICIOUSNESS, (in-ju-dish'-us-nes) *n. s.* Want of judgement.

INJUNCTION, (in-jungk'-shun) *n. s.* Command; order; precept. In law, An interlocutory decree out of the chancery to restrain one party from doing an act, pending the suit, which would be injurious to the other.

To INJURE, (in'-jur) *v. a.* To hurt unjustly; to mischief undeservedly; to wrong; to annoy; to affect with any inconvenience.

INJURER, (in'-jur-er) *n. s.* He that hurts another unjustly.

INJURIOUS, (in-ju'-re-us) *a.* Unjust; invasive of another's rights; guilty of wrong or injury; mischievous; unjustly hurtful; detractory; contumelious; reproachful; wrongful.

INJURIOUSLY, (in-ju'-re-us-le) *ad.* Wrongfully; hurtfully with injustice, with contumely.

INJURIOUSNESS, (in-ju'-re-us-nes) *n. s.* Quality of being injurious.

INJURY, (in'-ju-re) *n. s.* Hurt without justice; mischief; detriment; annoyance; contumelious language; reproachful appellation.

INJUSTICE, (in-jus'-tis) *n. s.* Iniquity; wrong.

INK, (ingk) *n. s.* The black liquor with which men write. *Ink* is used for any liquor with which they write, as red *ink*, green *ink*.

To INK, (ingk) *v. a.* To black or daub with ink.

INKHORN, (ingk'-hȯrn) *n. s.* A portable case for the instruments of writing.

INKINESS, (ingk'-ē-nes) *n. s.* Blackness.

INKLE. (ing'-kl) *n. s.* A kind of narrow fillet; a tape.

INKLING, (ingk'-ling) *n. s.* Hint; whisper; intimation; desire; inclination.

INKSTAND, (ingk'-stand) *n. s.* A utensil for holding the instruments of writing.

INKY, (ingk'-ē) *a.* Consisting of ink; resembling ink; black as ink.

INLAND, (in'-land) *a.* Interiour; lying remote from the sea.

INLAND, (in'-land) *n. s.* Interiour or midland parts.

INLANDER, (in'-lan-dėr) *n. s.* Dweller remote from the sea.

INLANDISH, (in'-lan-dish) *a.* Native; opposed to *outlandish*.

To INLAY, (in-lā') *v. a.* To diversify with different bodies inserted into the ground or substratum; to make variety by being inserted into bodies; to variegate.

INLAY, (in'-lā) *n. s.* Matter inlaid; matter cut to be inlaid.

INLAYER, (in-lā'-ėr) *n. s.* One that inlays.

To INLAW, (in-law') *v. a.* To clear of outlawry or attainder.

INLET, (in'-let) *n. s.* Passage; place of ingress; entrance.

To INLIGHTEN. See *To* ENLIGHTEN.

INLY, (in'-lē) *a.* Interiour; internal; secret.

INLY, (in'-lē) *ad.* Internally; within; secretly; in the heart.

INMATE, (in'-māte) *n. s.* One admitted to dwell jointly with another man.

INMATE, (in'-māte) *a.* Admitted as an inmate.

INMOST, (in'-mōst) *a.* Deepest within; remotest from the surface.

INN, (in) *n. s.* A house of entertainment for travellers; a house where students were boarded and taught: whence we still call the colleges of common law *inns* of court; it was anciently used for the town houses in which great men resided when they attended the court.

To INN, (in) *v. n.* To take up temporary lodging.

To INN, (in) *v. a.* To house; to put under cover; to lodge.

INNATE, (in-nāte') } *a.* Inborn; inge-
INNATED, (in-nā'-ted) } nerate; natural; not superadded, not adscititious; inherent.

INNATELY, (in-nāte'-lē) *ad.* Naturally.

INNATENESS, (in-nāte'-nes) *n. s.* The quality of being innate.

INNAVIGABLE, (in-nav'-vē-gā-bl) *a.* Not to be passed by sailing.

INNER, (in'-nėr) *a.* Interiour; not outward.

INNERMOST, (in'-nėr-mōst) *a.* Inmost; deepest within; remotest from the outward part.

INNHOLDER, (in'-hōl-dėr) *n. s.* A man who keeps an inn; an innkeeper.

INNING, (in'-ning) *n. s.* Ingathering of corn. In the plural, Lands recovered from the sea; a term in the game of cricket, the turn for using the bat.

INNKEEPER, (in'-kēep-ėr) *n. s.* One who keeps lodgings and provisions for the entertainment of travellers.

INNOCENCE, (in'-nō-sense) } *n. s.* Purity
INNOCENCY, (in'-nō-sen-se) } from injurious action; untainted integrity; freedom from guilt imputed; harmlessness; innoxiousness; simplicity of heart.

INNOCENT, (in'-nō-sent) *a.* Pure from mischief; free from any particular guilt; unhurtful; harmless in effects; ignorant.

INNOCENT, (in'-nō-sent) *n. s.* One free from guilt or harm; a natural; an idiot.

INNOCENTLY, (in'-nō-sent-lē) *ad.* Without guilt; with simplicity; with silliness or imprudence; without hurt.

INNOCUOUS, (in-nȯk'-kū-us) *a.* Harmless in effects; doing no harm.

INNOCUOUSLY, (in-nȯk'-kū-us-lē) *ad.* Without mischievous effects.

INNOCUOUSNESS, (in-nȯk'-kū-us-nes) *n. s.* Harmlessness.

INNOMINABLE, (in-nȯm'-ē-nā-bl) *a.* Not to be named.

INNOMINATE, (in-nȯm'-ē-nāte) *a.* Without a name; not named.

To INNOVATE, (in'-nō-vāte) *v. a.* To bring in something not known before; to change by introducing novelties.

To INNOVATE, (in'-nō-vāte) *v. n.* To introduce novelties.

INNOVATION, (in-nō-vā'-shun) *n. s.* Change by the introduction of novelty.

INNOVATOR, (in'-nō-vā-tur) *n. s.* An introducer of novelties; one that makes changes by introducing novelties.

INNOXIOUS, (in-nȯk'-shē-us) *a.* Free from mischievous effects; pure from crimes.

INNOXIOUSLY, (in-nȯk'-shē-us-lē) *ad.* Harmlessly; without harm done; without harm suffered.

INNOXIOUSNESS, (in-nȯk'-shē-us-nes) *n. s.* Harmlessness.

INNUENDO, (in-nū-en'-dō) *n. s.* An oblique hint.

INNUENT, (in'-nū-ent) *a.* Significant.

INNUMERABILITY, (in-nū-mer-ā-bil'-lē-tē) *n. s.* State or quality of being innumerable.

INNUMERABLE, (in-nū'-mer-ā-bl) *a.* Not to be counted for multitude.

INNUMERABLENESS, (in-nū'-mer-ā-bl-nes) *n. s.* Innumerability.

INNUMERABLY, (in-nū'-mer-ā-blē) *a.* Without number.

INOBEDIENCE, (in-o-be'-de-ense) *n. s.* Disobedience.

INOBEDIENT, (in-o-be'-de-ent) *a.* Disobedient.

INOBSERVABLE, (in-ob-zer'-va-bl) *a.* Unobservable.

INOBSERVANCE, (in-ob-zer'-vanse) *n. s.* Want of observance; disobedience; heedlessness.

INOBSERVATION, (in-ob-zer-va'-shun) *n. s.* Want of observation.

To INOCULATE, (in-ok'-ku-late) *v. n.* To propagate any plant, by inserting its bud into another stock; to practise inoculation.

To INOCULATE, (in-ok'-ku-late) *v. a.* To yield a bud to another stock; to infect with the small-pox by inoculation.

INOCULATION, (in-ok-ku-la'-shun) *n. s.* The act of inserting the eye of a bud into another stock; the practice of transplanting the small-pox, by infusion of the matter from ripened pustules into the veins of the uninfected.

INOCULATOR, (in-ok'-ku-la-tur) *n. s.* One that practises the inoculation of trees; one who propagates the small-pox by inoculation.

INODOROUS, (in-o'-dur-us) *a.* Wanting scent; not affecting the nose.

INOFFENSIVE, (in-of-fen'-siv) *a.* Giving no scandal; giving no provocation; giving no uneasiness; causing no terrour; harmless; innocent.

INOFFENSIVELY, (in-of-fen'-siv-le) *ad.* Without appearance of harm; without harm.

INOFFENSIVENESS, (in-of-fen'-siv-nes) *n. s.* Harmlessness.

INOFFICIOUS, (in-of-fish'-us) *a.* Not civil; not attentive to the accommodation of others.

INOPPORTUNE, (in-op-por-tune') *a.* Unseasonable; inconvenient.

INOPPORTUNELY, (in-op-por-tune'-le) *ad.* Unseasonably; inconveniently.

INORDINACY, (in-or'-de-na-se) *n. s.* Irregularity; disorder.

INORDINATE, (in-or'-de-nate) *a.* Irregular; disorderly; deviating from right.

INORDINATELY, (in-or'-de-nate-le) *ad.* Irregularly; not rightly.

INORDINATENESS, (in-or'-de-nate-nes) *n. s.* Want of regularity; intemperance of any kind.

INORDINATION, (in-or-de-na'-shun) *n. s.* Irregularity; deviation from right.

INORGANICAL, (in-or-gan'-e-kal) *a.* Void of organs or instrumental parts.

To INOSCULATE, (in-os'-ku-late) *v. n.* To unite by apposition or contact.

To INOSCULATE, (in-os'-ku-late) *v. a.* To insert; to join in or among.

INOSCULATION, (in-os-ku-la'-shun) *n. s.* Union by conjunction of the extremities.

INQUEST, (in'-kwest) *n. s.* Judicial enquiry or examination. In law, The *inquest* of jurors, or by jury, is the most usual trial of all causes, both civil and criminal. Enquiry; search; study.

INQUIETUDE, (in-kwi'-e-tude) *n. s.* Disturbed state; want of quiet; attack on the quiet.

To INQUINATE, (in-kwe-nate) *v. a.* To pollute; to corrupt.

INQUINATION, (in-kwe-na'-shun) *n. s.* Corruption; pollution.

INQUIRABLE, (in-kwi'-ra-bl) *a.* Of which inquisition or inquest may be made.

To INQUIRE, (in-kwire') *v. n.* To ask questions; to make search; to exert curiosity on any occasion; to make examination.

To INQUIRE, (in-kwire') *v. a.* To ask about; to seek out; to call; to name. It is now more commonly written *enquire*.

INQUIRENT, (in-kwi'-rent) *a.* Inquiring into; wishing to know.

INQUIRER, (in-kwi'-rer) *n. s.* Searcher; examiner; one curious and inquisitive; one who interrogates; one who questions.

INQUIRY, (in-kwi'-re) *n. s.* Interrogation; search by question; examination; search.

INQUISITION, (in-kwe-zish'-un) *n. s.* Judicial inquiry; examination; discussion. In law, A manner of proceeding in matters criminal, by the office of the judge. The court established in some countries subject to the pope for the detection of heresy.

INQUISITIVE, (in-kwiz'-e-tiv) *a.* Curious; busy in search; active to pry into anything.

INQUISITIVELY, (in-kwiz'-e-tiv-le) *ad.* With curiosity; with narrow scrutiny.

INQUISITIVENESS, (in-kwiz'-e-tiv-nes) *n. s.* Curiosity; diligence to pry into things hidden.

INQUISITOR, (in-kwiz'-ze-tur) *n. s.* One who examines judicially; one who is too curious and inquisitive; an officer in the popish courts of inquisition.

INQUISITORIAL, (in-kwiz-ze-to'-re-al) *a.* With the severity of an inquisitor.

INQUISITORIOUS, (in-kwiz-ze-to'-re-us) *a.* With the prying severity of an inquisitor.

To INRAIL, (in-rale') *v. a.* To inclose within rails.

INROAD, (in'-rode) *n. s.* Incursion; sudden and desultory invasion.

INSALUBRITY, (in-sa-lu'-bre-te) *n. s.* Unwholesomeness.

INSANABLE, (in-san'-a-bl) *a.* Incurable; irremediable.

INSANE, (in-sane') *a.* Mad; making mad.

INSANITY, (in-san'-e-te) *n. s.* Want of sound mind; madness.

INSATIABLE, (in-sa'-she-a-bl) *a.* Greedy beyond measure; greedy so as not to be satisfied.

INSATIABLENESS, (in-sa'-she-a-bl-nes) *n. s.* Greediness not to be appeased.

INSATIABLY, (in-sa'-she-a-ble) *ad.* With greediness not to be appeased.

INSATIATE, (in-sa'-she-ate) *a.* Greedy so as not to be satisfied.

INSATIATELY, (in-sa'-she-ate-le) *ad.* So greedily as not to be satisfied.

the parties, instead of being paid in the gross, are paid in parts.

INSTANCE, (in'-stanse) } *n. s.* Importuni-
INSTANCY, (in'-stan-se) } ty; urgency; solicitation; motive; influence; pressing argument; prosecution or process of a suit; example; document; state of anything; occasion; act.

To INSTANCE, (in'-stanse) *v. a.* To give or offer an example.

INSTANT, (in'-stant) *a.* Pressing; urgent; importunate; earnest; immediate; without any time intervening; present; quick; making no delay.

INSTANT, (in'-stant) *n. s.* *Instant* is such a part of duration wherein we perceive no succession; a particular time.

INSTANTANEOUS, (in-stan-ta'-ne-us) *a.* Done in an instant; acting at once without any perceptible succession.

INSTANTANEOUSLY, (in-stan-ta'-ne-us-le) *ad.* In an indivisible point of time.

INSTANTLY, (in'-stant-le) *ad.* With urgent importunity; immediately; without any perceptible intervention of time.

To INSTATE, (in-state') *v. a.* To place in a certain rank or condition; to invest.

INSTAURATION, (in-staw-ra'-shun) *n. s.* Restoration; reparation; renewal.

INSTAURATOR, (in-staw-ra'-tur) *n. s.* A renewer; a restorer.

INSTEAD, (in-sted') *prep.* In room of; in place of; equal to.

INSTEAD, (in-sted') *ad.* In the place; in the room.

To INSTEEP, (in-steep') *v. a.* To soak; to macerate in moisture; lying under water.

INSTEP, (in'-step) *n. s.* The upper part of the foot where it joins to the leg.

To INSTIGATE, (in'-ste-gate) *v. a.* To urge to ill; to provoke or incite to a crime.

INSTIGATION, (in-ste-ga'-shun) *n. s.* Incitement to a crime; encouragement; impulse to ill.

INSTIGATOR, (in'-ste-ga-tur) *n. s.* Inciter to ill.

To INSTIL, (in-stil') *v. a.* To infuse by drops; to insinuate anything imperceptibly into the mind; to infuse.

INSTILLATION, (in-stil-la'-shun) *n. s.* The act of pouring in by drops; the act of infusing slowly into the mind; the thing infused.

INSTILLER, (in-stil'-ler) *n. s.* One who insinuates anything imperceptibly into the mind.

INSTILMENT, (in-stil'-ment) *n. s.* Anything instilled.

INSTINCT, (in-stingkt') *a.* Moved; animated.

INSTINCT, (in'-stingkt) *n. s.* An aptitude or disposition in any creature, which naturally qualifies it for the performance of certain actions; desire or aversion acting in the mind without the intervention of reason or deliberation.

INSTINCTIVE, (in-stingk'-tiv) *a.* Acting without the application of choice or reason.

INSTINCTIVELY, (in-stingk'-tiv-le) *ad.* By instinct; by the call of nature.

To INSTITUTE, (in'-ste-tute) *v. a.* To fix; to establish; to appoint; to enact; to settle; to prescribe; to educate; to instruct; to form by instruction; to invest with the spiritual part of a benefice.

INSTITUTE, (in'-ste-tute) *n. s.* Established law; settled order; precept; maxim; principle.

INSTITUTION, (in-ste-tu'-shun) *n. s.* Act of establishing; establishment; settlement; positive law; education; the act of investing a clerk presented to a rectory or vicarage with the spiritual part of his benefice.

INSTITUTIONARY, (in-ste-tu'-shun-a-re) *a.* Elemental; containing the first doctrines or principles of doctrine.

INSTITUTIVE, (in'-ste-tu-tiv) *a.* Able to establish.

INSTITUTOR, (in'-ste-tu-tur) *n. s.* An establisher; one who settles; instructor; educator.

INSTITUTIST, (in'-ste-tu-tist) *n. s.* Writer of institutes or elemental instructions.

To INSTRUCT, (in-strukt') *v. a.* Part. pret. *instructed* or *instruct*. To teach; to form by precept; to inform authoritatively; to educate; to model; to form.

INSTRUCTER, (in-struk'-ter) *n. s.* A teacher; an institutor.

INSTRUCTIBLE, (in-struk'-te-bl) *a.* Capable of being instructed.

INSTRUCTION, (in-struk'-shun) *n. s.* The act of teaching; information; precepts conveying knowledge; authoritative information; mandate.

INSTRUCTIVE, (in-struk'-tiv) *a.* Conveying knowledge.

INSTRUCTIVELY, (in-struk'-tiv-le) *ad.* So as to convey instruction.

INSTRUCTIVENESS, (in-struk'-tiv-nes) *n. s.* Power of instructing.

INSTRUCTOR. See INSTRUCTER.

INSTRUMENT, (in'-stru-ment) *n. s.* A tool used for any work or purpose; a frame constructed so as to yield harmonious sounds; a writing containing any contract or order; the agent; that by means whereof something is done; one who acts only to serve the purposes of another.

INSTRUMENTAL, (in-stru-men'-tal) *a.* Conducive as means to some end; organical; acting to some end; contributing to some purpose; helpful; a term in music applied to performance by means of instruments, in distinction from vocal performance, or singing; produced by instruments, not vocal.

INSTRUMENTALITY, (in-stru-men-tal'-e-te) *n. s.* Subordinate agency; agency of anything as means to an end.

INSTRUMENTALLY, (in-stru-men'-tal-e) *ad.* In the nature of an instrument, as means to an end; with instruments of musick.

INSTRUMENTALNESS, (in-stru-men'-tal-nes) *n. s.* Usefulness as means to an end.

INSUBJECTION, (in-sub-jek'-shun) *n. s.* State of disobedience to government.

INSUBORDINATION, (in-sub-or-de-na'-shun) *n. s.* State of disorder.
INSUBSTANTIAL, (in-sub-stan'-shal) *a.* Not real; unsubstantial.
INSUFFERABLE, (in-suf'-fer-a-bl) *a.* Intolerable; insupportable; intense beyond endurance; detestable; contemptible.
INSUFFERABLY, (in-suf'-fer-a-ble) *ad.* To a degree beyond endurance.
INSUFFICIENCE, (in-suf-fish'-ense) } *n. s.*
INSUFFICIENCY, (in-suf-fish'-en-se) }
Inadequateness to any end or purpose; want of requisite value or power.
INSUFFICIENT, (in-suf-fish'-ent) *a.* Inadequate to any need, use, or purpose; wanting abilities; incapable; unfit.
INSUFFICIENTLY, (in-suf-fish'-ent-le) *ad.* With want of proper ability; not skilfully.
INSUITABLE, (in-su'-ta-bl) *a.* Not suitable.
INSULAR, (in'-su-lar) } *a.* Belonging
INSULARY, (in'-su-la-re) } to an island.
To INSULATE, (in'-su-late) *v. a* To make an island.
INSULATED, (in'-su-la-ted) *a.* Not contiguous on any side; not connected.
INSULT, (in'-sult) *n. s.* The act of leaping upon anything; act or speech of insolence or contempt.
To INSULT, (in-sult') *v. a.* To treat with insolence or contempt; to trample upon; to triumph over.
To INSULT, (in-sult') *v. n.* To behave with insolent triumph.
INSULTATION, (in-sul-ta'-shun) *n. s.* Insulting or injurious treatment.
INSULTER, (in-sult'-er) *n. s.* One who treats another with insolent triumph.
INSULTINGLY, (in-sult'-ing-le) *ad.* With contemptuous triumph.
INSUPERABILITY, (in-su-per-a-bil'-e-te) *n. s.* The quality of being invincible.
INSUPERABLE, (in-su'-per-a-bl) *a.* Invincible; insurmountable; not to be conquered; not to be overcome.
INSUPERABLENESS, (in-su'-per-a-bl-nes) *n. s.* Invincibleness; impossibility to be surmounted.
INSUPERABLY, (in-su'-per-a-ble) *ad.* Invincibly; insurmountably.
INSUPPORTABLE, (in sup-por'-ta-bl) *a.* Intolerable; insufferable; not to be endured.
INSUPPORTABLENESS, (in-sup-por'-ta-bl-nes) *n. s.* Insufferableness; the state of being beyond endurance.
INSUPPORTABLY, (in-sup-por'-ta-ble) *ad.* Beyond endurance.
INSUPPRESSIBLE, (in-sup-pres'-se-bl) *a.* Not to be concealed or suppressed.
INSURABLE, (in-shoo'-ra-bl) *a.* Capable of being insured.
INSURANCE, (in-shoo'-ranse) *n. s.* Exemption from hazard, obtained by payment of a certain sum. See ENSURANCE.
To INSURE. See *To* ENSURE.
INSURER. See ENSURER.
INSURGENT, (in-sur'-jent) *n. s.* One who rises in open rebellion against the established government of his country.
INSURMOUNTABLE, (in-sur-mown'-ta-bl) *a.* Insuperable; unconquerable.
INSURMOUNTABLY, (in-sur-mown'-ta-ble) *ad.* Invincibly; unconquerably.
INSURRECTION, (in-sur-rek'-shun) *n. s.* A seditious rising; a rebellious commotion.
INSURRECTIONARY, (in-sur-rek'-shun-a-re) *a.* Tending or relating to an insurrection.
INSUSCEPTIBLE, (in-sus-sep'-te-bl) *a.* Not susceptible; not capable.
INTACTIBLE, (in-tak'-te-bl) *a.* Not perceptible to the touch.
INTAGLIO, (in-tal'-yo) *n. s.* Anything that has figures engraved on it so as to rise above the ground.
INTAIL. See ENTAIL.
INTANGIBLE, (in-tan'-je-bl) *a.* Not to be touched.
To INTANGLE. See *To* ENTANGLE.
INTASTABLE, (in-tas'-ta-bl) *a.* Not raising any sensations in the organs of taste.
INTEGER, (in'-te-jer) *n. s.* The whole of anything. In arithmetick, A whole number, in distinction from a fraction.
INTEGRAL, (in'-te-gral) *a.* Whole, applied to a thing considered as comprising all its constituent parts: uninjured; complete; not defective; not fractional; not broken into fractions.
INTEGRALITY, (in-te-gral'-e-te) *n. s.* Wholeness; completeness.
INTEGRALLY, (in'-te-gral-le) *ad.* Wholly; completely.
INTEGRATION, (in-te-gra'-shun) *n. s.* The act of making whole; the act of restoring.
INTEGRITY, (in-teg'-gre-te) *n. s.* Honesty; uncorrupt mind; purity of manners; uncorruptedness; purity; genuine unadulterated state; intireness; unbroken whole.
INTEGUMENT, (in-teg'-gu-ment) *n. s.* Anything that covers or envelopes another.
INTELLECT, (in'-tel-lekt) *n. s.* The intelligent mind; the power of understanding.
INTELLECTION, (in-tel-lek'-shun) *n. s.* The act of understanding.
INTELLECTIVE, (in-tel-lek'-tiv) *a.* Having power to understand; to be perceived by the intellect, not the senses.
INTELLECTUAL, (in-tel-lek'-tu-al) *a.* Relating to the understanding; transacted by the understanding; mental; comprising the faculty of understanding; belonging to the mind; ideal; perceived by the intellect, not the senses; having the power of understanding.
INTELLECTUAL, (in-tel-lek'-tu-al) *n. s.* Intellect; understanding; mental powers or faculties.
INTELLECTUALIST, (in-tel-lek'-tu-al-ist) *n. s.* One who over-rates the human understanding.
INTELLECTUALITY, (in-tel-lek-tu-al'-e-te) *n. s.* The state of intellectual power.
INTELLIGENCE, (in-tel'-le-jense) } *n. s.*
INTELLIGENCY, (in-tel'-le-jen-se) } Commerce of information; notice; mutual com-

munication; account of things distant or secret; commerce of acquaintance; terms on which men live with one another; spirit; unbodied mind; understanding.

INTELLIGENCER, (in-tel'-le-jen-ser) *n. s.* One who sends or conveys news; one who gives notice of private or distant transactions; one who carries messages.

INTELLIGENT, (in-tel'-le-jent) *a.* Knowing; instructed; skilful; giving information.

INTELLIGENTIAL, (in-tel-le-jen'-shal) *a.* Consisting of unbodied mind; intellectual; exercising understanding.

INTELLIGIBILITY, (in-tel-le-je-bil'-e-te) *n. s.* Capability of being understood.

INTELLIGIBLE, (in-tel'-le-je-bl) *a.* To be conceived by the understanding; possible to be understood.

INTELLIGIBLENESS, (in-tel'-le-je-bl-nes) *n. s.* Possibility to be understood; perspicuity.

INTELLIGIBLY, (in-tel'-le-je-ble) *ad.* So as to be understood; clearly; plainly.

INTEMPERAMENT, (in-tem'-per-a-ment) *n. s.* Bad constitution.

INTEMPERANCE, (in-tem'-per-anse) }
INTEMPERANCY, (in-tem'-per-an-se) } *n. s.* Want of temperance or moderation: commonly excess in meat or drink. Excessive addiction to any appetite or affection.

INTEMPERATE, (in-tem'-per-ate) *a.* Immoderate in appetite; excessive in meat or drink; drunken; gluttonous; passionate; ungovernable; without rule; excessive; exceeding the just or convenient mean, as an *intemperate* climate.

INTEMPERATELY, (in-tem'-per-ate-le) *ad.* With breach of the laws of temperance; immoderately; excessively.

INTEMPERATENESS, (in-tem'-per-ate-nes) *n. s.* Want of moderation; unseasonableness of weather.

INTEMPERATURE, (in-tem'-per-a-ture) *n. s.* Excess of some quality.

INTENABLE, (in-te'-na-bl) *a.* Indefensible, as an *intenable* opinion, an *intenable* fortress.

To INTEND, (in-tend') *v. a.* To regard; to attend; to take care of; to pay regard or attention to; to mean; to design.

INTENDANT, (in-ten'-dant) *n. s.* An officer of the highest class, who oversees any particular allotment of the publick business.

INTENDER, (in-ten'-der) *n. s.* One who has intention to do a thing.

INTENDMENT, (in-tend'-ment) *n. s.* In law, Intention; design: as applied to criminal actions.

INTENERATION, (in-ten-ner-a'-shun) *n. s.* The act of softening or making tender.

INTENSE, (in-tense') *a.* Raised to a high degree; strained; forced; not slight; not lax; vehement; ardent; kept on the stretch; anxiously attentive.

INTENSELY, (in-tense'-le) *ad.* To a great degree; not slightly; not remissly; attentively; earnestly.

INTENSENESS, (in-tense'-nes) *n. s.* The state of being enforced in a high degree; force; contrariety to laxity or remission; vehemence; ardency; great attention; earnestness.

INTENSION, (in-ten'-shun) *n. s.* The act of forcing or straining anything.

INTENSITY, (in-ten'-se-te) *n. s.* The state of being intense, or strained to the utmost.

INTENT, (in-tent') *a.* Anxiously diligent; fixed with close application.

INTENT, (in-tent') *n. s.* A design; a purpose; a drift; a view formed; meaning. *To all intents*, In all senses, whatever be meant or designed.

INTENTION, (in-ten'-shun) *n. s.* Eagerness of desire; closeness of attention; deep thought; vehemence or ardour of mind; design; purpose; the state of being intense or strained: generally written *intension*.

INTENTIONAL, (in-ten'-shun-al) *a.* Designed; done by design.

INTENTIONALLY, (in-ten'-shun-al-e) *ad.* By design; with fixed choice; in will, if not in action.

INTENTIVE, (in-ten'-tiv) *a.* Diligently applied; busily attentive.

INTENTIVELY, (in-ten'-tiv-le) *ad.* With application; closely.

INTENTIVENESS, (in-ten'-tiv-nes) *n. s.* State of being intentive; diligent employment or application.

INTENTLY, (in-tent'-le) *ad.* With close attention; with close application; with eager desire.

INTENTNESS, (in-tent'-nes) *n. s.* The state of being intent; anxious application.

To INTER, (in-ter') *v. a.* To cover under ground; to bury; to cover with earth.

INTERACT, (in'-ter-akt) *n. s.* A dramatick phrase, meaning the time, between the acts of the drama, during which the representation is suspended.

INTERAMNIAN, (in-ter-am'-ne-an) *a.* Situated among rivers.

INTERCALAR, (in-ter'-ka-lar) }
INTERCALARY, (in-ter'-kal-a-re) } *a.* Inserted out of the common order to preserve the equation of time, as the twenty-ninth of February in a leap year is an *intercalary* day.

To INTERCALATE, (in-ter'-ka-late) *v. a.* To insert an extraordinary day.

INTERCALATION, (in-ter-ka-la'-shun) *n. s.* Insertion of days out of the ordinary reckoning.

To INTERCEDE, (in-ter-seed') *v. n.* To pass between; to mediate; to act between two parties.

INTERCEDER, (in-ter-se'-der) *n. s.* One that intercedes; a mediator.

INTERCEDING, (in-ter-se'-ding) *n. s.* Intercession.

To INTERCEPT, (in-ter-sept') *v. a.* To stop and seize in the way; to obstruct; to cut off; to stop from being communicated. In mathematicks, A term applied to what ever is comprehended between two given points.

INTERCEPTER, (in-tẽr-sẽp'-tẽr) *n. s.* One who stands in the way; an opponent.

INTERCEPTION, (in-tẽr-sẽp'-shun) *n. s.* Stoppage in course; hinderance; obstruction; seizure by the way.

INTERCESSION, (in-tẽr-sẽsh'-un) *n. s.* Mediation; interposition; agency between two parties; agency in the cause of another.

INTERCESSORY, (in-tẽr-sẽs'-sur-ẽ) *a.* Interceding.

INTERCESSOUR, (in-tẽr-sẽs'-sur) *n. s.* Mediator; agent between two parties to procure reconciliation.

To INTERCHAIN, (in-tẽr-tshane') *v. a.* To chain; to link together.

To INTERCHANGE, (in-tẽr-tshanje') *v. a.* To put each in the place of the other; to give and take mutually; to succeed alternately.

INTERCHANGE, (in-tẽr-tshanje') *n. s.* Commerce; permutation of commodities; alternate succession; mutual donation and reception.

INTERCHANGEABLE, (in-tẽr-tshan'-jẽ-bl) *a.* Given and taken mutually; following each other in alternate succession.

INTERCHANGEABLENESS, (in-tẽr-tshan'-jẽ-bl-nẽs) *n. s.* The state or quality of being interchangeable.

INTERCHANGEABLY, (in-tẽr-tshan-jẽ-ble) *ad.* Alternately; in a manner whereby each gives and receives.

INTERCHANGEMENT, (in-tẽr-tshange-mẽnt) *n. s.* Exchange; mutual transference.

INTERCIPIENT, (in-tẽr-sip'-ẽ-ẽnt) *a.* Obstructing; catching by the way.

INTERCIPIENT, (in-tẽr-sip'-ẽ-ẽnt) *n. s.* An intercepting power; something that causes a stoppage.

To INTERCLUDE, (in-tẽr-klude') *v. n.* To shut from a place or course by something intervening; to intercept.

INTERCLUSION, (in-tẽr-klu'-zhun) *n. s.* Obstruction; interception.

INTERCOLUMNIATION, (in-tẽr-kol-lum-nẽ-ẽ'-shun) *n. s.* The space between the pillars.

To INTERCOMMON, (in-tẽr-kom'-mun) *v. n.* To feed at the same table; to use commons promiscuously.

INTERCOMMUNITY, (in-tẽr-kom-mu'-nẽ-tẽ) *n. s.* A mutual communication or community; a mutual freedom or exercise of religion.

INTERCOSTAL, (in-tẽr-kos'-tal) *a.* Placed between the ribs.

INTERCOURSE, (in'-tẽr-korse) *n. s.* Commerce; exchange; communication.

To INTERCUR, (in-tẽr-kur') *v. n.* To intervene; to come in the mean time; to happen.

INTERCURRENCE, (in-tẽr-kur'-rense) *n. s.* Passage between; intervention; occurrence.

INTERCURRENT, (in-tẽr-kur'-rent) *a.* Running between; occurring; intervening.

INTERCUTANEOUS, (in-tẽr-ku-tẽ'-nẽ-us) *a.* Within the skin.

To INTERDICT, (in-tẽr-dikt') *v. a.* To forbid; to prohibit; to prohibit from the enjoyment of communion with the church.

INTERDICT, (in'-tẽr-dikt) *n. s.* Prohibition; prohibiting decree; a papal prohibition to the clergy to celebrate the holy offices.

INTERDICTION, (in-tẽr-dik'-shun) *n. s.* Prohibition; forbidding decree; curse, from the papal *interdict*.

INTERDICTIVE, (in-tẽr-dik'-tiv) *a.* Having power to prohibit.

INTERDICTORY, (in-tẽr-dik'-tur-ẽ) *a.* Belonging to an interdiction.

To INTEREST, (in'-tẽr-est) *v. a.* To concern; to affect; to exert; to give share in; to move; to touch with passion; to gain the affections.

INTEREST, (in'-tẽr-est) *n. s.* Concern; advantage; good; influence over others; share; participation; regard to private profit; the legal profit or recompense allowed on loans of money, to be received from the borrower by the lender.

To INTERFERE, (in-tẽr-fere') *v. n.* To interpose; to intermeddle; to clash; to oppose each other.

INTERFERENCE, (in-tẽr-fe'-rense) *n. s.* Interposition; clashing; contradiction; opposition.

INTERFLUENT, (in-tẽr'-flu-ent) *a.* Flowing between.

INTERFULGENT, (in-tẽr-ful'-jent) *a.* Shining between.

INTERFUSED, (in-tẽr-fuzd') *a.* Poured or scattered between.

INTERJACENCY, (in-tẽr-jẽ'-sen-sẽ) *n. s.* The act or state of lying between; the space lying between.

INTERJACENT, (in-tẽr-jẽ'-sent) *a.* Intervening; lying between.

To INTERJECT, (in-tẽr-jekt') *v. a.* To put between; to throw in; to insert.

To INTERJECT, (in-tẽr-jekt') *v. n.* To come between; to interpose.

INTERJECTION, (in-tẽr-jek'-shun) *n. s.* A part of speech that discovers the mind to be seized or affected with some passion; such as are in English, *O! alas! ah!* Intervention; interposition; act of something coming between.

INTERIM, (in'-tẽr-im) *n. s.* Mean time; intervening time.

To INTERJOIN, (in-tẽr-join') *v. a.* To join; mutually; to intermarry.

INTERIOUR, (in-tẽ'-rẽ-ur) *a.* Internal; inner; not outward; not superficial.

INTERIOUR, (in-tẽ'-rẽ-ur) *n. s.* That which is within; the inner part.

INTERKNOWLEDGE, (in-tẽr-nol'-ledje) *n. s.* Mutual knowledge.

To INTERLACE, (in-tẽr-lase') *v. a.* To intermix; to put one thing within another.

INTERLAPSE, (in'-tẽr-lapse) *n. s.* The flow of time between any two events.

To INTERLARD, (in-tẽr-lard') *v. a.* To mix meat with bacon or fat; to interpose; to insert between; to diversify by mixture.

To INTERLEAVE, (in-tẽr-leve') *v. a.* To

chequer a book by the insertion of blank leaves.

To INTERLINE, (in-ter-line') *v. a.* To write in alternate lines; to correct by something written between the lines.

INTERLINEAR, (in-ter-lin'-e-ar) } *a.*
INTERLINEARY, (in-ter-lin'-e-a-re) } *a.* Inserted between the lines of the original composition; having insertions between lines.

INTERLINEATION, (in-ter-lin-e-a'-shun) *n. s.* Correction made by writing between the lines.

To INTERLINK, (in-ter-lingk') *v. a.* To connect chains one to another; to join one in another.

INTERLOCATION, (in-ter-lo-ka'-shun) *n. s.* An interplacing; an interposition.

INTERLOCUTION, (in-ter-lo-ku'-shun) *n. s.* Dialogue; interchange of speech; preparatory proceeding in law; an intermediate act before final decision.

INTERLOCUTOR, (in-ter-lok'-ku-tur) *n. s.* Dialogist; one that talks with another.

INTERLOCUTORY, (in-ter-lok'-ku-tur-e) *a.* Consisting of dialogue. In law, Preparatory to decision.

To INTERLOPE, (in-ter-lope') *v. n.* To run between parties and intercept the advantage that one should gain from the other; to traffick without a proper licence.

INTERLOPER, (in-ter-lo'-per) *n. s.* One who runs into business to which he has no right.

INTERLUCATION, (in-ter-lu-ka'-shun) *n. s.* Thinning of a wood, or letting in light between, by cutting away boughs.

INTERLUCENT, (in-ter-lu'-sent) *a.* Shining between.

INTERLUDE, (in'-ter-lude) *n. s.* Something played at the intervals of festivity; a farce.

INTERLUNAR, (in-ter-lu'-nar) } *a.* Be-
INTERLUNARY, (in-ter-lu'-na-re) } longing to the time when the moon, about to change, is invisible.

INTERMARRIAGE, (in-ter-mar'-raje) *n. s.* Marriage between two families, where each takes one and gives another.

To INTERMARRY, (in-ter-mar'-re) *v. n.* To marry some of each family with the other.

To INTERMEDDLE, (in-ter-med'-dl) *v. n.* To interpose officiously.

To INTERMEDDLE, (in-ter-med'-dl) *v. a.* To intermix; to mingle.

INTERMEDDLER, (in-ter-med'-dl-er) *n. s.* One that interposes officiously; one that thrusts himself into business to which he has no right.

INTERMEDIACY, (in-ter-me'-de-a-se) *n. s.* Interposition; intervention.

INTERMEDIAL, (in-ter-me'-de-al) *a.* Intervening; lying between; intervenient.

INTERMEDIATE, (in-ter-me'-de-ate) *a.* Interventing; interposed.

To INTERMEDIATE, (in-ter-me'-de-ate) *v. n.* To intervene; to interpose.

INTERMEDIATELY, (in-ter-me'-de-ate-le) *ad.* By way of intervention.

INTERMENT, (in-ter'-ment) *n. s.* Burial; sepulture.

To INTERMENTION, (in-ter-men'-shun) *v. a.* To mention among other things; to include; to comprehend.

INTERMIGRATION, (in-ter-mi-gra'-shun) *n. s.* Act of removing from one place to another, so as that of two parties removing, each takes the place of the other.

INTERMINABLE, (in-ter'-me-na-bl) *a.* Immense; admitting no boundary.

INTERMINABLE, (in-ter'-me-na-bl) *n. s.* He, whom no bound or limit can confine; an appellation of the Godhead.

INTERMINATE, (in-ter'-me-nate) *a.* Unbounded; unlimited.

To INTERMINATE, (in-ter'-me-nate) *v. a.* To threaten; to menace.

INTERMINATION, (in-ter-me-na'-shun) *n. s.* Menace; threat.

To INTERMINGLE, (in-ter-ming'-gl) *v. a.* To mingle; to mix; to put some things amongst others.

To INTERMINGLE, (in-ter-ming'-gl) *v. n.* To be mixed or incorporated.

INTERMISSION, (in-ter-mish'-un) *n. s.* Cessation for a time; pause; intermediate stop; intervenient time; state of being intermitted; rest; the space between the paroxysms of a fever, or any fits of pain.

INTERMISSIVE, (in-ter-mis'-siv) *a.* Coming by fits; not continual.

To INTERMIT, (in-ter-mit') *v. a.* To forbear anything for a time; to interrupt.

To INTERMIT, (in-ter-mit') *v. n.* To grow mild between the fits or paroxyms; to cease for a time; to be interrupted.

INTERMITTENT, (in-ter-mit'-tent) *a.* Coming by fits.

INTERMITTINGLY, (in-ter-mit'-ting-le) *ad.* At intervals; not long together.

To INTERMIX, (in-ter-miks') *v. a.* To mingle; to join; to put some things among others.

To INTERMIX, (in-ter-miks') *v. n.* To be mingled together.

INTERMIXTURE, (in-ter-miks'-yur) *n. s.* Mass formed by mingling bodies; something additional mingled in a mass.

INTERMUNDANE, (in-ter-mun'-dane) *a.* Subsisting between worlds, or between orb and orb.

INTERMURAL, (in-ter-mu'-ral) *a.* Lying between walls.

INTERNAL, (in-ter'-nal) *a.* Inward; not external; intrinsick; not depending on external accidents; real.

INTERNALLY, (in-ter'-nal-e) *ad.* Inwardly; mentally; intellectually.

INTERNUNCIO, (in-ter-nun'-she-o) *n. s.* Messenger between two parties.

To INTERPEAL, (in-ter-peel') *v. a.* To interrupt a person speaking or doing anything.

INTERPELLATION, (in-ter-pel-la'-shun) *n. s.* An interruption; an earnest address; intercession; a summons; a call upon.

INTERPLEAD, (in-ter-pleed') *v. n.* In law,

To discuss or try a point, incidentally happening as it were before the principal cause can be tried.

INTERPLEADER, (in-tẹr-plē'-dẹr) *n. s.* The title of a bill in equity to compel two claimants to settle their right between themselves, in order that the person interpleading may not be subject to an action by both.

To INTERPLEDGE, (in-tẹr-pledge') *v. a.* To give and take as a mutual pledge.

To INTERPOLATE, (in-tẹr'-pọ-late) *v. a.* To insert anything in a place to which it does not belong.

INTERPOLATION, (in-tẹr-pọ-lā'-shun) *n. s.* Something added or put into the original matter; the act of interpolating.

INTERPOLATOR, (in-tẹr'-pọ-la-tur) *n. s.* One that foists in counterfeit passages.

INTERPOSAL, (in-tẹr-pō'-zal) *n. s.* Interposition; agency between two persons; intervention.

To INTERPOSE, (in-tẹr-pōze') *v. a.* To place between; to make intervenient; to thrust in as an obstruction, interruption, or inconvenience; to offer as a succour or relief.

To INTERPOSE, (in-tẹr-pōze') *v. n.* To mediate; to act between two parties; to enter by way of interruption.

INTERPOSER, (in-tẹr-pō'-zẹr) *n. s.* One that comes between others; an intervenient agent; a mediator.

INTERPOSITION, (in-tẹr-pọ-zish'-un) *n. s.* Intervenient agency; mediation; agency between parties; intervention; state of being placed between two; anything interposed.

INTERPOSURE, (in-tẹr-pō'-zhur) *n. s.* The act of interposing.

To INTERPRET, (in-tẹr'-prẹt) *v. a.* To explain; to translate; to decipher; to give a solution to; to clear by exposition; to expound.

INTERPRETABLE, (in-tẹr'-prẹ-ta-bl) *a.* Capable of being expounded or deciphered.

INTERPRETATION, (in-tẹr-prẹ-tā'-shun) *n. s.* The act of interpreting; explanation; the sense given by an interpreter; exposition; the power of explaining.

INTERPRETATIVE, (in-tẹr'-prẹ-ta-tiv) *a.* Collected by interpretation; containing explanation; expositive.

INTERPRETATIVELY, (in-tẹr'-prẹ-ta-tiv-le) *ad.* As may be collected by interpretation.

INTERPRETER, (in-tẹr'-prẹ-tẹr) *n. s.* An explainer; an expositor; an expounder; a translator.

INTERPUNCTION, (in-tẹr-pungk'-shun) *n. s.* Pointing between words or sentences.

INTERREGNUM, (in-tẹr-rẹg'-num) *n. s.* The time in which a throne is vacant between the death of a prince and accession of another.

INTERREIGN, (in-tẹr-rane') *n. s.* Vacancy of the throne.

INTERRER, (in-tẹr'-ẹr) *n. s.* A burier.

To INTERROGATE, (in-tẹr'-rọ-gate) *v. a.* To examine; to question.

To INTERROGATE, (in-tẹr'-rọ-gate) *v. n.* To ask; to put questions.

INTERROGATION, (in-tẹr-rọ-gā'-shun) *n. s.* The act of questioning; a question put; an inquiry.

INTERROGATIVE, (in-tẹr-rọg'-gạ-tiv) *a.* Denoting a question; expressed in questionary form of words.

INTERROGATIVE, (in-tẹr-rọg'-gạ-tiv) *n. s.* A pronoun used in asking questions: as, who? what? which? whether?

INTERROGATIVELY, (in-tẹr-rọg'-gạ-tiv-le) *ad.* In form of a question.

INTERROGATOR, (in-tẹr'-rọ-gā-tur) *n. s.* An asker of questions.

INTERROGATORY, (in-tẹ-rọg'-gạ-tur-ẹ) *n. s.* A question; an inquiry.

INTERROGATORY, (in-tẹr-rọg'-gạ-tur-ẹ) *a.* Containing a question; expressing a question

To INTERRUPT, (in-tẹr-rupt') *v. a.* To hinder the process of anything by breaking in upon it; to hinder one from proceeding by interposition; to divide; to separate.

INTERRUPTEDLY, (in-tẹr-rup'-tẹd-le) *ad.* Not in continuity; not without stoppages.

INTERRUPTER, (in-tẹr-rup'-tẹr) *n. s.* He who interrupts.

INTERRUPTION, (in-tẹr-rup'-shun) *n. s.* Interposition; breach of continuity; intervention; hindrance; stop; let; obstruction; intermission.

INTERSCAPULAR, (in-tẹr-skap'-pu-lạr) *a.* Placed between the shoulders.

To INTERSCIND, (in-tẹr-sind') *v. a.* To cut off by interruption.

To INTERSCRIBE, (in-tẹr-skribe') *v. a.* To write between.

INTERSECANT, (in-tẹr-sẹ'-kant) *a.* Dividing anything into parts.

To INTERSECT, (in-tẹr-sekt') *v. a.* To cut; to divide each other mutually.

To INTERSECT, (in-tẹr-sekt') *v. n.* To meet and cross each other.

INTERSECTION, (in-tẹr-sek'-shun) *n. s.* Point where lines cross each other.

To INTERSERT, (in-tẹr-sert') *v. a.* To put in between other things.

INTERSERTION, (in-tẹr-sẹr'-shun) *n. s.* An insertion, or thing inserted between anything.

To INTERSPERSE, (in-tẹr-spẹrse') *v. a.* To scatter here and there among other things.

INTERSPERSION, (in-tẹr-spẹr'-shun) *n. s.* The act of scattering here and there.

INTERSTELLAR, (in-tẹr-stel'-lạr) *a.* Intervening between the stars.

INTERSTICE, (in-tẹr'-stis) *n. s.* Space between one thing and another; time between one act and another.

INTERSTITIAL, (in-tẹr-stish'-al) *a.* Containing interstices.

INTERTEXTURE, (in-tẹr-tekst'-yur) *n. s.* Diversification of things mingled or woven one among another.

To INTERTWINE, (in-tẹr-twine') *v. a.* To

To INTERTWIST, (in-tẹr-twist') } unite by twisting one in another.

INTERVAL, (in'-tẹr-val) *n. s.* Space be-

tween places; interstice; vacuity; space unoccupied; void place; vacancy; vacant space; time passing between two assignable points; remission of a delirium or distemper.

INTERVEINED, (in-tẽr-vānd') *part. a.* Intersected as with veins.

To INTERVENE, (in-tẽr-vēne') *v. n.* To come between things or persons; to make intervals; to cross unexpectedly.

INTERVENIENT, (in-tẽr-vē'-nē-ẽnt) *a.* Intercedent; interposed; passing between.

INTERVENTION, (in-tẽr-vẽn'-shun) *n. s.* Agency between persons; agency between antecedents and consecutives; interposition; the state of being interposed.

INTERVIEW, (in'-tẽr-vu) *n. s.* Mutual sight; sight of each other. It is commonly used for a formal, appointed, or important meeting or conference.

To INTERVOLVE, (in-tẽr-vŏlv') *v. a.* To involve one within another.

To INTERWEAVE, (in-tẽr-wēve') *v. a.* pret. *interwove* or *interweaved*; part. pass. *interwoven*. To mix one with another in a regular texture; to intermingle.

INTERWREATHED, (in-tẽr-rēthd') *part. a.* Woven in a wreath.

INTESTABLE, (in-tĕs'-tā-bl) *a.* Disqualified to make a will.

INTESTACY, (in-tĕs'-tā sē) *n. s.* The state of having died without making a will.

INTESTATE, (in-tĕs'-tāte) *a.* Wanting a will; dying without having made a will.

INTESTINAL, (in-tĕs'-tē-nal) *a.* Belonging to the guts.

INTESTINE, (in-tĕs'-tin) *a.* Internal; inward; not external; contained in the body; domestick; not foreign.

INTESTINE, (in-tĕs'-tin) *n. s.* The gut; the bowel: most commonly used in the plural.

To INTHRAL, (in-*thr*awl') *v. a.* To enslave; to shackle; to reduce to servitude.

INTHRALMENT, (in-*thr*awl'-mẽnt) *n. s.* Servitude; slavery.

To INTHRONE, (in-*thr*one') *v. a.* To raise to royalty; to seat on a throne.

To INTHRONIZE, (in-*thr*ō'-nize) *v. a.* To enthrone.

INTHRONIZATION, (in-*thr*ō-nī-zā'-shun) *n. s.* The act of inthroning; state of being inthroned.

To INTICE. See *To* ENTICE.

INTIMACY, (in'-tē-mā-sē) *n. s.* Close familiarity.

INTIMATE, (in'-tē-māte) *a.* Inmost; inward; intestine; near; not kept at distance; familiar; closely acquainted.

INTIMATE, (in'-tē-māte) *n. s.* A familiar friend; one who is trusted with our thoughts.

To INTIMATE, (in'-tē-māte) *v. a.* To hint; to point out indirectly, or not very plainly.

INTIMATELY, (in'-tē-māte-lē) *ad.* Closely; with intermixture of parts; nearly; inseparably; familiarly; with close friendship.

INTIMATION, (in-tē-mā'-shun) *n. s.* Hint; obscure or indirect declaration or direction.

To INTIMIDATE, (in-tim'-ē-date) *v. a.* To make fearful; to dastardize; to make cowardly; to overawe.

INTIMIDATION, (in-tim-ē-dā'-shun) *n. s.* Act of intimidating.

INTIRE, (in-tire') *n. s.* Whole; undiminished; unbroken. See ENTIRE.

INTIRENESS, (in-tire'-nes) *n. s.* Wholeness; integrity.

To INTITLE, *v. a.* See *To* ENTITLE.

INTO, (in'-to) *prep.* Noting entrance with regard to place, or of one thing into another; noting inclusion real or figurative; noting a new state to which anything is brought by the agency of a cause.

INTOLERABLE, (in-tŏl'-ẽr-ā-bl) *a.* Insufferable; not to be endured; not to be borne; bad beyond sufferance.

INTOLERABLENESS, (in-tŏl'-ẽr-ā-bl-nes) *n. s.* Quality of a thing not to be endurable.

INTOLERABLY, (in-tŏl'-ẽr-ā-blē) *ad.* To a degree beyond endurance.

INTOLERANCE, (in-tŏl'-ẽr-ẽnse) *n. s.* Want of toleration; want of patience and candour to bear the opinions of others.

INTOLERANT, (in-tŏl'-ẽr-ẽnt) *a.* Not enduring; not able to endure; not favourable to toleration.

INTOLERATION, (in-tŏl-ẽr-ā'-shun) *n. s.* Want of toleration.

To INTOMB, (in-toom') *v. a.* To inclose in a funeral monument; to bury.

To INTONATE, (in'-tō-nāte) *v. a.* To thunder; to sing together; to sing loudly.

INTONATION, (in-tō-nā'-shun) *n. s.* The act of thundering; chant; the act of singing together.

To INTORT, (in-tort') *v. a.* To twist; to wreath; to wring.

To INTOXICATE, (in-tŏk'-sē-kate) *v. a.* To inebriate; to make drunk.

INTOXICATE, (in-tŏk'-sē-kate) *part. a.* Inebriated.

INTOXICATION, (in-tŏk-sē-kā'-shun) *n. s.* Inebriation; the act of making drunk; the state of being drunk.

INTRACTABILITY, (in-trăk-tā-bil'-ē-tē) *n. s.* Ungovernableness.

INTRACTABLE, (in-trăk'-tā-bl) *a.* Ungovernable; violent; stubborn; obstinate; unmanageable; furious.

INTRACTABLENESS, (in-trăk'-tā-bl-nes) *n. s.* Obstinacy; perverseness.

INTRACTABLY, (in-trăk'-tā-blē) *ad.* Unmanagesably; stubbornly.

INTRANSITIVE, (in-trăn'-sē-tiv) *a.* In grammar, A verb *intransitive* is that which signifies an action, not conceived as having an effect upon any object; as *curro*, I run.

INTRANSITIVELY, (in-trăn'-sē-tiv-lē) *ad.* According to the nature of an intransitive verb.

INTRANSMUTABLE, (in-trănz-mū'-tā-bl) *a.* Unchangeable to any other substance.

To INTRAP. See *To* ENTRAP.

To INTREAT. See *To* ENTREAT.

To INTRENCH, (in-trensh') *v. n.* To invade; to encroach; to cut off part of what belongs to another.

To INTRENCH, (in-trensh') *v. a.* To break with hollows; to fortify with a trench; as the allies were *intrenched* in their camp.

INTRENCHMENT, (in-trensh'-ment) *n. s.* Fortification with a trench.

INTREPID, (in-trep'-id) *a.* Fearless; daring; bold; brave.

INTREPIDITY, (in-tre-pid'-e-te) *n. s.* Fearlessness; courage; boldness.

INTREPIDLY, (in-trep'-id-le) *ad.* Fearlessly; daringly.

INTRICACY, (in'-tre-ka-se) *n. s.* State of being entangled; perplexity; involution; complication of facts or notions.

INTRICATE, (in'-tre-kate) *a.* Entangled; perplexed; involved; complicated; obscure.

INTRICATELY, (in'-tre-kate-le) *ad.* With involution of one in another; with perplexity.

INTRICATENESS, (in'-tre-kate-nes) *n. s.* Perplexity; involution; obscurity.

INTRICATION, (in-tre-ka'-shun) *n. s.* An entanglement; snare, labyrinth.

INTRIGUE, (in-treeg') *n. s.* A plot; a private transaction in which many parties are engaged; usually an affair of love; the complication or perplexity of a fable or poem; artful involution of feigned transaction.

To INTRIGUE, (in-treeg') *v. n.* To form plots; to carry on private designs commonly of love.

INTRIGUER, (in-treeg'-er) *n. s.* One who busies himself in private transactions; one who forms plots; one who pursues women.

INTRIGUINGLY, (in-treeg'-ing-le) *ad.* With intrigue; with secret plotting.

INTRINSECAL, (in-trin'-se-kal) *a.* Internal; solid; natural; not accidental; not merely apparent; intimate; closely familiar.

INTRINSECALLY, (in-trin'-se-kal-e) *ad.* Internally; naturally; really; within; at the inside.

INTRINSECATE, (in-trin'-se-kate) *a.* Perplexed; entangled.

INTRINSICK, (in-trin'-sik) *a.* Inward; internal; real; true; not depending on accident; fixed in the nature of the thing.

To INTRODUCE, (in-tro-duse') *v. a.* To conduct or usher into a place, or to a person; to bring something into notice or practice; to produce; to give occasion to; to bring into writing or discourse by proper preparatives.

INTRODUCER, (in-tro-du'-ser) *n. s.* One who conducts another to a place or person; any one who brings anything into practice or notice.

INTRODUCTION, (in-tro-duk'-shun) *n. s.* The act of conducting or ushering into any place or person; the state of being ushered or conducted; the act of bringing any new thing into notice or practice; the preface or part of a book containing previous matter.

INTRODUCTIVE, (in-tro-duk'-tiv) *a.* Serving as the means to something else.

INTRODUCTOR, (in-tro-duk'-tur) *n. s.* One who introduces another to a person or place.

INTRODUCTORY, (in-tro-duk'-tur-e) *a.* Previous; serving as a means to something further.

INTROGRESSION, (in-tro-gresh'-un) *n. s.* Entrance; the act of entering.

INTROMISSION, (in-tro-mish'-un) *n. s.* The act of sending in. In the Scottish law, The act of intermeddling with another's effects.

To INTROMIT, (in-tro-mit') *v. a.* To send in; to let in; to admit; to allow to enter; to be the medium by which anything enters.

To INTROMIT, (in-tro-mit) *v. n.* A term in Scotch law, To intermeddle with the effects of another.

To INTROSPECT, (in-tro-spekt') *v. a.* To take a view of the inside.

INTROSPECTION, (in-tro-spek'-shun) *n. s.* A view of the inside.

INTROVENIENT, (in-tro-ve'-ne-ent) *a.* Entering; coming in.

INTROVERSION, (in-tro-ver'-shun) *n. s.* The act of introverting.

To INTROVERT, (in-tro-vert') *v. a.* To turn inwards.

To INTRUDE, (in-trood') *v. n.* To come in unwelcome, by a kind of violence; to enter without invitation or permission; to encroach; to force in uncalled or unpermitted.

To INTRUDE, (in-trood') *v. a.* To force without right or welcome; to force in; to cast in.

INTRUDER, (in-troo'-der) *n. s.* One who forces himself into company or affairs without right or welcome.

INTRUSION, (in-troo'-zhun) *n. s.* The act of thrusting or forcing any thing or person into any place or state; encroachment upon any person or place; unwelcome entrance; voluntary and uncalled undertaking of anything.

INTRUSIVE, (in-troo'-siv) *a.* Intruding upon; entering without welcome.

To INTRUST, (in-trust') *v. a.* To treat with confidence; to charge with any secret commission or thing of value.

INTUITION, (in-tu-ish'-un) *n. s.* Sight of anything, used commonly of mental view; immediate knowledge; knowledge not obtained by deduction of reason, but instantaneously accompanying the ideas which are its object.

INTUITIVE, (in-tu'-e-tiv) *a.* Seen by the mind immediately without the intervention of argument or testimony; seeing, not barely believing; having the power of discovering truth immediately without ratiocination.

INTUITIVELY, (in-tu'-e-tiv-le) *ad.* Without deduction of reason; by immediate perception.

INTUMESCENCE, (in-tu-mes'-sense) } *n. s.*
INTUMESCENCY, (in-tu-mes'-sen-se) }
Swell; tumour.

INTURGESCENCE, (in-tur-jes'-sense) *n. s.* Swelling; the act or state of swelling.

To INTWINE, (in-twine') *v. n.* To twist or

wreath together; to be inserted by being wreathed or twisted.

To INVADE, (in-vāde') *v. a.* To attack a country; to make an hostile entrance; to attack; to assail; to assault; to violate by the first act of hostility; to attack.

INVADER, (in-vā'-dẽr) *n. s.* One who enters with hostility into the possessions of another; an assailant; encroacher; intruder.

INVALID, (in-văl'-id) *a.* Weak; of no weight or cogency.

INVALID, *n. s.* See INVALIDE.

To INVALIDATE, (in-văl'-ẽ-dāte) *v. a.* To weaken; to deprive of force or efficacy.

INVALIDATION, (in-văl'-ẽ-dā-shun) *n. s.* Act of weakening.

INVALIDE, (in-vă-lēēd') *n. s.* One disabled by sickness or hurts.

INVALIDITY, (in-vă-lid'-ẽ-tẽ) *n. s.* Weakness; want of cogency; want of bodily strength.

INVALUABLE, (in-văl'-ū-ă-bl) *a.* Precious above estimation; inestimable.

INVALUABLY, (in-văl'-ū-ă-blẽ) *ad.* Inestimably.

INVARIABLE, (in-vā'-rẽ-ă-bl) *a.* Unchangeable; constant.

INVARIABLENESS, (in-vā'-rẽ-ă-bl-nẽs) *n. s.* Immutability; constancy.

INVARIABLY, (in-vā'-rẽ-ă-blẽ) *ad.* Unchangeably; constantly.

INVASION, (in-vā'-zhun) *n. s.* Hostile entrance upon the rights or possessions of another; hostile encroachment; attack.

INVASIVE, (in-vā'-siv) *a.* Entering hostilely upon other men's possessions.

INVECTION, (in-vẽk'-shun) *n. s.* Reproachful accusation; railing; invective.

INVECTIVE, (in-vẽk'-tiv) *n. s.* A censure in speech or writing; a reproachful accusation.

INVECTIVE, (in-vẽk'-tiv) *a.* Satirical; abusive.

INVECTIVELY, (in-vẽk'-tiv-lẽ) *ad.* Satirically; abusively.

To INVEIGH, (in-vā') *v. n.* To utter censure or reproach.

INVEIGHER, (in-vā'-ẽr) *n. s.* Vehement railer.

To INVEIGLE, (in-vē'-gl) *v. a.* To persuade to something bad or hurtful; to wheedle; to allure; to seduce.

INVEIGLEMENT, (in-vē'-gl-mẽnt) *n. s.* Allurement; seduction.

INVEIGLER, (in-vē'-gl-ẽr) *n. s.* Seducer; deceiver; allurer to ill.

INVEILED, (in-vāld') *part. a.* Covered as with a veil.

INUENDO. Se INNUENDO.

To INVENT, (in-vẽnt') *v. a.* To discover; to find out; to excogitate; to produce something not made before; to forge; to contrive falsely; to fabricate; to feign; to make by the imagination.

INVENTER, (in-vẽnt'-ẽr) *n. s.* One who produces something new; a deviser of something not known before; a forger.

INVENTIBLE, (in-vẽn'-tẽ-bl) *a.* Discoverable; capable of being found out.

INVENTION, (in-vẽn'-shun) *n. s.* Excogitation; the act or power of producing something new; discovery; forgery; fiction; the thing invented.

INVENTIVE, (in-vẽn'-tiv) *a.* Quick at contrivance; ready at expedients; having the power of excogitation or fiction.

INVENTOR, (in-vẽnt'-ur) *n. s.* A finder out of something new; a contriver; a framer.

INVENTORIALLY, (in-vẽn-tō'-rẽ-ăl-ẽ) *ad.* In manner of an inventory.

INVENTORY, (in'-vẽn-tur-ẽ) *n. s.* An account or catalogue of moveables.

To INVENTORY, (in'-vẽn-tur-ẽ) *v. a.* To register; to place in a catalogue.

INVENTRESS, (in-vẽn'-trẽs) *n. s.* A female that invents.

INVERSE, (in-vẽrse') *a.* Inverted; reciprocal: opposed to *direct*.

INVERSION, (in-vẽr'-shun) *n. s.* Change of order or time, so as that the last is first, and first last; change of place, so as that each takes the room of the other.

To INVERT, (in-vẽrt') *v. a.* To turn upside down; to place in contrary method or order to that which was before; to place the last first.

INVERTEDLY, (in-vẽr'-tẽd-lẽ) *ad.* In contrary or reversed order.

To INVEST, (in-vẽst') *v. a.* To dress; to clothe; to array; to place in possession of a rank or office; to adorn; to confer; to give; to enclose; to surround so as to intercept succours or provisions, as the enemy *invested* the town.

INVESTIENT, (in-vẽs'-tẽ-ẽnt) *a.* Covering; clothing.

INVESTIGABLE, (in-vẽs'-tẽ-gă-bl) *a.* To be searched out; discoverable by rational disquisition.

To INVESTIGATE, (in-vẽs'-tẽ-gāte) *v. a.* To search out; to find out by rational disquisition.

INVESTIGATION, (in-vẽs-tẽ-gā'-shun) *n. s.* The act of the mind by which unknown truths are discovered; examination.

INVESTIGATIVE, (in-vẽs'-tẽ-gā-tiv) *a.* Curious and deliberate in making inquiry.

INVESTIGATOR, (in-vẽs'-tẽ-gā-tur) *n. s.* One who diligently searches out.

INVESTITURE, (in-vẽs'-tẽ-ture) *n. s.* The right of giving possession of any manor, office, or benefice; the act of giving possession.

INVESTIVE, (in-vẽs'-tiv) *a.* Encircling; enclosing.

INVESTMENT, (in-vẽst'-mẽnt) *n. s.* The act of investing; the thing invested, or state of being invested; dress; clothes; garment.

INVETERACY, (in-vẽt'-tẽr-ă-sẽ) *n. s.* Long continuance of anything bad; obstinacy confirmed by time. In physick, Long continuance of a disease.

INVETERATE, (in-vẽt'-tẽr-ăte) *a.* Old; long established; obstinate by long continuance.

To INVETERATE, (in-vet'-ter-ate) *v. a.* To fix and settle by long continuance.

INVETERATENESS, (in-vet'-ter-ate-nes) *n. s.* Long continuance of anything bad; obstinacy confirmed by time.

INVETERATION, (in-vet-ter-a'-shun) *n. s.* The act of hardening or confirming by long continuance.

INVIDIOUS, (in-vid'-e-us) *a.* Envious; malignant; likely to incur or to bring hatred.

INVIDIOUSLY, (in-vid'-e-us-le) *ad.* Malignantly; enviously; in a manner likely to provoke hatred.

INVIDIOUSNESS, (in-vid'-e-us-ness) *n. s.* Quality of provoking envy or hatred.

To INVIGORATE, (in-vig'-go-rate) *v. a.* To endue with vigour; to strengthen; to animate.

INVIGORATION, (in-vig'-go-ra'-shun) *n. s.* The act of invigorating; the state of being invigorated.

INVINCIBILITY, (in-vin-se-bil'-e-te) *n. s.* The quality of being invincible.

INVINCIBLE, (in-vin'-se-bl) *a.* Insuperable; unconquerable; not to be subdued.

INVINCIBLENESS, (in-vin'-se-bl-ness) *n. s.* Unconquerableness; insuperableness.

INVINCIBLY, (in-vin'-se-ble) *ad.* Insuperably; unconquerably.

INVIOLABILITY, (in-vi'-o-la-bil'-e-te) *n. s.* State or quality of being inviolable.

INVIOLABLE, (in-vi'-o-la-bl) *a.* Not to be profaned; not to be injured; not to be broken; insusceptible of hurt or wound.

INVIOLABLENESS, (in-vi'-o-la-bl-nes) *n. s.* State or quality of being inviolable.

INVIOLABLY, (in-vi'-o-la-ble) *ad.* Without breach; without failure.

INVIOLATE, (in-vi'-o-late) *a.* Unhurt; uninjured; unprofaned; unpolluted; unbroken.

INVIOLATED, (in-vi'-o-la-ted) *a.* Unprofaned; unpolluted.

To INVISCATE, (in-vis'-kate) *v. a.* To lime; to intangle in glutinous matter.

To INVISCERATE, (in-vis'-ser-ate) *v. a.* To breed; to nourish.

INVISIBILITY, (in-viz'-e-bil'-e-te) *n. s.* The state of being inviaible; imperceptibleness to sight.

INVISIBLE, (in-viz'-e-bl) *a.* Not perceptible by the sight; not to be seen.

INVISIBLY, (in-viz'-e-ble) *ad.* Imperceptibly to the sight.

INVITATION, (in-ve-ta'-shun) *n. s.* The act of inviting, bidding, or calling to anything with ceremony and civility.

INVITATORY, (in-vi'-ta-tur-e) *a.* Using invitation; containing invitation.

To INVITE, (in-vite') *v. a.* To bid; to ask to any place, with intreaty and complaisance; to allure; to persuade; to induce by hope or pleasure.

To INVITE, (in-vite') *v. n.* To ask or call to anything pleasing.

INVITER, (in-vi'-ter) *n. s.* One who invites.

INVITING, (in-vi'-ting) *part. a.* Alluring; captivating; tempting.

INVITINGLY, (in-vi'-ting-le) *ad.* In such a manner as invites or allures.

INVITINGNESS, (in-vi'-ting-nes) *n. s.* Power or quality of inviting.

To INUMBRATE, (in-um'-brate) *v. a.* To shade; to cover with shades.

INUNCTED, (in-ungk'-ted) *a.* Anointed.

INUNCTION, (in-ungk'-shun) *n. s.* The act of smearing or anointing.

To INUNDATE, (in-un'-date) *v. a.* To overflow a place with water; to overwhelm.

INUNDATION, (in-un-da'-shun) *n. s.* The overflow of waters; flood; deluge; a confluence of any kind.

To INVOCATE, (in'-vo-kate) *v. a.* To invoke; to implore; to call upon; to pray to.

INVOCATION, (in-vo-ka'-shun) *n. s.* The act of calling upon in prayer; the form of calling for the assistance or presence of any being.

INVOICE, (in'-voise) *n. s.* A catalogue of the freight of a ship, or of the articles and price of goods sent by a factor.

To INVOKE, (in-voke') *v. a.* To call upon; to implore; to pray to.

To INVOLVE, (in-volv') *v. a.* To inwrap; to cover with anything circumfluent; to imply; to comprise; to entwist; to take in; to catch; to entangle; to complicate; to make intricate; to blend; to mingle together confusedly. In mathematicks, To multiply any quantity by itself any given number of times.

INVOLVEDNESS, (in-vol'-ved-nes) *n. s.* State of being involved.

INVOLUNTARILY, (in-vol'-un-ta-re-le) *ad.* Not by choice; not spontaneously.

INVOLUNTARINESS, (in-vol'-un-ta-re-nes) *n. s.* Want of choice or will.

INVOLUNTARY, (in-vol'-un-ta-re) *a.* Not having the power of choice; not chosen; not done willingly.

INVOLUTION, (in-vo-lu'-shun) *n. s.* The act of envolving or enwrapping; the state of being entangled; complication.

INURBANITY, (in-ur-ban'-e-te) *n. s.* Want of courteousness; rudeness; unkindness.

To INURE, (in-ure') *v. a.* To habituate; to make ready or willing by practice; to accustom.

INURE, (in-ure') *v. n.* In law, To take effect.

INUREMENT, (in-ure'-ment) *n. s.* Practice; habit; use; custom.

To INURN, (in-urn') *v. a.* To intomb; to bury.

INUSITATION, (in-u-se-ta'-shun) *n. s.* State of being unused; want of use.

INUSTION, (in-us'-te-un) *n. s.* The act of burning.

INUTILE, (in-u'-til) *ad.* Useless; unprofitable.

INUTILITY, (in-u-til'-e-te) *n. s.* Uselessness; unprofitableness.

INUTTERABLE, (in-ut'-ter-a-bl) *a.* Not to be uttered; inexpressible.

INVULNERABLE, (in-vul'-ner a-bl) *a.* Not to be wounded; secure from wound.

INVULNERABLENESS, (in-vul'-ner-a-bl-nes) *n. s.* State of being invulnerable.

To INWALL, (in-wȧll') *v. a.* To inclose or fortify with a wall.

INWARD, (in'-wȧrd) } *ad.* Towards the
INWARDS, (in'-wȧrdz) } internal parts; within; with inflexion or incurvity; concavely; into the mind or thoughts.

INWARD, (in'-wȧrd) *a.* Internal; placed not on the outside, but within; reflecting; deeply thinking; seated in the mind.

INWARDLY, (in'-wȧrd-lę) *a.* In the heart; privately; in the parts within; internally; with inflexion or concavity.

INWARDNESS, (in'-wȧrd-nes) *n. s.* Intimacy; familiarity; internal state.

To INWEAVE, (in-węve') *v. a.* pret. *inwove* or *inweaved*; part. pass. *inwoven*. To mix anything in weaving, so that it forms part of the texture; to intertwine; to complicate.

To INWRAP, (in-rap') *v. a.* To cover by involution; to involve.

To INWREATH, (in-rerne') *v. a.* To surround as with a wreath.

INWROUGHT, (in-rąwt') *a.* Adorned with work.

JOB, (jǫb) *n. s.* A piece of chance work; a piece of labour undertaken at a stated price; a low, mean, lucrative, busy affair.

To JOB, (jǫb) *v. a.* To strike suddenly with a sharp instrument; to drive in a sharp instrument.

To JOB, (jǫb) *v. n.* To play the stockjobber; to buy and sell as a broker.

JOBBER, (jǫb'-ber) *n. s.* A man who buys and sells stock in the publick funds; one who engages in a low lucrative affair; one who does chance work.

JOBBERNOWL, (jǫb'-ber-nǫle) *n. s.* Loggerhead; blockhead.

JOCKEY, (jǫk'-kę) *n. s.* A fellow that rides horses in the race; a man that deals in horses; a cheat; a trickish fellow.

To JOCKEY, (jǫk'-kę) *v. a.* To justle by riding against one; to cheat; to trick.

JOCOSE, (jǫ-kǫse') *a.* Merry; waggish; given to jest.

JOCOSELY, (jǫ-kǫse'-lę) *ad.* Waggishly; in jest; in game.

JOCOSENESS, (jǫ-kǫse'-nes) } *n. s.* Wag-
JOCOSITY, (jǫ-kǫs'-ę-tę) } gery; merriment.

JOCOSERIOUS, (jǫ-kǫ-sę'-rę-us) *a.* Partaking of mirth and seriousness.

JOCULAR, (jǫk'-ų-lȧr) *a.* Used in jest; merry; jocose; waggish.

JOCULARITY, (jǫk-ų-lȧr'-ę-tę) *n. s.* Merriment; disposition to jest.

JOCULARLY, (jǫk'-ų-lȧr-lę) *ad.* In a jocose way.

JOCULATORY, (jǫk'-ų-lą-tur-ę) *a.* Droll; merrily spoken.

JOCUND, (jǫk'-und) *a.* Merry; gay; airy; lively.

JOCUNDITY, (jǫ-kun'-dę-tę) *n. s.* Gaiety; mirth.

JOCUNDLY, (jǫk'-und-lę) *ad.* Merrily; gaily.

JOCUNDNESS, (jǫk'-und-nes) *n. s.* State of being jocund.

To JOG, (jǫg) *v. a.* To push; to shake by a sudden impulse; to give notice by a sudden push.

To JOG, (jǫg) *v. n.* To move by succusation; to move with small shocks like those of a slow trot; to travel leisurely.

JOG, (jǫg) *n. s.* A push; a slight shake; a sudden interruption by a push or shake: a hint given by a push; a rub; a small stop; an irregularity of motion.

JOGGER, (jǫg'-ęr) *n. s.* One who moves heavily and dully.

To JOGGLE, (jǫg'-gl) *v. n.* To shake.

To JOGGLE, (jǫg'-gl) *v. a.* To push.

To JOIN, (jǫin) *v. a.* To add one to another in contiguity; to couple; to combine; to unite; to associate; to act in concert with.

To JOIN, (jǫin) *v. n.* To grow to; to adhere; to be contiguous, to close; to unite with; to become confederate.

JOINDER, (jǫin'-dęr) *n. s.* Conjunction, joining.

JOINER, (jǫin'-ęr) *n. s.* One whose trade is to make utensils of wood compacted; a carpenter.

JOINERY, (jǫin'-ęr-ę) *n. s.* An art by which several pieces of wood are fitted and joined together; carpentry.

JOINT, (jǫint) *n. s.* Articulation of limbs; juncture of moveable bones in animal bodies, hinge; junctures which admit motion of the parts. In joinery, The uniting of two pieces of wood, shot or planed, is called a joint. A knot or commissure in a plant. One of the limbs of an animal cut up by the butcher. *Out of joint*, Luxated; slipped from the socket or corresponding part where it naturally moves; thrown into confusion and disorder; confused.

JOINT, (jǫint) *a.* Shared among many; united in the same possessions; as *joint heirs* or *coheirs*; combined; acting together in consort.

To JOINT, (jǫint) *v. a.* To form in articulations; to form many parts into one; to divide a joint; to cut or quarter into joints.

JOINTED, (jǫint'-ęd) *a.* Full of joints, knots, or commissures.

JOINTER, (jǫin'-tęr) *n. s.* A sort of plane.

JOINTLY, (jǫint'-lę) *ad.* Together; not separately; in a state of union or co-operation.

JOINTSTOOL, (jǫint-stǫǫl') *n. s.* A stool made not merely by insertion of the feet, but by inserting one part in another.

JOINTURE, (jǫint'-yur) *n. s.* Estate settled on a wife to be enjoyed after her husband's decease.

To JOINTURE, (jǫint'-yur) *v. a.* To endow with a jointure.

JOIST, (jǫist) *n. s.* The secondary beam of a floor.

To JOIST, (jǫist) *v. a.* To fit in the smaller beams of a flooring.

JOKE, (jǫke) *n. s.* A jest; something not serious.

To JOKE, (jǫke) *v. n.* To jest; to be merry in words or actions.

JOKER, (jǫ'-kęr) *n. s.* A jester; a merry fellow.

JOKINGLY, (jō'-king-lē) *ad.* In a jesting, merry way.

JOLE, (jōle) *n. s.* The face or cheek; the head of a fish.

To JOLL, (jōle) *v. a.* To beat the head against anything; to clash with violence.

JOLLILY, (jŏl'-lē-lē) *ad.* Gaily; with elevation of spirit; in a disposition to noisy mirth.

JOLLINESS, (jŏl'-lē-nĕs) } *n. s.* Gaiety;
JOLLITY, (jŏl'-lē-tē) } elevation of spirit: merriment; festivity; handsomeness; beauty.

JOLLY, (jŏl'-lē) *a.* Gay; merry; airy; cheerful; plump; like one in high health; handsome; well-favoured.

JOLLY-BOAT, (jŏl'-lē-bōte) *n. s.* A term for a ship's small boat; a yawl.

To JOLT, (jōlt) *v. n.* To shake as a carriage on rough ground.

To JOLT, (jōlt) *v. a.* To shake one as a carriage does.

JOLT, (jōlt) *n. s.* Shock; violent agitation.

JOLTER, (jōlt'-ĕr) *n. s.* That which shakes or jolts.

JOLTHEAD, (jōlt'-hĕd) *n. s.* A great head; a dolt; a blockhead.

IONICK, (ī-ŏn'-ĭk) *a.* Belonging to one of the orders of architecture; denoting an airy kind of musick; belonging to the dialect of the Ionians; denoting the first of the ancient sect of philosophers of which the founder was Thales.

JONQUILLE, (jŭng-kwĭl') *n. s.* A species of daffodil.

To JOSTLE, (jŏs'-sl) *v. a.* To justle; to rush against.

JOT, (jŏt) *n. s.* A point; a tittle; the least quantity assignable.

IOTA, (ī-ō'-tă) *n. s.* A tittle; a jot.

JOVIAL, (jō'-vē-ăl) *a.* Under the influence of Jupiter; gay; airy; merry; cheerful.

JOVIALLY, (jō'-vē-ăl-ē) *ad.* Merrily; gaily.

JOVIALNESS, (jō'-vē-ăl-nĕs) *n. s.* Gaiety; merriment.

JOVIALTY, (jō'-vē-ăl-tē) *n. s.* Merriment; festivity.

JOURNAL, (jŭr'-năl) *n. s.* A diary; an account kept of daily transactions; any paper published daily.

JOURNALIST, (jŭr'-năl-ĭst) *n. s.* A writer of journals.

To JOURNALIZE, (jŭr'-năl-īze) *v. a.* To enter in an account of daily transactions.

JOURNEY, (jŭr'-nē) *n. s.* The travel of a day; travel by land, distinguished from a voyage or travel by sea; passage from place to place.

To JOURNEY, (jŭr'-nē) *v. n.* To travel; to pass from place to place.

JOURNEYMAN, (jŭr'-nē-măn) *n. s.* A hired workman.

JOURNEYWORK, (jŭr'-nē-wŭrk) *n. s.* Work performed for hire; work done by the day.

JOUST, (jŭst) *n. s.* Tilt; tournament; mock fight.

To JOUST, (jŭst) *v. n.* To run in the tilt.

JOWL. See JOLE.

JOY, (jŏe) *n. s.* The passion produced by any happy accident; gladness; exultation; gaiety; merriment; festivity; happiness; felicity.

JOY, (jŏe) *v. n.* To rejoice; to be glad; to exult.

To JOY, (jŏe) *v. a.* To congratulate; to entertain kindly; to gladden; to exhilarate.

JOYANCE, (jŏe'-ănse) *n. s.* Gaiety; festivity.

JOYFUL, (jŏe'-fŭl) *a.* Full of joy; glad; exulting.

JOYFULLY, (jŏe'-fŭl-ē) *ad.* With joy; gladly.

JOYFULNESS, (jŏe'-fŭl-nĕs) *n. s.* Gladness; joy.

JOYLESS, (jŏe'-lĕs) *a.* Void of joy; feeling no pleasure; giving no pleasure.

JOYLESSLY, (jŏe'-lĕs-lē) *ad.* Without receiving pleasure; without giving pleasure.

JOYLESSNESS, (jŏe'-lĕs-nĕs) *n. s.* State of being joyless.

JOYOUS, (jŏe'-ŭs) *a.* Glad; gay; merry; giving joy.

JOYOUSLY, (jŏe'-ŭs-lē) *ad.* With joy; with gladness.

JOYOUSNESS, (jŏe'-ŭs-nĕs) *n. s.* State of being joyous.

IPECACUANHA, (ĭp-pē-kăk-ū-ă'-nă) *n. s.* An Indian plant of emetic virtues.

IRASCIBILITY, (ĭ-răs-sē-bĭl'-lē-tē) *n. s.* Propensity to anger.

IRASCIBLE, (ĭ-răs'-sē-bl) *a.* Prone to anger; partaking of the nature of anger.

IRASCIBLENESS, (ĭ-răs'-sē-bl-nĕs) *n. s.* State of being angry.

IRE, (īre) *n. s.* Anger; rage; passionate hatred.

IREFUL, (īre'-fŭl) *a.* Angry; raging; furious.

IREFULLY, (īre'-fŭl-ē) *a.* With ire; in an angry manner.

IRIS, (ī'-rĭs) *n. s.* The rainbow; any appearance of light resembling the rainbow; the circle round the pupil of the eye; the flower-de-luce.

IRISH, (ī'-rish) *a.* Relating to Ireland.

To IRK, (ĕrk) *v. a.* This word is commonly used only impersonally, it *irks* me; it gives me pain; or I am weary of it.

IRKSOME, (ĕrk'-sŭm) *a.* Wearisome; tedious; troublesome; toilsome; weary.

IRKSOMELY, (ĕrk'-sŭm-lē) *ad.* Wearisomely; tediously.

IRKSOMENESS, (ĕrk'-sŭm-nĕs) *n. s.* Tediousness; wearisomeness.

IRON, (ī'-rŭn) *n. s.* A metal common to all parts of the world, and considerably the hardest; an instrument or utensil of the laundry made of iron, as a flat *iron*, box *iron* or smoothing *iron*. In the plural, Chains; shackles; manacles.

IRON, (ī'-rŭn) *a.* Made of iron; resembling iron in colour; harsh; stern; severe; rigid; miserable; indissoluble; unbroken; hard; impenetrable.

To IRON, (ī'-rŭn) *v. a.* To smooth with an iron; to shackle with irons.

IRONED, (ī'-rŭnd) *a.* Armed; dressed in iron.

IRONICAL, (ī-rŏn'-nē-kăl) *a.* Expressing one thing and meaning another; speaking by contraries.

IRONICALLY, (ī-rŏn'-nē-kăl-ē) *ad.* By the use of irony.

IRONICK, (ī-rŏn'-ĭk) *a.* Ironical.

IRONMONGER, (ī'-rŭn-mŭng-gĕr) *n. s.* A dealer in iron.

IRONMOULD, (ī'-rŭn-mōld) *n. s.* A mark or spot on linen, occasioned by the rust of iron.

IRONWOOD, (ī'-rŭn-wŏd) *n. s.* A kind of wood extremely hard.

IRONY, (ī'-rŭn-ē) *n. s.* A mode of speech in which the meaning is contrary to the words.

IRRADIANCE, (ĭr-rā'-dē-ănse) } *n. s.*
IRRADIANCY, (ĭr-rā'-dē-ăn-sē) } Emission of rays or beams of light upon any object; beams of light emitted.

To IRRADIATE, (ĭr-rā'-dē-āte) *v. a.* To adorn with light emitted upon it; to brighten; to enlighten intellectually; to illumine; to illuminate; to animate by heat or light; to decorate with shining ornaments.

To IRRADIATE, (ĭr-rā'-dē-āte) *v. n.* To shine; to grow bright.

IRRADIATE, (ĭr-rā'-dē-āte) *part. a.* Decorated with shining ornaments.

IRRADIATION, (ĭr-rā-dē-ā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of emitting beams of light; illumination; intellectual light.

IRRATIONAL, (ĭr-răsh'-ŏ-năl) *a.* Void of reason; void of understanding; wanting the discoursive faculty; absurd; contrary to reason.

IRRATIONALITY, (ĭr-răsh-ŏ-năl'-ē-tē) *n. s.* Want of reason.

IRRATIONALLY, (ĭr-răsh'-ŏ-năl-ē) *ad.* Without reason; absurdly.

IRRECLAIMABLE, (ĭr-rē-klā'-mă-bl) *a.* Not to be reclaimed; not to be changed to the better.

IRRECLAIMABLY, (ĭr-rē-klā'-mă-blē) *ad.* So as not to be reclaimed.

IRRECONCILABLE, (ĭr-rĕk-ŏn-sī'-lă-bl) *a.* Not to be recalled to kindness; not to be appeased; not to be made consistent.

IRRECONCILABLENESS, (ĭr-rĕk-ŏn-sī'-lă-bl-nĕs) *n. s.* Impossibility to be reconciled.

IRRECONCILABLY, (ĭr-rĕk-ŏn-sī'-lă-blē) *ad.* In a manner not admitting reconciliation.

IRRECONCILIATION, (ĭr-rĕk-ŏn-sĭl-ē-ā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Want of reconciliation.

IRRECORDABLE, (ĭr-rē-kŏr'-dă-bl) *a.* Not to be recorded.

IRRECOVERABLE, (ĭr-rē-kŭv'-ĕr-ă-bl) *a.* Not to be regained; not to be restored or repaired; not to be remedied.

IRRECOVERABLENESS, (ĭr-rē-kŭv'-ĕr-ă-bl-nĕs) *n. s.* State of being beyond recovery or repair.

IRRECOVERABLY, (ĭr-rē-kŭv'-ĕr-ă-blē) *ad.* Beyond recovery; past repair.

IRREDUCIBLE, (ĭr-rē-dū'-sē-bl) *a.* Not to be brought or reduced.

IRREFRAGABILITY, (ĭr-rĕf'-frā-gă-bĭl'-ē-tē) *n. s.* Strength of argument not to be refuted.

IRREFRAGABLE, (ĭr-rĕf'-frā-gă-bl) *a.* Not to be confuted; superiour to argumental opposition.

IRREFRAGABLY, (ĭr-rĕf'-frā-gă-blē) *ad.* With force above confutation.

IRREFUTABLE, (ĭr-rē-fū'-tă-bl) *a.* Not to be overthrown by argument.

IRREGULAR, (ĭr-rĕg'-gū-lăr) *a.* Deviating from rule, custom, or nature; immethodical; not confined to any certain rule or order; not being according to the laws of virtue.

IRREGULARITY, (ĭr-rĕg-gū-lăr'-ē-tē) *n. s.* Deviation from rule; neglect of method and order; inordinate practice; vice.

IRREGULARLY, (ĭr-rĕg'-gū-lăr-lē) *ad.* Without observation of rule or method.

To IRREGULATE, (ĭr-rĕg'-gū-lāte) *v. a.* To make irregular; to disorder.

IRRELATIVE, (ĭr-rĕl'-lă-tĭv) *a.* Having no reference to anything; single; unconnected.

IRRELATIVELY, (ĭr-rĕl'-lă-tĭv-lē) *ad.* Unconnectedly.

IRRELEVANCY, (ĭr-rĕl'-ē-vănse) *n. s.* State of being irrelevant.

IRRELEVANT, (ĭr-rĕl'-ē-vănt) *a.* Not applicable; not to the purpose.

IRRELEVANTLY, (ĭr-rĕl'-ē-vănt-lē) *ad.* Without being to the purpose.

IRRELIEVABLE, (ĭr-rē-lē'-vă-bl) *a.* Not admitting relief.

IRRELIGION, (ĭr-rē-lĭd'-jŭn) *n. s.* Contempt of religion; impiety.

IRRELIGIOUS, (ĭr-rē-lĭd'-jŭs) *a.* Contemning religion; impious; contrary to religion.

IRRELIGIOUSLY, (ĭr-rē-lĭd'-jŭs-lē) *ad.* With impiety; with irreligion.

IRREMEABLE, (ĭr-rĕ'-mē-ă-bl) *a.* Admitting no return.

IRREMEDIABLE, (ĭr-rē-mē'-dē-ă-bl) *a.* Admitting no cure; not to be remedied.

IRREMEDIABLENESS, (ĭr-rē-mē'-dē-ă-bl-nĕs) *n. s.* State of being irremediable.

IRREMEDIABLY, (ĭr-rē-mē'-dē-ă-blē) *ad.* Without cure.

IRREMISSIBLE, (ĭr-rē-mĭs'-sē-bl) *a.* Not to be pardoned.

IRREMISSIBLENESS, (ĭr-rē-mĭs'-sē-bl-nĕs) *n. s.* The quality of being not to be pardoned.

IRREMISSIBLY, (ĭr-rē-mĭs'-sē-blē) *ad.* So as not to be pardoned.

IRREMOVABLE, (ĭr-rē-mōōv'-ă-bl) *a.* Not to be moved; not to be changed.

IRREMUNERABLE, (ĭr-rē-mū'-nĕr-ă-bl) *a.* Not to be rewarded.

IRREPARABILITY, (ĭr-rĕp-ă-rā-bĭl'-ē-tē) State of being irreparable.

IRREPARABLE, (ĭr-rĕp'-pă-rā-bl) *a.* Not to be recovered; not to be repaired.

IRREPARABLY, (ĭr-rĕp'-pă-rā-blē) *ad.* Without recovery; without amends.

IRREPENTANCE, (ĭr-rē-pĕn'-tănse) *n. s.* Want of repentance.

IRREPLEVIABLE, (ir-re-plēv'-vē-ą-bl) *a.* Not to be redeemed; a law term.

IRREPREHENSIBLE, (ir-rep-pre-hen'-se-bl) *a.* Exempt from blame.

IRREPREHENSIBLY, (ir-rep-pre-hen'-se-ble) *ad.* Without blame.

IRREPRESSIBLE, (ir-re-pres'-se-bl) *a.* Not to be repressed.

IRREPROACHABLE, (ir-re-protsh'-ą-bl) *a.* Free from blame; free from reproach.

IRREPROACHABLY, (ir-re-protsh'-ą-ble) *ad.* Without blame; without reproach.

IRREPROVABLE, (ir-re-proov'-ą-bl) *a.* Not to be blamed; irreproachable.

IRREPROVABLY, (ir-re-proov'-ą-ble) *ad.* Beyond reproach.

IRREPTITIOUS, (ir-rep-tish'-us) *a.* Encroaching; creeping in.

IRRESISTENCE, (ir-re-zis'tense) *n. s.* Want of inclination to make resistence; gentleness under sufferings and insults.

IRRESISTIBILITY, (ir-re-zis-te-bil'-e-te) *n. s.* Power or force above opposition.

IRRESISTIBLE, (ir-re-zis'-te-bl) *a.* Superiour to opposition.

IRRESISTIBLENESS, (ir-re-zis'-te-bl-nes) *n. s.* Power above opposition.

IRRESISTIBLY, (ir-re-zis'-te-ble) *ad.* In a manner not to be opposed.

IRRESOLUBLE, (ir-rez'-zo-lu-bl) *a.* Not to be broken; not to be dissolved.

IRRESOLUBLENESS, (ir-rez'-zo-lu-bl-nes) *n. s.* Resistance to separation of the parts.

IRRESOLVEDLY, (ir-re-zol'-ved-le) *ad.* Without settled determination.

IRRESOLUTE, (ir-rez'-zo-lute) *a.* Not constant in purpose; not determined.

IRRESOLUTELY, (ir-rez'-zo-lute-le) *ad.* Without firmness of mind; without determined purpose.

IRRESOLUTENESS, (ir-rez'-zo-lute-nes) Want of determination; want of firmness of mind.

IRRESOLUTION, (ir-rez-zo-lu'-shun) *n. s.* Want of firmness of mind.

IRRESPECTIVELY, (ir-re-spek'-tiv-le) *ad.* Without regard to circumstances.

IRRESPONSIBILITY, (ir-re-spon-se-bil'-e-te) *n. s.* Want of responsibility.

IRRESPONSIBLE, (i-re-spon'-se-bl) *a.* Not capable of being answered for.

IRRETENTIVE, (ir-re-ten'-tiv) *a.* Not retentive.

IRRETRIEVABLE, (ir-re-tree'-vą-bl) *a.* Not to be repaired; irrecoverable; irreparable.

IRRETRIEVABLY, (ir-re-tree'-vą-ble) *ad.* Irreparably; irrecoverably.

IRREVERENCE, (ir-rev'-ver-ense) *n. s.* Want of reverence; want of veneration; want of respect; state of being disregarded.

IRREVEREND, (ir-rev'-ver-end) *a.* Disrespectful.

IRREVERENT, (ir-rev'-ver-ent) *a.* Not paying due homage or reverence; not expressing or conceiving due veneration or respect.

IRREVERENTLY, (ir-rev'-ver-ent-le) *ad.* Without due respect or veneration.

IRREVERSIBLE, (ir-re-ver-se-bl) *a.* Not to be recalled; not to be changed.

IRREVERSIBLENESS, (ir-re-ver'-se-bl-nes) *n. s.* State of being irreversible.

IRREVERSIBLY, (ir-re-ver'-se-ble) *ad.* Without change.

IRREVOCABILITY, (ir-rev-vo-ką-bil'-e-te) *n. s.* Impossibility of recall.

IRREVOCABLE, (ir-rev'-vo-ką-bl) *a.* Not to be recalled; not to be brought back; not to be reversed.

IRREVOCABLENESS, (ir-rev'-vo-ką-bl-nes) *n. s.* The state of being irrevocable.

IRREVOCABLY, (ir-rev'-vo-ką-ble) *ad.* Without recall.

IRREVOLUBLE, (ir-rev'-vo-lu-bl) *a.* That has no revolution.

To **IRRIGATE,** (ir'-re-gate) *v. a.* To wet; to moisten; to water.

IRRIGUOUS, (ir-rig'-gu-us) *a.* Watery; watered; dewy; moist.

IRRITABILITY, (ir-re-te-bil'-e-te) *n. s.* State or quality of being irritable.

IRRITABLE, (ir'-re-te-bl) *a.* Easily provoked.

IRRITANT, (ir'-re-tant) *a.* Rendering void. A term in law.

To **IRRITATE,** (ir'-re-tate) *v. a.* To provoke; to tease; to fret; to put into motion or disorder by any irregular or unaccustomed contact; to stimulate; to vellicate.

IRRITATION, (ir-re-te'-shun) *n. s.* Provocation; exasperation; stimulation; vellication.

IRRITATORY, (ir'-re-te-tur-e) *a.* Stimulating.

IRRUPTION, (ir-rup'-shun) *n. s.* The act of anything forcing an entrance; inroad; burst of invaders into any place.

IRRUPTIVE, (ir-rup'-tiv) *a.* Bursting forth; rushing down or in.

IS, (iz) *n. s.* The third person singular of *To be*; I am, thou art, he *is*.

ISCHURETICKS, (is-ku-ret'-tiks) *n. s. pl.* Such medicines as force urine when suppressed.

ISCHURY, (is'-ku-re) *n. s.* A stoppage of urine.

ISICLE, (i'-sik-kl) *n. s.* A pendent shoot of ice.

ISINGLASS, (i'-zing-glas) *n. s.* A tough, firm, and light substance, of a whitish colour, and in some degree transparent, much resembling glue, prepared from the intestines of a fish which greatly resembles the sturgeon.

ISLAND, (i'-land) *n. s.* A tract of land surrounded by water.

ISLANDER, (i'-land-er) *n. s.* An inhabitant of a country surrounded by water.

ISLE, (ile) *n. s.* An island; a country surrounded by water.

ISLET, (i'-let) *n. s.* A little island.

ISOCHRONAL, (i-sok-kro-nal) *a.* Having equal times.

ISOPERIMETRICAL, (i-so-per-e-met'-tre-kal) *a.* In geometry, *Isoperimetrical* figures are such as have equal perimeters or cir-

cumferences, of which the circle is the greatest.

ISOSCELES, (i-sos'-se-les) *n. s.* A term applied to a triangle, having two legs or sides of equal length.

ISSUABLE, (ish'-shu-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being issued, or of being brought to issue, or decision.

ISSUE, (ish'-shu) *n. s.* The act of passing out; exit; egress; or passage out; event; consequence; termination; conclusion; sequel deduced from premises; progeny; offspring. In medicine, A fontanel; a vent made in a muscle for the discharge of humours; evacuation. In law, *Issue* is sometimes; used for the children begotten between a man and his wife; sometimes for profits growing from an amercement, fine, or expences of suit; sometime for profits of lands or tenements; sometime for that point of matter depending in suit, whereupon the parties join and put their cause to the trial of the jury.

To ISSUE, (ish'-shu) *v. n.* To come out; to pass out of any place; to make an eruption; to break out; to proceed as an offspring.

To ISSUE, (ish'-shu) *v. a.* To send out; to send forth; to send out judicially or authoritatively.

ISSUELESS, (ish'-shu-les) *a.* Having no offspring; wanting descendants.

ISSUING, (ish'-shu-ing) *n. s.* The act of sending, passing, or going out.

ISTHMUS, (ist'-mus) *n. s.* A neck of land joining the peninsula to the continent.

IT, (it) *pron.* The neutral demonstrative. *It* is used for the thing; the matter; the affair. *It* is used ludicrously after neutral verbs, to give an emphasis; sometimes applied familiarly, ludicrously, or rudely to persons.

ITALIAN, (it-tal'-yan) *n. s.* A native of Italy; the Italian language.

ITALIAN, (it-tal'-yan) *a.* Relating to the manners, customs, language, or persons of Italy.

To ITALIANIZE, (it-tal'-yan-ize) *v. a.* To make Italian; to render conformable to Italian custom or fashion.

ITALICK, (it-tal'-ik) *a.* Denoting a type first used by Italian printers, and now usually employed to distinguish a particular word or sentence.

ITCH, (itsh) *n. s.* A cutaneous disease extremely contagious, which overspreads the body with small pustules filled with a thin serum, and raised, as microscopes have discovered, by a small animal. It is cured by sulphur. The sensation of uneasiness in the skin, which is eased by rubbing; a constant teazing desire.

To ITCH, (itsh) *v. n.* To feel that uneasiness in the skin which is removed by rubbing; to long; to have continual desire.

ITCHY, (itsh'-e) *a.* Infected with the itch; having a constant teazing desire.

ITEM, (i'-tem) *ad.* Also; a word used when any article is added to the former.

ITEM, (i'-tem) *n. s.* A new article; a single entry in an account.

ITERABLE, (it'-ter-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being repeated.

ITERANT, (it'-ter-ant) *a.* Repeating.

To ITERATE, (it'-ter-ate) *v. a.* To repeat; to utter again; to inculcate by frequent mention; to do over again.

ITERATION, (it-ter-a'-shun) *n. s.* Repetition; recital over again.

ITERATIVE, (it'-ter-a-tiv) *a.* Repeating; redoubling.

ITINERANT, (i-tin'-ner-ant) *a.* Travelling; wandering; not settled.

ITINERARY, (i-tin'-ner-a-re) *n. s.* A book of travels.

ITINERARY, (i-tin'-ner-a-re) *a.* Travelling; pertaining to, or done on a journey.

ITSELF, (it-self') *pron.* The neutral reciprocal pronoun applied to things.

JUBILANT, (ju'-be-lant) *a.* Rejoicing; uttering songs of triumph.

JUBILATION, (ju-be-la'-shun) *n. s.* The act of declaring triumph.

JUBILEE, (ju'-be-le) *n. s.* A publick festivity; a time of rejoicing; a season of joy.

JUCUNDITY, (ju-kun'-de-te) *n. s.* Pleasantness; agreeableness.

JUDAICAL, (ju-da'-e-kal) *a.* Jewish; belonging to Jews.

JUDAICALLY, (ju-da'-e-kal-le) *ad.* After the Jewish manner.

JUDAISM, (ju'-da-izm) *n. s.* The religious rites of the Jews.

To JUDAIZE, (ju'-da-ize) *v. n.* To conform to the manner of the Jews.

JUDAIZER, (ju'-da-i-zer) *n. s.* One who conforms to the manners or rites of the Jews.

JUDGE, (judje) *n. s.* One who is invested with authority to determine any cause or question; one who presides in a court of judicature; one who has skill sufficient to decide upon the merit of anything.

To JUDGE, (judje) *v. n.* To pass sentence; to form or give an opinion; to discern; to distinguish; to consider accurately.

To JUDGE, (judje) *v. a.* To pass sentence upon; to examine authoritatively; to determine finally; to pass severe censure; to doom severely.

JUDGEMENT, (judje'-ment) *n. s.* The power of discerning the relations between one term or one proposition and another; doom; the right or power of passing judgement; the act of exercising judicature; determination; decision; the quality of distinguishing propriety and impropriety; criticism; opinion; notion; sentence against a criminal; punishment inflicted by Providence, with reference to some particular crime; the last doom.

JUDGER, (judje'-er) *n. s.* One who forms judgement, or passes sentence.

JUDGESHIP, (judje'-ship) *n. s.* Office or dignity of a judge.

JUDICATIVE, (ju'-de-ka-tiv) *a.* Having power to judge.

JUDICATORY, (ju'-de-ka-tur-e) *n. s.* Distribution of justice; court of justice.

JUDICATORY, (jū'-dē-ka-tur-ē) *a.* Distributing justice; judicially pronouncing.

JUDICATURE, (jū'-dē-ka-ture) *n. s.* Power of distributing justice; establishment for the administration of justice.

JUDICIAL, (jū-dish'-al) *a.* Pertaining to the distribution of publick justice.

JUDICIALLY, (jū-dish'-al-ē) *ad.* According to the office of a pledge; in the forms of legal justice.

JUDICIARY, (jū-dish'-ē-a-rē) *a.* Passing judgement upon.

JUDICIOUS, (jū-dish'-us) *a.* Prudent; wise; skilful.

JUDICIOUSLY, (jū-dish'-us-lē) *ad.* Skilfully; wisely; with just determination.

JUDICIOUSNESS, (jū-dish'-us-nes) *n. s.* State or quality of being judicious.

JUG, (jug) *n. s.* A large drinking vessel with a gibbous or swelling belly.

To JUG, (jug) *v. n.* To emit or pour forth a particular sound, as we still say of certain birds.

To JUGGLE, (jug'-gl) *v. n.* To play tricks by slight of hand; to practise artifice or imposture.

JUGGLE, (jug'-gl) *n. s.* A trick by legerdemain; an imposture; a deception.

JUGGLER, (jug'-gl-er) *n. s.* One who practises slight of hand; one who deceives the eye by nimble conveyance; a cheat; a trickish fellow.

JUGGLING, (jug'-gl-ing) *n. s.* Deception; imposture.

JUGGLINGLY, (jug'-gl-ing-lē) *ad.* In a deceptive manner.

JUGULAR, (jū'-gu-lar) *a.* Belonging to the throat.

JUICE, (juse) *n. s.* The liquor, sap, or water of plants and fruits; the fluid in animal bodies.

JUICELESS, (juse'-les) *a.* Dry; without moisture.

JUICINESS, (jū'-sē-nes) *n. s.* Plenty of juice; succulence.

JUICY, (jū'-sē) *a.* Moist; abounding with juice; succulent.

JUJUBE, (jū'-jube) *n. s.* A plant, whose fruit is like a small plum; a kind of sweet-meat.

JULAP, (jū'-lap) *n. s.* An extemporaneous form of medicine, made of simple and compound water sweetened, serving for a vehicle to other forms not so convenient to take alone.

JULIAN, (jule'-yan) *a.* Denoting the old account of the year, so called from Julius Cæsar, and used among us in England till 1752, when the Gregorian was adopted.

JULY, (jū-lī') *n. s.* The month anciently called *quintilis*, or the fifth from March, named *July* in honour of *Julius Cæsar*; the seventh month from January.

JUMART, (jū'-mart) *n. s.* The mixture of a bull and a mare.

To JUMBLE, (jum'-bl) *v. a.* To mix violently and confusedly together.

To JUMBLE (jum'-bl) *v. n.* To be agitated together.

JUMBLE, (jum'-bl) *n. s.* Confused mixture; violent and confused agitation.

JUMBLEMENT, (jum'-bl-ment) *n. s.* Confused mixture.

JUMBLER, (jum'-bl-er) *n. s.* One who mixes things together confusedly and disorderly.

To JUMP, (jump) *v. n.* To leap; to skip; to move without step or sliding; to leap suddenly.

JUMP, (jump) *n. s.* The act of jumping; a leap; a skip; a bound.

JUMPER, (jump'-er) *n. s.* One that jumps or leaps.

JUNCOUS, (jung'-kus) *a.* Full of bulrushes.

JUNCTION, (jungk'-shun) *n. s.* Union; coalition.

JUNCTURE, (jungkt'-yur) *n. s.* The line at which two things are joined together; joint; articulation; union; unity; a critical point or article of time.

JUNE, (june) *n. s.* The sixth month of the year.

JUNIOR, (jū'-nē-ur) *a.* Younger.

JUNIORITY, (jū-nē-or'-ē-tē) *n. s.* State of being junior.

JUNIPER, (jū'-nē-per) *n. s.* A shrub.

JUNK, (jungk) *n. s.* A small ship of China; pieces of old cable used for calking.

JUNKET, (jung'-ket) *n. s.* A sweetmeat; a stolen entertainment.

To JUNKET, (jung'-ket) *v. n.* To feast secretly; to make entertainments by stealth; to feast.

JUNTO, (jun'-tō) *n. s.* A cabal; men combined in any secret design; a congress of statesmen; a council.

IVORY, (ī'-vō-rē) *n. s.* A hard solid and fine substance, of a fine white colour; the tusk of the elephant.

IVORY, (ī'-vō-rē) *a.* Made of ivory.

JUPITER, (jū'-pe-ter) *n. s.* One of the planets.

JURAT, (jū'-rat) *n. s.* A magistrate in some corporations, but originally any person *sworn* to a particular purpose, *juratus*.

JURATORY, (jū'-ra-tur-ē) *a.* Pertaining to an oath.

JURIDICIAL, (jū-rid'-dē-kal) *a.* Acting in the distribution of justice; used in courts of justice.

JURIDICALLY, (jū-rid'-dē-kal-ē) *ad.* With legal authority; according to forms of justice.

JURISCONSULT, (jū-ris-kon'-sult) *n. s.* One who gives his opinion in cases of law.

JURISDICTION, (jū-ris-dik'-shun) *n. s.* Legal authority; extent of power; district to which any authority extends.

JURISDICTIONAL, (jū-ris-dik'-shun-al) *a.* According to legal authority.

JURISDICTIVE, (jū-ris-dik'-tiv) *a.* Having jurisdiction.

JURISPRUDENCE, (jū-ris-prū'-dense) *n. s.* The science of law.

JURIST, (jū'-rist) *n. s.* A civil lawyer; a man who professes the science of the law; a civilian.

JUROR, (jū'-rur) *n. s.* One that serves on the jury.

JURY, (jū'-rē) *n. s.* A company of men, as twenty-four or twelve, sworn to deliver a truth upon such evidence as shall be delivered them touching the matter in question.

JURYMAN, (jū'-rē-man) *n. s.* One who is impannelled on a jury.

JURYMAST, (jū'-rē-mast) *n. s.* A mast made to last for the present occasion. So the seamen call whatever they set up in the room of a mast lost in a fight, or by a storm.

JUST, (just) *a.* Upright; incorrupt; equitable in the distribution of justice; honest; without crime in dealing with others; exact; proper; accurate; virtuous: innocent; pure; true; not forged; grounded on principles of justice; rightful; equally retributed; complete without superfluity; exactly proportioned; full; of full dimensions.

JUST, (just) *ad.* Exactly; nicely; accurately; merely; barely; nearly; almost.

JUST, (just) *n. s.* Mock encounter on horseback. See JOUST.

To JUST, (just) *v. n.* To engage in a mock fight; to tilt; to push; to drive; to justle.

JUSTICE, (jus'-tis) *n. s.* The virtue by which we give to every man what is his due; equity; agreeableness to right; vindicative retribution; punishment; right; assertion of right; one deputed by the king to do right by way of judgement, as the justices of the King's Bench, Common Pleas, &c. *Justices of Peace* are appointed by the king's commission, to attend the peace of the county where they dwell.

JUSTICESHIP, (jus'-tis-ship) *n. s.* Rank or office of justice.

JUSTICIARY, (jus-tish'-ē-ā-rē) *n. s.* An administrator of justice.

JUSTIFIABLE, (jus'-tē-fī-ā-bl) *a.* Defensible by law or reason.

JUSTIFIABLENESS, (jus'-tē-fī-ā-bl-nes) *n. s.* Rectitude; possibility of being fairly defended.

JUSTIFIABLY, (jus'-tē-fī-ā-blē) *ad.* Rightly; so as to be supported by right.

JUSTIFICATION, (jus-tē-fē-kā'-shun) *n. s.* Absolution; defence; maintenance; vindication; support; deliverance by pardon for sins past.

JUSTIFICATIVE, (jus-tif'-ē-kā-tiv) *a.* Having power to justify; justifying.

JUSTIFICATOR, (jus-tē-fē-kā'-tur) *n. s.* One who supports, defends, vindicates, or justifies.

JUSTIFIER, (jus'-tē-fī-er) *n. s.* One who justifies; one who defends or absolves; one who frees from sin by pardon.

To JUSTIFY, (jus'-tē-fī) *v. a.* To clear from imputed guilt; to absolve from an accusation; to maintain; to defend; to vindicate; to free from past sin by pardon.

To JUSTLE, (jus'-sl) *v. n.* To encounter; to clash; to rush against each other.

To JUSTLE, (jus'-sl) *v. a.* To push; to drive, to force by rushing against it.

JUSTLE, (jus'-sl) *n. s.* Shock; slight encounter.

JUSTLY, (just'lē) *ad.* Uprightly; honestly; in a just manner; properly; exactly; accurately.

JUSTNESS, (jus'-nes) *n. s.* Justice; reasonableness; equity; accuracy; exactness; propriety.

To JUT, (jut) *v. n.* See *To* JET. To push or shoot into prominences; to come out beyond the main bulk; to run against; to butt.

To JUTTY, (jut'-tē) *v. n.* To jut.

JUTTY, (jut'-tē) *n. s.* That part of a building which shoots forward beyond the rest. See JETTEE. A kind of pier; a mole projected into the sea.

JUVENILE, (jū'-vē-nile) *a.* Young; youthful.

JUVENILITY, (jū-vē-nil'-ē-tē) *n. s.* Youthfulness; light and careless manner.

JUXTAPOSITION, (juks-tā-pō-zish'-un) *n. s.* Apposition; the act of placing together; the state of being placed by each other.

IVY, (ī'-vē) *n. s.* A plant.

K.

K, A letter borrowed by the English from the Greek alphabet. It has before all the vowels one invariable sound: as, *keen, ken, kill.* It is used after *c* at the end of words: as, *knock, clock,* &c. It likewise ends a word after a dipthong: as, *look, break, shook, leak.* The English [should] never use *c* at the end of a word. *K* is silent in the present pronunciation before *n*; as, *knife, knee, knell.*

To KABOB. See *To* CABOB.

KAIL, (kale) *n. s.* A kind of cabbage.

KALENDAR, (kal'-en-der) *n. s.* [now written *calendar.*] An account of time.

KALENDER, (kal'-en-der) *n. s.* A sort of dervise.

KALI, (kā'-lē) *n. s.* Sea-weed, of the ashes of which glass was made; whence the word *alkali.*

KALOYER, (kā-lōē'-er) *n. s.* A monk of the Greek church. See CALOYER.

KANGAROO, (kang'-gā-roo') *n. s.* An animal of New South Wales.

To KAW, (kaw) *v. n.* To cry as a raven, crow, or rook.

KAW, (kaw) *n. s.* The cry of a raven or crow.

KAYLE, (kale) *n. s.* Ninepins; a kind of play called nine-holes.

To KECK, (kĕk) *v. n.* To heave the stomach; to reach at vomiting.

To KECKLE, (kĕk'-kl) *v. a.* To defend a cable round with a rope.

KECKSY, (kĕk'-se) *n. s.* Hemlock.

To KEDGE, (kĕdje) *v. a.* To bring a ship up or down a narrow river, against the wind.

KEDGER, (kĕd'-jer) *n. s.* A small anchor used in a river; a fish-man.

KEEL, (kēel) *n. s.* The bottom of the ship.

To KEEL, (kēel) *v. a.* To cool; to render cool.

To KEEL, (kēel) *v. n.* To become cold; to lose spirit.

KEELAGE, (kēel'-aje) *n. s.* Duty paid for a ship coming into the port of Hartlepool.

KEELFAT, (kēel'-vat) *n. s.* Cooler; tub in which liquor is let to cool: properly keelvats.

KEELING, (kē'-ling) *n. s.* A kind of small cod, whereof stockfish is made.

KEELSON, (kēel'-sun) *n. s.* The next piece of timber in a ship to her keel.

To KEELHALE, (kēel'-hale) *v. a.* To punish in the seamen's way, by dragging the criminal under water on one side of the ship and up again on the other.

KEEN, (kēen) *a.* Sharp; well-edged; not blunt; severe; piercing; eager; vehement; acrimonious; bitter of mind; sharp; acute of mind.

KEENLY, (kēen'-le) *ad.* Sharply; vehemently; eagerly; bitterly.

KEENNESS, (kēen'-nes) *n. s.* Sharpness; edge; rigour of weather; piercing cold; asperity; bitterness of mind; eagerness; vehemence; acuteness of understanding.

To KEEP, (kēep) *v. a.* To retain; not to lose; to have in custody; to preserve; not to let go; to preserve in a state of security; to protect; to guard; to detain, or hold; to hold for another; to tend; to have care of; to preserve in the same tenour or state; to attend; to hold in any state; to observe or solemnize any time; to observe; not to violate; to maintain, to support with necessaries of life; to have in the house; not to intermit; to maintain, to hold; to remain in; not to leave a place; not to reveal; not to betray; to restrain; to withhold; to debar from any place. *To keep back*, To reserve; to withhold; to restrain. *To keep company*, To frequent any one; to accompany. *To keep company with*, To have familiar intercourse. *To keep in*, To conceal; not to tell; to restrain; to curb. *To keep off*, To bear to a distance; not to admit; to hinder. *To keep up*, To maintain without abatement; to continue; to hinder from ceasing. *To keep under*, To oppress; to subdue.

To KEEP, (kēep) *v. n.* To remain by some labour or effort in a certain state; to continue in any place or state; to stay; to remain unhurt; to last; to dwell; to live constantly; to adhere strictly. *To keep on*, To go forward. *To keep up*, To continue unsubdued.

KEEP, (kēep) *n. s.* The strongest part of the old castles; the donjon. See DONJON. Custody; guard; charge; care; guardianship; restraint; condition, a colloquial expression; as, in good *keep*.

KEEPER, (kēep'-er) *n. s.* A defender; a preserver; one who saves from harm; one who holds anything for the use of another; one who has prisoners in custody; one who has the care of parks, or beasts of the chase; one that has the superintendence or care of anything. *Keeper of the great seal*, Is a lord by his office, and called lord *keeper* of the great seal of England, and is of the privy council, under whose hands pass all charters, commissions, and grants of the king; this lord *keeper* has the like jurisdiction, and all other advantages as the lord chancellor.

KEEPERSHIP, (kēep'-er-ship) *n. s.* Office of a keeper.

KEEPING, (kēep'-ing) *n. s.* Charge; custody; care to preserve preservation; guard.

KEEPSAKE, (kēep'-sake) *n. s.* A gift in token of remembrance, to be kept for the sake of the giver.

KEG, (kĕg) *n. s.* A small barrel, commonly used for a fish barrel.

KELL, (kĕl) *n. s.* The omentum; that which inwraps the guts; a child's caul; the chrysalis of a caterpillar.

KELP, (kĕlp) *n. s.* A sea-plant; a salt produced from calcined sea-weed.

KELPY, (kĕl'-pe) *n. s.* A supposed spirit of the waters in Scotland; described as a quadruped, of the form of a horse.

KELSON. See KEELSON.

To KEN, (kĕn) *v. a.* To see at a distance; to descry; to know.

To KEN, (kĕn) *v. n.* To look round; to direct the eye to or from any object.

KEN, (kĕn) *n. s.* View; reach of sight.

KENNEL, (kĕn'-nĕl) *n. s.* A cot for dogs; a number of dogs kept in a kennel; the hole of a fox, or other beast; the watercourse of a street.

KENNEL COAL. See CANAL COAL.

To KENNEL, (kĕn'-nĕl) *v. n.* To lie; to dwell; used of beasts, and of man in contempt.

To KENNEL, (kĕn'-nĕl) *v. a.* To keep in a kennel.

KEPT, (kept) Pret. and part. pass. of *keep*.

KERB, (kerb) *n. s.* Any edging of strong solid stuff, which serves as a guard to something else; thus the edging of the stone footways in London streets is called the *kerb* stone.

KERCHIEF, (kĕr'-tshif) *n. s.* A head dress of a woman; any loose cloth used in dress.

KERN, (kĕrn) *n. s.* Irish foot soldier; an Irish boor.

KERN, (kĕrn) *n. s.* A hand-mill consisting of two pieces of stone by which corn is ground; a churn.

To KERN, (kĕrn) *v. n.* To harden as ripened corn; to take the form of grains; to granulate.

KERNEL, (ker'-nel) *n. s.* The edible substance contained in a shell; anything included in a husk or integument; the seeds of pulpy fruits; the central part of anything upon which the ambient strata are concreted; knobby concretions in children's flesh.

KERSEY, (ker'-ze) *n. s.* Coarse stuff.

KESTREL, (kes'-trel) *n. s.* A little kind of bastard hawk.

KETCH, (ketsh) *n. s.* A heavy ship; as a bomb *ketch*; a vessel with two masts, usually from 100 to 250 tons burthen.

KETTLE, (ket'-tl) *n. s.* A vessel in which liquor is boiled.

KETTLEDRUM, (ket'-tl-drum) *n. s.* A drum of which the head is spread over a body of brass, or copper.

KETTLEPINS, (ket'-tl-pinz) *n. s.* Ninepins; skittles.

KEY, (ke) *n. s.* An instrument formed with cavities correspondent to the wards of a lock; an instrument by which something is screwed or turned; an explanation of anything difficult; the parts of a musical instrument which are struck with the fingers. In musick, A certain tone whereto every composition, whether long or short ought to be fitted. A bank raised perpendicular for the ease of lading and unlading ships. In botany, The husk containing the seed of an ash.

KEYAGE, (ke'-aje) *n. s.* Money paid for lying at the key or quay.

KEYHOLE, (ke'-hole) *n. s.* The perforation in the door or lock through which the key is put.

KEYSTONE, (ke'-stone) *n. s.* The middle stone of an arch.

KIBE, (kibe) *n. s.* An ulcerated chilblain; a chap in the heel caused by the cold.

KIBED, (kibd) *a.* Troubled with kibes: as, *kibed* heels.

KIBY, (kibe) *a.* Having kibes; sore with kibes.

To KICK, (kik) *v. a.* To strike with the foot.

To KICK, (kik) *v. n.* To beat the foot in anger or contempt.

KICK, (kik) *n. s.* A blow with the foot.

KICKER, (kik'-ker) *n. s.* One who strikes with his foot; a wincing horse.

KICKSHAW, (kik'-shaw) *n. s.* Something uncommon; fantastical; something ridiculous; a dish so changed by the cookery that it can scarcely be known.

KID, (kid) *n. s.* The young of a goat; a bundle of heath or furze.

To KID, (kid) *v. n.* To bring forth kids.

KIDDER, (kid'-der) *n. s.* An engrosser of corn to enhance its price.

KIDDLE, (kid'-dl) *n. s.* A kind of wear in a river, to catch fish.

KIDLING, (kid'-ling) *n. s.* A young kid.

To KIDNAP, (kid'-nap) *v. a.* To steal children; to steal human beings.

KIDNAPPER, (kid'-nap-per) *n. s.* One who steals human beings; a man stealer.

KIDNEY, (kid'-ne) *n. s.* Two large glands, which separate the urine from the blood; sort; a cant term for kind or disposition.

KIDNEYBEAN, (kid'-ne-bene) *n. s.* A leguminous plant.

KILDERKIN, (kil'-der-kin) *n. s.* A small barrel.

To KILL, (kil) *v. a.* To deprive of life; to put to death, as an agent; to destroy animals for food; to deprive of life, as a cause or instrument; to deprive of vegetative or other motion, or active qualities.

KILLER, (kil'-ler) *n. s.* One that deprives of life.

KILN, (kil) *n. s.* A stove; a fabrick formed for admitting heat, in order to dry or burn things contained in it.

To KILNDRY, (kil'-dri) *v. a.* To dry by means of a kiln.

KIMBO, (kim'-bo) *a.* Crooked; bent; arched.

KIN, (kin) *n. s.* Relation either of consanguinity or affinity; relatives; those who are of the same race; a relation; one related; the same generical class, though perhaps not the same species; a diminutive termination from *kind*, a child, Dutch: as, *manikin*, *minikin*, *thomkin*, *wilkin*.

KIN, (kin) *a.* Of the same nature; congenial; kindred.

KIND, (kind) *a.* Benevolent; filled with general good-will; favourable; beneficent.

KIND-HEARTED, (kind'-hart-ed) *a.* Having great benevolence.

KIND, (kind) *n. s.* Race; generical class; particular nature; natural state; manner; way; sort.

To KINDLE, (kin'-dl) *v. a.* To set on fire; to light; to make to burn; to inflame the passions; to exasperate; to animate; to fire the mind.

To KINDLE, (kin'-dl) *v. n.* To catch fire.

KINDLER, (kind'-dl-er) *n. s.* One that lights; one who inflames.

KINDLINESS, (kind'-le-nes) *n. s.* Favour; affection; good-will; natural disposition; natural course.

KINDLY, (kind'-le) *a.* Homogeneal; congenial; kindred; of the same nature; natural; fit; proper; bland; mild; softening.

KINDLY, (kind'-le) *ad.* Benevolently; favourably; with good will; naturally; fitly.

KINDNESS, (kind'-nes) *n. s.* Benevolence: beneficence; good-will; favour; love; benefit conferred.

KINDRED, (kin'-dred) *n. s.* Relation by birth or marriage; cognation; consanguinity; affinity; relation; suit; relatives.

KINDRED, (kin'-dred) *a.* Congenial; related; cognate.

KINE, (kine) *n. s.* Plur. from *cow*, that is, *cows*.

KING, (king) *n. s.* Monarch; supreme governour; a card with the picture of a king. *King at Arms*, a principal officer at arms, that has the pre-eminence of the society; of whom there are three, viz. Garter, Norroy, and Clarencieux.

KINGCRAFT, (king'-kraft) *n. s.* The art of governing.
KINGCUP, (king'-kup) *n. s.* A flower, crowfoot.
KINGDOM, (king'-dum) *n. s.* The dominion of a king; the territories subject to a monarch; a different class or order, as, the animal and vegetable *kingdoms;* a region; a tract.
KINGFISHER, (king'-fish-er) *n. s.* A species of bird.
KINGHOOD, (king'-hud) *n. s.* State of being a king.
KINGLIKE, (king'-like) } *a.* Royal; sove-
KINGLY, (king'-le) } reign; monarchical; belonging to a king; noble; august; magnificent.
KINGSEVIL, (kingz-e'-vl) *n. s.* A scrofulous distemper, commonly believed to be cured by the touch of the king.
KINGSHIP, (king'-ship) *n. s.* Royalty; monarchy.
KINSFOLK, (kinz'-foke) *n. s.* Relations; those who are of the same family.
KINSMAN, (kinz'-man) *n. s.* A man of the same race or family.
KINSWOMAN, (kinz'-wum-an) *n. s.* A female relation.
KIPPER, (kip'-per) *a.* A term applied to salmon when unfit to be taken.
KIRK, (kerk) *n. s.* An old word for a church, yet retained in Scotland.
KIRTLE, (ker'-tl) *n. s.* A gown; a jacket; a petticoat; a mantle; a cloak.
KIRTLED, (ker'-tld) *a.* Wearing a kirtle.
To KISS, (kis) *v. a.* To touch with the lips; to touch gently.
KISS, (kis) *n. s.* Salute given by joining lips.
KISSER, (kis'-er) *n. s.* One that kisses.
KISSINGCRUST, (kis'-sing-krust) *n. s.* Crust formed where one loaf in the oven touches another.
KIST, (kist) *n. s.* A chest.
KIT, (kit) *n. s.* A small diminutive fiddle; a small wooden vessel, in which Newcastle salmon is sent up to town; a milking pail.
KITCAT, (kit'-kat) *a.* Denoting a club of whigs at the beginning of the last century, of which Addison, Steele, and other distinguished wits were members, so named from Christopher Cat, a pastry-cook by whom the club was served; denoting a portrait of a size less than a half length.
KITCHEN, (kitsh'-en) *n. s.* The room in a house where the provisions are cooked.
KITCHENGARDEN, (kitsh'-en-gar-dn) *n. s.* Garden in which esculent plants are produced.
KITCHENMAID, (kitsh'-en-made) *n. s.* A maid under the cookmaid, whose business is to clean the utensils of the kitchen.
KITCHENSTUFF, (kitsh'-en-stuf) *n. s.* The fat of meat scummed off the pot, or gathered out of the dripping-pan.
KITCHENWENCH, (kitsh'-en-wensh) *n. s.* Scullion; maid employed to clean the instruments of cookery.
KITCHENWORK, (kitsh'-en-wurk) *n. s.* Cookery; work done in the kitchen.
KITE, (kite) *n. s.* A bird of prey that infests the farms, and steals the chickens; a name of reproach denoting rapacity; a fictitious bird made of paper.
KITE, (kite) *n. s.* In the north of England, the belly.
KITH, (kith) *n. s.* Acquaintance.
KITTEN, (kit'-tn) *n. s.* A young cat.
To KITTEN, (kit'-tn) *v. n.* To bring forth young cats.
To KITTLE, (kit'-tl) *v. a.* To tickle.
KITLING, (kit'-ling) *n. s.* A whelp; the young of all beasts.
To KLICK, (klik) *v. n.* To make a small sharp noise; to pilfer, or steal away suddenly with a snatch.
To KNAB, (nab) *v. a.* To bite; to catch.
KNACK, (nak) *n. s.* A little machine; a petty contrivance; a toy; a readiness; an habitual facility; a lucky dexterity; a nice trick.
To KNACK, (nak) *v. n.* To make a sharp quick noise, as when a stick breaks; to speak finely or affectedly.
KNACKER, (nak'-er) *n. s.* A maker of small work; a ropemaker.
KNAG, (nag) *n. s.* A hard knot in wood; a peg for hanging anything upon; knags are the shoots of a deer's horns, called brow-antlers.
KNAGGY, (nag'-ge) *a.* Knotty; set with hard rough knots. Figuratively, full of rough or sour humours; ill-humoured.
KNAP, (nap) *n. s.* A protuberance; a swelling prominence.
To KNAP, (nap) *v. a.* To bite; to break short; to strike so as to make a sharp noise like that of breaking.
To KNAP, (nap) *v. n.* To make a short sharp noise.
To KNAPPLE, (nap'-pl) *v. n.* To break off with a sharp quick noise.
KNAPPY, (nap'-pe) *a.* Full of knaps or hillocks.
KNAPSACK, (nap'-sak) *n. s.* The bag which a soldier carries on his back; a bag of provisions.
KNAR, (nar) *n. s.* A hard knot.
KNARLED, (narld) *a.* Knotted.
KNAVE, (nave) *n. s.* A boy; a male or man child; a servant; a petty rascal; a scoundrel; a card with a soldier painted on it.
KNAVERY, (na'-ver-e) *n. s.* Dishonesty; tricks; petty villany; mischievous tricks or practices.
KNAVISH, (na'-vish) *a.* Dishonest; wicked; fraudulent; waggish; mischievous.
KNAVISHLY, (na'-vish-le) *ad.* Dishonestly, fraudulently; waggishly; mischievously.
KNAVISHNESS, (na'-vish-nes) *n. s.* State or quality of being knavish.
To KNEAD, (need) *v. a.* To beat or mingle any stuff or substance.
KNEADER, (need'-er) *n. s.* A baker.
KNEADINGTROUGH, (need'-ing-truf) *n. s.*

A trough in which the paste of bread is worked together.

KNEE, (nēe) *n. s.* The joint of the leg where it is joined to the thigh; a piece of timber growing crooked, and so cut that the trunk and branch make an angle.

KNEED, (nēed) *a.* Having knees; as, *in-kneed* or *out-kneed*; having joints, as *kneed grass.*

KNEEDEEP, (nēe'-dēep) *a.* Rising to the knees; sunk to the knees.

To KNEEL, (nēel) *v. n.* To perform the act of genuflection; to bend the knee.

KNEELER, (nēel'-ẽr) *n. s.* One who shews obeisance by kneeling.

KNEEPAN, (nēe'-păn) *n. s.* The small convex bone on the articulation of the knee, which serves as a pulley to the tendon of the muscle that moves the leg.

KNEETRIBUTE, (nēe'-trib-ūte) *n. s.* Genuflection; worship or obeisance shown by kneeling.

KNELL, (nĕl) *n. s.* The sound of a bell rung at a funeral.

KNEW, (nū) The pret. of know.

KNICK-KNACK, (nĭk'-năk) *n. s.* Any trifle or toy.

KNIFE, (nīfe) *n. s. pl. knives;* An instrument edged and pointed, wherewith meat &c. is cut.

KNIGHT, (nīte) *n. s.* A man advanced to a certain degree of military rank; in England knighthood confers the title of *sir;* as, *sir* Thomas, *sir* Richard; when the name was not known, it was usual to say *sir* knight; a champion. *Knight of the Shire,* One of the representatives of a county in parliament: he formerly was a military knight, but now any man having an estate in land of six hundred pounds a year is qualified.

KNIGHT ERRANT, (nīte-ẽr'-rănt) *n. s.* A wandering knight; one who went about in quest of adventures.

KNIGHT ERRANTRY, (nīte-ẽr'-rănt-rē) *n. s.* The character or manners of wandering knights.

To KNIGHT, (nīte) *v. a.* To create one a knight.

KNIGHTHOOD, (nīte'-hŏd) *n. s.* The character or dignity of a knight.

KNIGHTLINESS, (nīte'-lē-nĕs) *n. s.* Qualities of a knight.

KNIGHTLY, (nīte'-lē) *a.* Befitting a knight; beseeming a knight.

To KNIT, (nĭt) *v. a.* Pret. *knit* or *knitted;* To make or unite by texture without a loom; to tie; to join; to unite; to contract; to tie up.

To KNIT, (nĭt) *v. n.* To weave without a loom; to join; to close; to unite.

KNIT, (nĭt) *n. s.* Texture.

KNITTER, (nĭt'-tẽr) *n. s.* One who weaves or knits.

KNITTINGNEEDLE, (nĭt'-tĭng-nēe-dl) *n. s.* A wire which women use in knitting.

KNOB, (nŏb) *n. s.* A protuberance; any part bluntly rising above the rest.

KNOBBED, (nŏbd) *a.* Set with knobs; having protuberances.

KNOBBINESS, (nŏb'-bē-nĕs) *n. s.* The quality of having knobs.

KNOBBY, (nŏb'-bē) *a.* Full of knobs; hard; stubborn.

To KNOCK, (nŏk) *v. n.* To clash; to be driven suddenly together; to beat, as at a door for admittance. *To knock under,* A common expression, which denotes that a man yields or submits.

To KNOCK, (nŏk) *v. a.* To affect or change in any respect by blows: to dash together; to strike; to collide with a sharp noise. *To knock down,* To fell by a blow. *To knock on the head,* To kill by a blow; to destroy.

KNOCK, (nŏk) *n. s.* A sudden stroke; a blow; a loud stroke at a door for admission.

KNOCKER, (nŏk'-kẽr) *n. s.* One that fells by a blow; one that knocks down; he that knocks; the hammer which hangs at the door for strangers to strike.

To KNOLL, (nōle) *v. a.* To ring the bell, generally for a funeral.

To KNOLL, (nōle) *v. n.* To sound as a bell.

KNOLL, (nōle) *n. s.* A little round hill; the top or cop of a hill or mountain.

KNOLLER, (nōle'-ẽr) *n. s.* One who tolls a bell.

KNOT, (nŏt) *n. s.* A complication of a cord or string not easily to be disentangled; any figure of which the lines frequently intersect each other; any bond of association or union; a hard part in a piece of wood caused by the protuberance of a bough, and consequently by a transverse direction of the fibres; a joint in an herb; difficulty; intricacy; a confederacy; an association; a small band; a cluster; a collection. In naval language, The division of the log-line; a *knot* answering to a *mile* by land; an epaulet.

To KNOT, (nŏt) *v. a.* To complicate in knots; to entangle; to perplex; to unite.

To KNOT, (nŏt) *v. n.* To form buds, knots, or joints in vegetation; to knit knots for fringes.

KNOTTED, (nŏt'-tĕd) *a.* Full of knots or protuberances; having figures of which the lines intersect each other.

KNOTTINESS, (nŏt'-tē-nĕs) *n. s.* Fulness of knots; unevenness; intricacy; difficulty; a protuberance, or swelling; as the muscles, or fleshy parts.

KNOTTY, (nŏt'-tē) *a.* Full of knots; hard; rugged; intricate; perplexed; difficult; embarrassed.

KNOUT, (nōut) *n. s.* A Russian punishment which consists of barbarous scourging, slitting the nostrils, and maiming the body in different ways.

To KNOW, (nō) *v. a.* Pret. *knew,* part. *known;* To perceive with certainty, whether intuitive or discursive; to be informed of; to be taught; to distinguish; to recognise; to be no stranger to; to converse with another sex.

To KNOW, (nō) *v. n.* To have clear and

certain perception; not to be doubtful; not to be ignorant; to be informed. *To know for*, To have knowledge of. *To know of*, To take cognizance of.

KNOWING, (nō'-ing) *a.* Skilful; well instructed; remote from ignorance; conscious; intelligent.

KNOWINGLY, (nō'-ing-lē) *ad.* With skill; with knowledge.

KNOWLEDGE, (nŏl'-lĕdje) *n. s.* Certain perception; indubitable apprehension; learning; illumination of the mind; skill in anything; acquaintance with any fact or person; cognizance; notice; information; power of knowing.

KNUCKLE, (nŭk'-kl) *n. s.* The joints of the fingers protuberant when the fingers close; the knee joint of a calf; the articulation or joint of a plant.

To KNUCKLE, (nŭk'-kl) *v. n.* To submit.

KNUCKLED, (nŭk'-kld) *a.* Jointed.

KNUR, (nŭr) *n. s.* A knot; a hard substance; a wooden ball used in the game called trap and ball.

KORAN, (kō'-răn) *n. s.* See ALCORAN.

KY, (kī) *n. s.* Kine.

L.

L, A liquid consonant, which preserves always the same sound in English. At the end of a monosyllable it is always doubled; as, *shall; still*; except after a dipthong; as, *fail; feel*. In a word of more syllables it is usually written single; as, *channel; canal; tendril*. It is sometimes put before *e*, and sounded feebly after it; as, *Bible; title*. It is sometimes mute; as, in *alms, calf, chalk*, and some other words.

LA, (lăw) *interj.* See! look! behold!

LABDANUM, (lăb'-dă-nŭm) *n. s.* A resin, of a strong but not unpleasant smell, and an aromatick but not agreeable taste.

To LABEFY, (lăb'-ĕ-fī) *v. a.* To weaken; to impair.

LABEL, (lā'-bĕl) *n. s.* A small slip of silk, or other materials; a kind of tassel; a small slip or scrip of writing; anything appendant to a larger writing. In law, A narrow slip of paper or parchment affixed to a deed or writing, in order to hold the appending seal. In heraldry, A peculiar mark upon the shield to distinguish the eldest son from the younger.

To LABEL, (lā'-bĕl) *v. a.* To affix a label on anything, in order to distinguish it.

LABENT, (lā'-bĕnt) *a.* Sliding; gliding; slipping.

LABIAL, (lā'-bē-ăl) *a.* A term applied to letters, the pronunciation of which is effected by the lips.

LABIATED, (lā'-bē-ā-tĕd) *a.* Formed with lips.

LABIODENTAL, (lā-bē-ō-dĕn'-tăl) *a.* Formed or pronounced by the co-operation of the lips.

LABORATORY, (lăb'-bō-rā-tŭr-ē) *n. s.* A chemist's work-room.

LABORIOUS, (lă-bō'-rē-ŭs) *a.* Diligent in work; assiduous; requiring labour; tiresome; not easy.

LABORIOUSLY, (lă-bō'-rē-ŭs-lē) *ad.* With labour; with toil.

LABORIOUSNESS, (lă-bō'-rē-ŭs-nĕs) *n. s.* Toilsomeness; difficulty; diligence; assiduity.

LABOUR, (lā'-bŭr) *n. s.* The act of doing what requires a painful exertion of strength; pains; toil; work to be done; work done; performance; exercise; motion with some degree of violence; childbirth; travail.

To LABOUR, (lā'-bŭr) *v. n.* To toil; to act with painful effort; to do work; to take pains; to move with difficulty; to be diseased with; to be in distress; to be pressed; to be in child-birth; to be in travail. In naval language, spoken of a ship, when every timber is put to the test, and the whole constitution of her architecture is in the full play of all its powers.

To LABOUR, (lā'-bŭr) *v. a.* To work at; to move with difficulty; to beat; to belabour.

LABOURER, (lā'-bŭr-ĕr) *n. s.* One who is employed in coarse and toilsome work.

LABOURSOME, (lā'-bŭr-sŭm) *a.* Made with great labour and diligence.

LABRA, (lā'-brā) *n. s.* A lip.

LABYRINTH, (lăb'-bĕr-*inth*) *n. s.* A maze; a place formed with inextricable windings; formerly a distinguished ornament in the gardens of our ancestors. In anatomy, A part of the internal structure of the ear.

LABYRINTHIAN, (lăber-in'-*the*-ăn) *a.* Having inextricable turnings or windings; perplexed like a labyrinth.

LABURNUM, (lā'-bŭr-nŭm) *n. s.* A shrub of the *cytisus* kind, bearing beautiful yellow flowers.

LAC, (lăk) *n. s.* A concrete brittle substance of a dark red colour brought from the East Indies, and taken from the tree called Croton lacciferum. This substance is principally used in making sealing-wax.

LACE, (lāse) *n. s.* A string; a cord; a platted string, with which women fasten their clothes; ornaments of fine thread curiously woven; textures of thread, with gold or silver.

To LACE, (lāse) *v. a.* To tie; to bind as with a cord; to fasten with a string run through eyelet holes; to adorn with gold or silver textures sewed on; to embellish with

variegations; to beat, from the sense of *lace* as a cord.

LACEMAN, (lāse'-mān) *n. s.* One who deals in lace.

LACERABLE, (lās'-sēr-ā-bl) *a.* Capable as may be torn.

To LACERATE, (lās'-sēr-āte) *v. a.* To tear; to rend.

LACERATION, (lās-sēr-ā'-shūn) *n. s.* The act of tearing or rending; the breach made by tearing.

LACERATIVE, (lās'-sēr-ā-tiv) *a.* Tearing; having the power to tear.

LACHES, (lātsh-iz) *n. s.* A law term, signifying negligence or slackness.

LACHRYMABLE, (lāk'-rē-mā-bl) *a.* Lamentable.

LACHRYMAL, (lāk'-krē-māl) *a.* Generating tears.

LACHRYMARY, (lāk'-krē-mā-rē) *a.* Containing tears.

LACHRYMATION, (lāk-krē-mā'-shūn) *n. s.* The act of weeping, or shedding tears.

LACHRYMATORY, (lāk'-krē-mā-tūr-ē) *n. s.* A vessel in which tears are gathered to the honour of the dead.

To LACK, (lāk) *v. a.* To want; to need; to be without.

To LACK, (lāk) *v. n.* To be in want; to be wanting.

LACK, (lāk) *n. s.* Want; need; failure; a term in India applied to money; as a *lack* of, or one hundred thousand, rupees.

LACKADAY, (lāk'-ā-dā') *interj.* A frequent colloquial term, implying *alas!*

LACKBRAIN, (lāk'-brāne) *n. s.* One that wants wit.

LACKER, (lāk'-kēr) *n. s.* One who is wanting; a kind of varnish, which, spread upon a white substance, exhibits a gold colour.

To LACKER, (lāk'-kēr) *v. a.* To smear over with lacker.

LACKEY, (lāk'-kē) *n. s.* An attending servant; a foot-boy.

LACKLUSTRE, (lāk'-lus-tēr) *a.* Wanting brightness.

LACONICAL, (lā-kŏn'-ē-kāl) *a.* Short; concise; brief; pithy.

LACONICALLY, (lā-kŏn'-ē-kāl-ē) *a.* Briefly; concisely.

LACONICK, (lā-kŏn'-ik) *a.* Short; brief.

LACONISM, (lāk'-kō-nizm) *n. s.* A concise style; a short, pithy expression.

LACQUER. See LACKER.

LACTARY, (lāk'-tā-rē) *a.* Milky; full of juice like milk.

LACTARY, (lāk'-tā-rē) *n. s.* A dairy house.

LACTATION, (lāk-tā'-shūn) *n. s.* The act or time of giving suck.

LACTATE, (lāk'-tāte) *n. s.* In chymistry, Salts formed by the combination of lactick acid with different bases, as the *lactate of potash*, &c.

LACTEAL, (lāk'-tē-āl) *a.* Milky; conveying chyle of the colour of milk.

LACTEAL, (lāk'-tē-āl) *n. s.* The vessel that conveys chyle.

LACTEAN, (lāk'-tē-ān) *a.* Milky; having the colour of milk.

LACTEOUS, (lāk'-tē-ūs) *a.* Milky; lacteal; conveying chyle.

LACTESCENCE, (lāk-tēs'-sense) *n. s.* Tendency to milk, or milky colour.

LACTESCENT, (lāk-tēs'-sent) *a.* Producing milk, or a white juice.

LACTICK, (lāk'-tik) *a.* In chymistry, A term applied to the acid of sour milk.

LACTIFEROUS, (lāk-tif'-fēr-ūs) *a.* What conveys or brings milk.

LAD, (lād) *n. s.* A boy; a stripling.

LADDER, (lād'-dēr) *n. s.* A frame made with steps placed between two upright pieces; anything by which one climbs.

To LADE, (lāde) *v. a.* Pret. *laded*; and part. pass. *laded*, or *laden*; it is now commonly written *load*; to load; to freight; to burthen; to heave out; to throw out.

LADING, (lā'-ding) *n. s.* Weight; burthen.

LADLE, (lā'-dl) *n. s.* A large spoon; a vessel with a long handle, used in throwing out any liquid from the vessel containing it; the receptacles of a mill wheel, into which the water falling turns it.

LADY, (lā'-dē) *n. s.* A woman of high rank; the title applied to the wives of knights, of all degrees above them; and to the daughters of earls, and all of higher ranks; an illustrious or eminent woman; a word of complaisance used of women; mistress, importing power and dominion; as, *lady* of the manor.

LADY-BIRD, (lā'-dē-bērd) } *n. s.* A small
LADY-COW, (lā'-dē-kōw) } beautiful in-
LADY-FLY, (lā'-dē-flī) } sect of the beetle kind.

LADY-DAY, (lā'-dē-dā) *n. s.* The twenty-fifth of March; the day on which the annunciation of the blessed virgin is celebrated.

LADY-LIKE, (lā'-dē-like) *a.* Soft; delicate; elegant.

LADYSHIP, (lā'-dē-ship) *n. s.* Originally, the state of a lady; the title of a lady.

LAG, (lāg) *a.* Coming behind; falling short; sluggish; slow; tardy; last; long delayed.

LAG, (lāg) *n. s.* The lowest class; the rump; the fag end; he that comes last, or hangs behind.

To LAG, (lāg) *v. n.* To loiter; to move slowly; to stay behind; not to come in.

LAGGARD, (lāg'-gārd) *a.* Backward; sluggish; slow.

LAGGER, (lāg'-gēr) *n. s.* A loiterer; an idler.

LAGOON, (lā-gōōn') *n. s.* A large pond, or lake.

LAICAL, (lā'-ē-kāl) *a.* Belonging to the laity or people, as distinct from the clergy.

LAICK, (lā'-ik) *n. s.* A layman; one of the people distinct from the clergy.

LAICK, (lā'-ik) *a.* Belonging to the laity.

LAID, (lāde) Pret. part. of *lay*.

LAIN, (lāne) Pret. part. of *lie*.

LAIR, (lāre) *n. s.* The couch of a boar, or wild beast.

LAIRD, (lārd) *n. s.* The lord of a manor in the Scottish dialect.

LAITY, (lā'-e-tē) *n. s.* The people, as distinguished from the clergy; the state of a layman.

LAKE, (lāke) *n. s.* A large diffusion of inland water; small plash of water; a middle colour, betwixt ultramarine and vermilion.

To LAKE, (lāke) *v. n.* To play.

LAKY, (lā'-kē) *a.* Belonging to a lake.

LAMB, (lăm) *n. s.* The young of a sheep. Typically, the Saviour of the world.

To LAMB, (lăm) *v. a.* To yean; to bring forth lambs.

LAMBATIVE, (lăm'-bā-tiv) *a.* Taken by licking.

LAMBATIVE, (lăm'-bā-tiv) *n. s.* A medicine taken by licking with the tongue.

LAMBKIN, (lăm'-kin) *n. s.* A little lamb.

LAMBLIKE, (lăm'-like) *a.* Mild; innocent as a lamb; resembling the form of a lamb.

LAMBS-WOOL, (lămz'-wŭl) *n. s.* Ale mixed with sugar, nutmeg, and the pulp of roasted apples.

LAMBENT, (lăm'-bent) *a.* Playing about; gliding over without harm.

LAMDOIDAL, (lăm-doid'-dăl) *n. s.* Having the form of the letter lamda or A.

LAME, (lāme) *a.* Crippled; disabled in the limbs; hobbling; not smooth, alluding to the feet of a verse; imperfect; unsatisfactory.

To LAME, (lāme) *v. a.* To make lame; to cripple.

LAMELLAR, (lăm'-mel-ăr) *a.* Composed of thin scales or flakes.

LAMELLATED, (lăm'-mel-ā-ted) *a.* Covered with films or plates.

LAMELY, (lāme'-lē) *ad.* Like a cripple; without natural force or activity; imperfectly; without a full or complete exhibition of all the parts; weakly; unstendily; poorly.

LAMENESS, (lāme'-nes) *n. s.* The state of a cripple; loss or inability of limbs; imperfection; weakness.

To LAMENT, (lā-ment') *v. n.* To mourn; to wail; to grieve; to express sorrow.

To LAMENT, (lā-ment') *v. a.* To bewail; to mourn; to bemoan; to sorrow for.

LAMENT, (lā-ment') *n. s.* Sorrow audibly expressed; lamentation; grief uttered in complaints or cries; expression of sorrow.

LAMENTABLE, (lăm'-men-tā-bl) *a.* To be lamented; causing sorrow; mournful; sorrowful; expressing sorrow; miserable, in a ludicrous or low sense; pitiful; despicable.

LAMENTABLY, (lăm'-men-tā-blē) *ad.* With expressions or tokens of sorrow; mournfully; so as to cause sorrow; pitifully; despicably.

LAMENTATION, (lăm-men-tā'-shun) *n. s.* Expression of sorrow; audible grief.

LAMENTER, (lā-ment'-ĕr) *n. s.* One who mourns or laments.

LAMENTINE, (lăm'-men-tine) *n. s.* A fish called a sea-cow or manatee.

LAMIA, (lā'-me-ă) *n. s.* A kind of demon among the ancients, who, under the form of a beautiful woman, was said to have devoured children; a hag; a witch.

LAMINA, (lăm'-me-nă) *n. s.* Thin plate; one coat laid over another.

LAMINATED, (lăm'-me-nā-ted) *a.* Plated; used of such bodies whose contexture discovers such a disposition as that of plates lying over one another.

LAMMAS, (lăm'-măs) *n. s.* The first of August.

LAMP, (lămp) *n. s.* A light made with oil and a wick; the vessel or stand which holds the oil and wick.

LAMPASS, (lăm'-păs) *n. s.* A lump of flesh, about the bigness of a nut, in the roof of a horse's mouth.

LAMPBLACK, (lămp'-blăk) *n. s.* A kind of black colour, so called because it is made by holding a torch under the bottom of a bason, and as it is furred striking it with a feather into some shell, and grinding it with gum water.

LAMPOON, (lăm-poon') *n. s.* A personal satire; ridicule; abuse.

To LAMPOON, (lăm-poon') *v. a.* To abuse with personal satire.

LAMPOONER, (lăm-poon'-ĕr) *n. s.* A scribbler of personal satire.

LAMPREY, (lăm'-prē) *n. s.* A fish; much like the eel.

LANCE, (lănse) *n. s.* A long spear.

To LANCE, (lănse) *v. a.* To pierce; to cut; to open chirurgically; to cut in order to a cure.

LANCEPESADE, (lănse'-pe-sāde) *n. s.* The officer under the corporal.

LANCER, (lăn'-sĕr) *n. s.* One that carries a lance; one armed with a lance.

LANCET, (lăn'-set) *n. s.* A small pointed, chirurgical instrument. *Lancet-window*, A window having a lancet or pointed arch.

To LANCH, (lănsh) *v. a.* To dart; to cast as a lance; to throw; to let fly.

To LANCINATE, (lăn'-se-nāte) *v. a.* To tear; to rend; to lacerate.

LANCINATION, (lăn-se-nā'-shun) *n. s.* Tearing; laceration.

LAND, (lănd) *n. s.* A country; a region; distinct from other countries; earth; distinct from water; ground; surface of the place; an estate real and immoveable; nation; people.

To LAND, (lănd) *v. a.* To set on shore.

To LAND, (lănd) *v. n.* To come to shore.

LANDAU, (lăn-daw') *n. s.* A coach, of which the top may be occasionally open.

LANDED, (lăn'-ded) *a.* Consisting of land, a term applied to an estate in land.

LANDFALL, (lănd'-fall) *n. s.* A sudden translation of property in land by the death of a rich man. In naval language, The first land discovered after a sea-voyage.

LANDFLOOD, (lănd'-flud) *n. s.* Inundation.

LAND-FORCES, (lănd'-for-siz) *n. s.* Warlike powers not naval; soldiers that serve on land.

LANDGRAVE, (lănd'-grave) *n. s.* A German title of dominion.

LANDHOLDER, (lănd'-hōl-dĕr) *n. s.* One who holds lands.

LANDING, (lănd'-ĭng) *n. s.* The act of going upon land from a boat or vessel; the first part of a floor at the head of a flight of stairs.

LANDJOBBER, (lănd'-jŏb-bĕr) *n. s.* One who buys and sells lands for other men.

LANDLADY, (lănd'-lā-dē) *n. s.* A woman who has tenants holding from her; the mistress of an inn; an hostess.

LANDLESS, (lănd'-lĕs) *a.* Without property; without fortune.

LANDLOCKED, (lănd'-lŏkt) *a.* Shut in, or enclosed with land.

LANDLOPER, (lănd'-lō-pĕr) *n. s.* A landman; a term of reproach used by seamen of those who pass their lives on shore.

LANDLORD, (lănd'-lōrd) *n. s.* One who owns lands or houses, and has tenants under him; the master of an inn; a host.

LANDMAN, (lănd'-măn) *n. s.* One who lives or serves on land; opposed to *seaman*.

LANDMARK, (lănd'-märk) *n. s.* Anything set up to preserve the boundaries of lands.

LANDSCAPE, (lănd'-skāpe) *n. s.* A region; the prospect of a country; a picture representing any rural scene with the various objects, houses, hills, trees, &c.

LANDSTREIGHT, (lănd'-strāte) *n. s.* A narrow passage, or slip of land.

LAND-TAX, (lănd'-tăks) *n. s.* Tax laid upon land and houses.

LAND-WAITER, (lănd'-wā-tĕr) *n. s.* An officer of the customs, who is to watch what goods are landed.

LANDWARD, (lănd'-wärd) *ad.* Towards the land.

LANE, (lāne) *n. s.* A narrow way between hedges; a narrow street; an alley; a passage between men standing on each side.

LANGREL SHOT, (lăng'-grĕl-shŏt) *n. s.* A kind of chain-shot.

LANGUAGE, (lăng'-gwāje) *n. s.* Human speech; the tongue of one nation as distinct from others; style; manner of expression.

LANGUAGE-MASTER, (lăng'-gwāje-măs-tĕr) *n. s.* One whose profession is to teach languages.

LANGUID, (lăng'-gwĭd) *a.* Faint; weak; feeble; dull; heartless.

LANGUIDLY, (lăng'-gwĭd-lē) *ad.* Weakly; feebly.

LANGUIDNESS, (lăng'-gwĭd-nĕs) *n. s.* Weakness; feebleness; want of strength.

To LANGUISH, (lăng'-gwĭsh) *v. n.* To grow feeble; to pine away; to lose strength; to be no longer vigorous in motion; not to be vivid in appearance; to sink or pine under sorrow, or any slow passion; to look with softness or tenderness.

LANGUISHER, (lăng'-gwĭsh-ĕr) *n. s.* One who pines or languishes.

LANGUISHING, (lăng'-gwĭsh-ĭng) *n. s.* Feebleness; loss of strength.

LANGUISHINGLY, (lăng'-gwĭsh-ĭng-lē) *ad.* Weakly; feebly; with feeble softness; dully; tediously; with soft appearance.

LANGUISHMENT, (lăng'-gwĭsh-mĕnt) *n. s.* State of pining; softness of mien.

LANGUOR, (lăng'-gwŭr) *n. s.* Faintness; wearisomeness; listlessness; inattention; softness; laxity.

LANGUOROUS, (lăng'-gwŭr-ŭs) *a.* Tedious; melancholy.

LANIARY, (lā'-nē-ā-rē) *n. s.* A shambles.

To LANIATE, (lā'-nē-āte) *v. a.* To tear in pieces; to quarter; to lacerate.

LANIFICE, (lăn'-ē-fĭs) *n. s.* Woollen manufacture.

LANIGEROUS, (lā-nĭd'-jĕr-ŭs) *a.* Bearing wool.

LANK, (lăngk) *a.* Loose; not filled up; not stiffened out; not fat; not plump; slender; faint; languid.

To LANK, (lăngk) *v. n.* To become lank; to fall away.

LANKLY, (lăngk'-lē) *ad.* Loosely; thinly.

LANKNESS, (lăngk'-nĕs) *n. s.* Want of plumpness.

LANKY, (lăng'-kē) *a.* A vulgar expression to denote a tall thin person.

LANNER, (lăn'-nĕr) *n. s.* A species of hawk.

LANNARET, (lăn'-nĕr-ĕt) *n. s.* A little hawk.

LANSQUENET, (lăn'-skĕn-nĕt) *n. s.* A common foot soldier; a game at cards.

LANTERN, (lăn'-tĕrn) *n. s.* A transparent case for a candle; a light house; a light hung out to guide ships. In architecture, A kind of little dome raised over a large one, or over the roof of a building; a sort of turret full of windows, by means of which the building is illuminated. *Lantern Jaws*, A term used of a thin visage.

LANUGINOUS, (lā-nū'-jĭn-ŭs) *a.* Downy; covered with soft hair.

LANYARDS, (lăn'-yärdz) *n. s. pl.* Small ropes or short pieces of cord fastened to several machines in a ship.

LAP, (lăp) *n. s.* The loose part of a garment, which may be doubled at pleasure; the part of the clothes that is spread horizontally over the knees, as one sits down, so as anything may lie in it.

To LAP, (lăp) *v. a.* To wrap or twist round anything; to involve in anything.

To LAP, (lăp) *v. n.* To be spread or turned over anything.

To LAP, (lăp) *v. n.* To feed by quick reciprocations of the tongue.

To LAP, (lăp) *v. a.* To lick up.

LAPDOG, (lăp'-dŏg) *n. s.* A little dog, fondled by ladies in the lap.

LAPEL, (lā-pĕl') *n. s.* That part of the coat which wraps over; the facing.

LAPFUL, (lăp'-fŭl) *n. s.* As much as can be contained in the lap.

LAPICIDE, (lăp'-ē-sīde) *n. s.* A stone-cutter.

LAPIDARY, (lăp'-ē-dăr-ē) *n. s.* One who deals in stones or gems.

LAPIDARY, (lăp'-ẹ-dăr-ẹ) *a.* Monumental; inscribed on stone.

To LAPIDATE, (lăp'-ẹ-dăte) *v. a.* To stone; to kill by stoning.

LAPIDATION, (lăp-ẹ-dă'-shŭn) *n. s.* A stoning.

LAPIDEOUS, (lă-pid'-ẹ-ŭs) *a.* Stony.

LAPIDESCENCE, (lăp-ẹ-dẹs'-sense) *n. s.* Stony concretion.

LAPIDESCENT, (lăp-ẹ-dẹs'-sent) *a.* Growing or turning to stone.

LAPIDIFICATION, (lă-pid-ẹ-fẹ-kă'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of forming stones.

LAPIDIFICK, (lăp-ẹ-dif'-ik) *a.* Forming stones.

LAPIDIST, (lăp'-ẹ-dist) *n. s.* A dealer in stones or gems.

LAPIS, (lă'-pis) *n. s.* A stone. A term in mineralogy, which is employed with different epithets to denote particular substances; as, *lapis admirabilis, lapis armenus, lapis bezoar*, &c.

LAPIS LAZULI, (lă'-pis-lăz'-ŭ-lī) *n. s.* The azure stone, from which ultramarine is prepared.

LAPPER, (lăp'-pẹr) *n. s.* One who wraps up; one who laps or licks.

LAPPET, (lăp'-pet) *n. s.* The parts of a head dress that hang loose.

LAPSE, (lăps) *n. s.* Flow; fall; glide; smooth course; petty errour; small mistake; translation of right from one to another.

To LAPSE, (lăpse) *v. n.* To glide slowly; to fall by degrees; to fail in anything; to slip; to slip as by inadvertency or mistake; to fall by the negligence of one proprietor to another; to fall from perfection, truth, or faith.

LAPSED, (lăpsed) *part. a.* Fallen by event; fallen from perfection, truth, or faith; omitted or let slip by mistake or inadvertency.

LAPWING, (lăp'-wing) *n. s.* A clamorous bird with long wings.

LAR, (lăr) *n. s.* An household god.

LARBOARD, (lăr'-bọrd) *n. s.* The left hand side of a ship, when you stand with your face to the head; opposed to the *starboard*.

LARCENY, (lăr'-sẹ-nẹ) *n. s.* Theft; robbery.

LARCH, (lărtah) *n. s.* A tree of the fir kind.

LARD, (lărd) *n. s.* The grease of swine; bacon.

To LARD, (lărd) *v. a.* To stuff with bacon; to fatten.

LARDER, (lăr'-dẹr) *n. s.* The room where meat is kept or salted.

LARDERER, (lăr'-dẹr-ẹr) *n. s.* One who has the charge of the larder.

LARDRY, (lăr'-drẹ) *n. s.* Place in which victuals are kept.

LARES, (lă'-rẹz) *n. s.* The plural of LAR.

LARGE, (lărje) *a.* Big; bulky; wide; extensive; liberal; abundant; plentiful; comprehensive; great. *At large*, Without restraint; diffusely; in the full extent.

LARGELY, (lărje'-lẹ) *ad.* Widely; extensively; copiously; amply; liberally; bounteously; abundantly; without sparing.

LARGENESS, (lărje'-nẹs) *n. s.* Bigness; bulk; liberality; greatness; comprehension; extension; amplitude; wideness.

LARGESS, (lăr'-jẹs) *n. s.* A present; a gift; a bounty.

LARGITION, (lăr-jish'-ŭn) *n. s.* The act of giving.

LARGO, (lăr-gọ) } *n. s.* Musical
LARGHETTO, (lăr-gẹt'-tọ) } terms, denoting a slow movement; of which the former means a little quicker than *adagio*, and the latter a little quicker than *largo*.

LARK, (lărk) *n. s.* A small singing bird.

LARKER, (lărk'-ẹr) *n. s.* A catcher of larks.

LARVA, (lăr'-vă) *n. s.* In entomology, The grub, or caterpillar state of the insect.

LARVATED, (lăr'-vă-tẹd) *a.* Masked.

LARUM, (lă'-rŭm) *n. s.* Alarm; noise noting danger; an instrument that makes a noise at a certain hour.

LARYNGOTOMY, (lăr-ing-gọt'-ọ-mẹ) *n. s.* An operation where the fore part of the larynx is divided to assist respiration, during large tumours upon the upper parts; as in a quinsey.

LARYNX, (lă'-ringks) *n. s.* The upper part of the trachea, which lies below the root of the tongue, before the pharynx. In botany, The larch.

LASCAR, (lăs-kăr') *n. s.* A native seaman, or a native gunner, of India.

LASCIVIOUS, (lă-siv'-vẹ-ŭs) *a.* Lewd; lustful; wanton; soft; luxurious.

LASCIVIOUSLY, (lă-siv'-vẹ-ŭs-lẹ) *ad.* Lewdly; wantonly; loosely.

LASCIVIOUSNESS, (lă-siv'-vẹ-ŭs-nẹs) *n. s.* Wantonness; looseness.

LASH, (lăsh) *n. s.* A stroke with anything pliant and tough; the thong or point of the whip; a leash, or string in which an animal is held; a snare; a stroke of satire; a sarcasm.

To LASH, (lăsh) *v. a.* To strike with anything pliant; to scourge; to move with a sudden spring or jerk; to beat; to strike with a sharp sound; to scourge with satire; to tie anything down to the side or mast of a ship.

To LASH, (lăsh) *v. n.* To ply the whip. *To lash out*, To break out; to be extravagant; to become unruly.

LASHER, (lăsh'-ẹr) *n. s.* One that whips or lashes.

LASKETS, (lăs'-kẹts) *n. s. pl.* Small lines or loops used in the tackling of a ship.

LASS, (lăs) *n. s.* A girl; a maid; a young woman.

LASSITUDE, (lăs'-sẹ-tŭde) *n. s.* Weariness; fatigue.

LAST, (lăst) *a.* Latest; that which follows all the rest in time; hindmost; which follows in order of place; beyond which there is no more; lowest; the meanest; next before the present, as *last* week; utmost. *At last*, In conclusion; at the end. *The last*, The end.

LAST, (last) *ad.* The last time; the time next before the present; in conclusion.

To LAST, (last) *v. n.* To endure; to continue.

LAST, (last) *n. s.* The mould on which shoes are formed; a load; a certain weight or measure.

LASTAGE, (las'-taje) *n. s.* Custom paid for freightage; ballast for a ship.

LASTING, (las'-ting) *part. a.* Continuing; durable; of long continuance; perpetual.

LASTINGLY, (las'-ting-le) *ad.* Perpetually; durably.

LASTINGNESS, (las'-ting-nes) *n. s.* Durableness; continuance.

LASTLY, (last'-le) *ad.* In the last place; in the conclusion; at last; finally.

LATCH, (latsh) *n. s.* A catch of a door moved by a string, or a handle.

To LATCH, (latsh) *v. a.* To catch; to fasten; to fasten with a latch; to close.

LATCHES, (latsh'-iz) *n. s.* Latches or laskets, in a ship, are loops made by small ropes.

LATCHET, (latsh'-et) *n. s.* The string that fastens the shoe.

LATE, (late) *a.* Contrary to early; slow; tardy; long delayed; last in any place, office, or character; last in time, as, of *late* days, of *late* years; the deceased, within a moderate period, as "the works of the *late* Dr Johnson;" far in the day or night.

LATE, (late) *ad.* After long delays; after a long time; in a later season; lately; not long ago; far in the day or night; *Of late*, lately in times past.

To LATE, (late) *v. a.* To seek; to search.

LATED, (la'-ted) *a.* Belated; surprised by the night.

LATELY, (late'-le) *ad.* Not long ago.

LATENCY, (la'-ten-se) *n. s.* The state of being hidden; obscurity; abstruseness.

LATENESS, (late'-nes) *n. s.* Time far advanced; comparatively modern time.

LATENT, (la'-tent) *a.* Hidden; concealed; secret.

LATERAL, (lat'-ter-al) *a.* Growing out on the side; belonging to the side; placed or acting on the side.

LATERALITY, (lat-ter-al'-e-te) *n. s.* The quality of having distinct sides.

LATERALLY, (lat'-ter-al-e) *ad.* By the side; sidewise.

LATEWARD, (late'-ward) *a.* Backward; as, *lateward* hay; *lateward* fruit.

LATH, (lath) *n. s.* A small long piece of wood used to support the tiles of houses.

To LATH, (lath) *v. a.* To fit up with laths.

LATHE, (lathe) *n. s.* The tool of a turner, by which he turns about his matter so as to shape it by the chisel; a barn; a division of a county.

To LATHER, (lath'-er) *v. n.* To form a foam.

To LATHER, (lath'-er) *v. a.* To cover with foam of water and soap.

LATHER, (lath'-er) *n. s.* A foam or froth made commonly by beating soap with water.

LATHY, (lath'-e) *a.* Thin or long as a lath.

LATIN, (lat'-tin) *a.* Written or spoken in the language of the old Romans.

LATIN, (lat'-tin) *n. s.* The Latin language.

LATINISM, (lat'-tin-izm) *n. s.* A Latin idiom; a mode of speech peculiar to the Latin.

LATINIST, (lat'-tin-ist) *n. s.* One skilled in Latin.

LATINITY, (la-tin'-ne-te) *n. s.* Purity of Latin style; the Latin tongue.

To LATINIZE, (lat'-tin-ize) *v. n.* To use words or phrases borrowed from the Latin.

To LATINIZE, (lat'-tin-ize) *v. a.* To give names a Latin termination; to translate into Latin.

LATISH, (late'-ish) *a.* Somewhat late.

LATITANCY, (lat'-te-ten-se) *n. s.* Delitescence; the state of lying hid.

LATITANT, (lat'-te-tant) *a.* Delitescent; concealed; lying hid.

LATITAT, (lat'-te-tat) *n. s.* A writ by which all men in personal actions are called originally to the King's Bench; and has the name, as supposing that the defendant doth lurk and lie hid.

LATITATION, (lat'-e-ta'-shun) *n. s.* The state of lying concealed.

LATITUDE, (lat'-te-tude) *n. s.* Breadth; width; in bodies of unequal dimensions the shorter axis; in equal bodies the line drawn from right to left; room; space; extent; the extent of the earth or heavens, reckoned from the equator to either pole; a particular degree reckoned from the equator; unrestrained acceptation; freedom from settled rules; laxity; extent; diffusion.

LATITUDINARIAN, (lat-e-tu-de-na'-re-an) *a.* Not restrained; not confined; free in religious opinions.

LATITUDINARIAN, (lat-e-tu-de-na'-re-an) *n. s.* One who departs from orthodoxy; one who is free in religious opinions.

LATITUDINARIANISM, (lat-e-tu-de-na'-re-an-izm) *n. s.* State of a latitudinarian.

LATRANT, (la'-trant) *a.* Barking.

LATRATION, (la-tra'-shun) *n. s.* The act of barking.

LATRIA, (la'-tre-a) *n. s.* The highest kind of worship, distinguished by the papists from *dulia*, or inferiour worship.

LATROCINY, (lat'-ro-se-ne) *n. s.* Robbery; larceny.

LATTEN, (lat'-ten) *n. s.* A mixed kind of metal, made of copper and calamine; said by some to be the old orichalc.

LATTER, (lat'-ter) *a.* Happening after something else; modern; lately done or past; mentioned last of two.

LATTERLY, (lat'-ter-le) *ad.* Of late; a low word.

LATTICE, (lat'-tis) *n. s.* A reticulated window; a window made with sticks or irons crossing each other at small distances.

To LATTICE, (lat'-tis) *v. a.* To decussate, or cross; to mark with cross parts like a lattice.

LAVA, (lą-vą) *n. s.* Liquid and vitrified matter discharged by volcanoes.

LAVATION, (lą-vą'-shun) *n. s.* The act of washing.

LAVATORY, (lăv'-vą-tur-ę) *n. s.* A wash; something in which parts diseased are washed.

LAUD, (lăwd) *n. s.* Praise; honour paid; celebration; that part of divine worship which consists in praise.

To LAUD, (lăwd) *v. a.* To praise; to celebrate.

LAUDABILITY, (lăw-dą-bil'-ę-tę) *n. s.* Praise-worthiness.

LAUDABLE, (lăw'-dą-bl) *a.* Praise-worthy; commendable.

LAUDABLENESS, (lăw'-dą-bl-nes) *n. s.* Praise-worthiness.

LAUDABLY, (lăw'-dą-blę) *ad.* In a manner deserving praise.

LAUDANUM, (lŏd'-dą-num) *n. s.* A soporific tincture from opium.

LAUDATION, (lăw-dą'-shun) *n. s.* Praise; honour paid.

LAUDATIVE, (lăw'-dą-tiv) *n. s.* Panegyrick.

LAUDATORY, (lăw'-dą-tur-ę) *a.* Containing praise; bestowing praise.

LAUDATORY, (lăw'-dą-tur-ę) *n. s.* That which contains or bestows praise.

LAUDER, (lăw'-dęr) *n. s.* A praiser; a commender.

To LAVE, (lăve) *v. a.* To wash; to bathe.

To LAVE, (lăve) *v. n.* To wash himself; to bathe.

LAVENDER, (lăv'-en-dęr) *n. s.* A sweet-scented plant.

LAVER, (lą'-vęr) *n. s.* A washing vessel.

To LAUGH, (lăf) *v. n.* To make that noise which sudden merriment excites. Figuratively, To appear gay, favourable, pleasant, or fertile.

To LAUGH, (lăf) *v. a.* To deride; to scorn. *To laugh at*, To treat with contempt; to ridicule.

LAUGH, (lăf) *n. s.* The convulsion caused by merriment; an inarticulate expression of sudden merriment.

LAUGHABLE, (lăf'-ą-bl) *a.* Exciting laughter.

LAUGHER, (lăf'-ęr) *n. s.* A man fond of merriment.

LAUGHINGLY, (lăf'-ing-lę) *ad.* In a merry way; merrily.

LAUGHINGSTOCK, (lăf'-ing-stŏk) *n. s.* A butt; an object of ridicule.

LAUGHTER, (lăf'-tęr) *n. s.* Convulsive merriment; an inarticulate expression of sudden merriment.

LAVISH, (lăv'-ish) *a.* Prodigal; wasteful; indiscreetly liberal; scattered in waste; profuse; wild; unrestrained.

To LAVISH, (lăv'-ish) *v. a.* To scatter with profusion; to waste.

LAVISHER, (lăv'-ish-ęr) *n. s.* A prodigal; a profuse man.

LAVISHLY, (lăv'-ish-lę) *ad.* Profusely; prodigally.

LAVISHMENT, (lăv'-ish-ment) } *n. s.* Pro-
LAVISHNESS, (lăv'-ish-nes) } digality; profusion.

LAUNCE. See LANCE.

To LAUNCH, (lansh) *v. n.* To force a vessel into the sea; to rove at large; to expatiate; to make excursions; to plunge into, as, the man *launched* into an expensive way of living.

To LAUNCH, (lansh) *v. a.* To push to sea; to dart from the hand.

LAUNCH, (lansh) *n. s.* The act of putting a ship out of the dock, and launching her into the water; a particular kind of long boat.

LAUNDER, (lănd'-ęr) *n. s.* A woman whose employment is to wash clothes.

To LAUNDER, (lănd'-ęr) *v. a.* To wash; to wet.

LAUNDERER, (lănd'-ęr-ęr) *n. s.* A man that follows the business of washing.

LAUNDRESS, (lăn'-dres) *n. s.* A woman whose employment is to wash clothes.

LAUNDRY, (lăn'-dre) *n. s.* The room in which clothes are washed; the act or state of washing.

To LAUREATE, (lăw'-rę-ate) *v. a.* To crown with laurel.

LAUREATE, (lăw'-rę-ąt) *a.* Decked or invested with a laurel.

LAUREATE, (lăw'-rę-ąt) *n. s.* One crowned with laurel. In King Edward the Fourth's time the King's poet was first so called; and the *laureate* still continues to be the title of his successors.

LAUREATION, (lăw-rę-ą'-shun) *n. s.* Denotes, in the Scottish universities, the act or state of having degrees conferred, and is so used in reference to the degrees conferred by our own universities.

LAUREL, (lŏr'-rel) *n. s.* A tree, called also the cherry bay.

LAURELLED, (lŏr'-reld) *a.* Crowned or decorated with laurel; laureate.

LAURUSTINE, (lŏr'-rus-tine) } *n. s.* An
LAURUSTINUS, (lŏr-rus-ti'-nus) } evergreen shrub, which flowers about Michaelmas, and holds its flowers through the winter.

LAW, (lăw) *n. s.* A rule of action; a decree, edict, statute, or custom, publickly established; a decree authoritatively annexing rewards or punishments to certain actions; a distinct edict or rule; the rules or axioms of science, as, the *laws* of mechanicks; an established and constant mode or process; a fixed correspondence of cause and effect, as, the *laws* of magnetism; the Mosaical institution, distinguished from the *gospel*; the books in which the Jewish religion is delivered; distinguished from the *prophets*; a particular form or mode of trying and judging; as, *law* martial, *law* mercantile; jurisprudence; the study of law.

LAWFUL, (lăw'-fŭl) *a.* Agreeable to law; conformable to law; allowed by law.

LAWFULLY, (lăw'-fŭl-ę) *ad.* Legally; agreeable to law.

LAWFULNESS, (lą̄w'-fụl-nẹs) *n. s.* Legality; allowance of law.

LAWGIVER, (lą̄w'-giv-ẹr) *n. s.* Legislator; one that makes laws.

LAWGIVING, (lą̄w'-giv-ing) *a.* Legislative.

LAWLESS, (lą̄w'-lẹs) *a.* Unrestrained by any law; not subject to law; contrary to law; illegal.

LAWLESSLY, (lą̄w'-lẹs-lẹ) *ad.* In a manner contrary to law.

LAWLESSNESS, (lą̄w'-lẹs-nẹs) *n. s.* Disorder; disobedience to law.

LAWMAKER, (lą̄w'-mą-kẹr) *n. s.* Legislator; one who makes laws; a lawgiver.

LAWN, (lą̄wn) *n. s.* An open space between woods; originally, a plain not ploughed; fine linen, remarkable for being used in the sleeves of bishops.

LAWN, (lą̄wn) *a.* Made of lawn; resembling lawn.

LAWNY, (lą̄w'-nẹ) *a.* Having lawns; interspersed with lawns; made of, or resembling lawn or fine linen.

LAWSUIT, (lą̄w'-sụte) *n. s.* A process in law; a litigation.

LAWYER, (lą̄w'-yẹr) *n. s.* Professor of law; advocate; pleader.

LAX, (lą̄ks) *a.* Loose; not confined; disunited; not strongly combined; vague; not rigidly exact; loose in body, so as to go frequently to stool; slack; not tense.

LAX, (lą̄ks) *n. s.* A looseness; a diarrhœa; a kind of salmon.

LAXATION, (lą̄k-są'-shụn) *n. s.* The act of loosening or slackening; the state of being loosened or slackened.

LAXATIVE, (lą̄ks'-ą-tiv) *a.* Having the power to ease costiveness.

LAXATIVE, (lą̄ks'-ą-tiv) *n. s.* A medicine slightly purgative; a medicine that relaxes the bowels without stimulation.

LAXATIVENESS, (lą̄ks'-ą-tiv-nẹs) *n. s.* Power of easing costiveness.

LAXITY, (lą̄ks'-ẹ-tẹ) *n. s.* Not compression; not close cohesion; slackness of contexture; contrariety to rigorous precision; as *laxity* of expression; looseness; not costiveness; slackness; contrariety to tension; openness; not closeness.

LAXLY, (lą̄ks'-lẹ) *ad.* Loosely; without exactness or distinction.

LAXNESS, (lą̄ks'-nẹs) *n. s.* Laxity; not tension; not precision; not costiveness.

LAY, (lą) Pret. of *lie.*

To LAY, (lą) *v. a.* To place; to put; to repoſit; to beat down; to keep from rising; to settle; to still; dispose regularly; to bury; to inter; to station; to spread on a surface; to calm; to allay; to wager; to stake; to bring forth eggs; to apply nearly; to add; to conjoin; to put in a state implying somewhat of disclosure; to impute; to charge; to enjoin as a duty, or a rule of action; to throw by violence. *To lay aſhold,* To bring a ship to lie as near the wind as she can, in order to keep clear of the land, and get her out to sea. *To lay apart,* To reject; to put away. *To lay aside,* To put away; not to retain. *To lay away,* To put from one; not to keep. *To lay before,* To expose to view; to shew; to display. *To lay by,* To reserve for some future time; to put from one; to dismiss. *To lay down,* To deposit as a pledge, equivalent, or satisfaction; to quit; to resign; to commit to repose; to advance as a proposition. *To lay for,* To attempt by ambush, or insidious practices. *To lay forth,* To diffuse; to expatiate. *To lay hold of,* To seize; to catch. *To lay in,* To store; to treasure. *To lay on,* To apply with violence. *To lay open,* To shew; to expose. *To lay over,* To incrust; to cover; to decorate superficially. *To lay out,* To expend; to display; to discover; to dispose; to plan: with the reciprocal pronoun, to exert; to put forth; to compose the limbs of the dead. *To lay to,* To charge upon; to apply with vigour; to harass; to attack. *To lay together,* To collect; to bring into one view. *To lay under,* To subject to. *To lay up,* To confine to the bed or chamber; to store; to treasure; to repoſit for future use.

To LAY, (lą) *v. n.* To bring forth eggs. *To lay about,* To strike on all sides; to act with great diligence and vigour. *To lay on,* To strike; to beat without intermission; to act with vehemence.

LAY, (lą) *n. s.* A song; a poem.

LAY, (lą) *a.* Not clerical; regarding or belonging to the people as distinct from the clergy.

LAYER, (lą'-ẹr) *n. s.* A stratum, or row; a bed, one body spread over another; one who lays; a hen that lays eggs.

LAYMAN, (lą'-mąn) *n. s.* One of the people distinct from the clergy; an image used by painters in contriving attitudes.

LAYSTALL, (lą'-stąwl) *n. s.* An heap of dung.

LAZAR, (lą'-zẹr) *n. s.* One deformed and nauseous with filthy and pestilential diseases.

LAZAR-HOUSE, (lą'-zẹr-họụse) } *n. s.* A
LAZARET, (lą̄z'-ą-rẹt) } house for
LAZARETTO, (lą̄z-ą-rẹt'-tọ) } the reception of the diseased; an hospital.

LAZILY, (lą'-zẹ-lẹ) *ad.* Idly; sluggishly; heavily.

LAZINESS, (lą'-zẹ-nẹs) *n. s.* Idleness; sluggishness; listlessness; tardiness.

LAZULI, (lą̄z'-ụ-li) *n. s.* A blue stone, veined and spotted with white, and a glistering or metallick yellow.

LAZY, (lą'-zẹ) *a.* Idle; sluggish; unwilling to work; slow; tedious.

LEA, (lẹ) *n. s.* An extensive plain.

LEAD, (lẹd) *n. s.* The heaviest metal except gold and quicksilver, but the softest of all, and very ductile. In the plural: flat roof to walk on; because houses are covered with *lead.*

To LEAD, (lẹd) *n. s.* To fit with lead in any manner.

To LEAD, (lẹde) *v. a.* Pret. *led;* part. *led.*

To guide by the hand; to conduct to any place; to conduct as head or commander; to introduce by going first; to guide; to shew the method of attaining; to draw; to entice; to allure; to induce; to prevail on by pleasing motives; to pass; to spend in any certain manner.

To LEAD, (lede) *v. n.* To go first, and shew the way; to conduct as a commander; to shew the way by going first. *To lead off*, To begin.

LEAD, (lede) *n. s.* Guidance; first place.

LEADEN, (led'-dn) *a.* Made of lead; heavy; unwilling; motionless; dull; stupid.

LEADER, (le'-der) *n. s.* One that leads, or conducts; captain; commander; one who goes first; one at the head of any party or faction.

LEADING, ((le'-ding) *part. a.* Principal; chief.

LEADING, (le'-ding) *n. s.* Guidance; conduct by the hand; conduct of a commander.

LEADING-STRINGS, (le'-ding-stringz) *n. s.* Strings by which children, when they learn to walk, are held from falling.

LEADY, (led'-e) *a.* Of the nature or colour of lead.

LEAF, (lefe) *n. s. leaves*, plural. The green deciduous parts of plants and flowers; a part of a book, containing two pages; one side of a double door; any thing foliated, or thinly beaten.

To LEAF, (lefe) *v. n.* To bring leaves; to bear leaves.

LEAFED, (leeft) *a.* Bearing or having leaves.

LEAFLESS, (lefe'-les) *a.* Naked of leaves.

LEAFY, (le'-fe) *a.* Full of leaves.

LEAGUE, (leeg) *n. s.* A confederacy; a combination either of interest or friendship.

To LEAGUE, (leeg) *v. n.* To unite on certain terms; to confederate.

LEAGUE, (leeg) *n. s.* A measure of length, containing three miles.

LEAGUED, (leegd) *a.* Confederated.

LEAGUER, (le'-ger) *n. s.* One united in a confederacy.

LEAK, (leke) *n. s.* A breach or hole which lets in water.

To LEAK, (leke) *v. n.* To let water in or out; to drop through a breach.

To LEAK, (leke) *v. a.* To let out.

LEAKAGE, (leek'-aje) *n. s.* State of a vessel that leaks; allowance made for accidental loss in liquid measures.

LEAKY, (leke) *a.* Battered or pierced, so as to let water in or out; loquacious; not close.

To LEAN, (lene) *v. n.* pret. *leaned* or *leant*. To incline against; to rest against; to propend; to tend towards; to be in a bending posture; to bend; to waver; to totter.

LEAN, (lene) *a.* Not fat; meagre; wanting flesh; boneboned; not unctuous; thin; hungry; low; poor: in opposition to *great* or *rich*. Jejune; not comprehensive; not embellished: as, a *lean* dissertation; shallow; dull.

LEAN, (lene) *n. s.* That part of flesh which consists of the muscle without the fat.

LEANLY, (lene'-le) *ad.* Meagerly; without plumpness.

LEANNESS, (lene'-nes) *n. s.* Extenuation of body; want of flesh; meagreness; want of matter; thinness; poverty.

To LEAP, (lepe) *v. n.* To jump; to move upward or progressively without change of the feet; to rush with vehemence; to bound; to spring; to fly; to start.

To LEAP, (lepe) *v. a.* To pass over, or into, by leaping; to compress, as beasts.

LEAP, (lepe) *n. s.* Bound; jump; act of leaping; space passed by leaping; sudden transition; an assault of an animal of prey; embrace of animals.

LEAP, (lepe) *n. s.* A basket; a wheel for fish.

LEAP-FROG, (lepe'-frog) *n. s.* A play of children, in which they spring over each other's backs.

LEAP-YEAR, or BISSEXTILE, (lepe'-yere) *n. s.* Every fourth year, and so called from its *leaping* a day more that year than in a common year: so that the common year has 365 days, but the *leap-year* 366; and then February has 29 days, which in common years has but 28.

LEAPER, (le'-per) *n. s.* One who leaps or bounds; spoken of a horse, which passes over hedge and ditch by leaping.

To LEARN, (lern) *v. a.* To gain the knowledge or skill of.

To LEARN, (lern) *v. n.* To take pattern.

LEARNED, (ler'-ned) *a.* Versed in science and literature; skilled; skilful; knowing; skilled in scholastick knowledge; wise.

LEARNEDLY, (ler'-ned-le) *ad.* With knowledge; with skill.

LEARNER, (ler'-ner) *n. s.* One who is yet in his rudiments; one who is acquiring some new art or knowledge.

LEARNING, (ler'-ning) *n. s.* Literature; skill in languages or sciences; generally scholastick knowledge.

LEASABLE, (lese'-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being let by lease.

LEASE, (lese) *n. s.* A contract by which, in consideration of some payment, a temporary possession is granted of houses or lands; tenure.

To LEASE, (lese) *v. a.* To let by lease.

To LEASE, (lese) *v. n.* To glean; to gather what the harvest men leave.

LEASER, (le'-zer) *n. s.* Gleaner; gatherer after the reaper; a liar. See LEASING.

LEASEHOLD, (lese'-hold) *a.* Holden by lease; as, a *lease*-hold tenement.

LEASH, (leesh) *n. s.* A leather thong, by which a falconer holds his hawk; or a courser leads his greyhound; a band wherewith to tie any thing in general.

To LEASH, (leesh) *v. a.* To bind; to hold in a string.

LEASING, (le'-zing) *n. s.* Lies; falsehood.

LEAST, (lēest) *a.* the superlative of *little*. Little beyond others; smallest.

LEAST, (lēest) *ad.* In the lowest degree; in a degree below others. *At least, at the least*, To say no more; not to demand or affirm more than is barely sufficient; at the lowest degree: it has a sense implying doubt; to say no more; to say the least; not to say all that might be said.

LEATHER, (lĕтн'-ēr) *n. s.* Dressed hides of animals; it is often used in composition for *leathern*.

To LEATHER, (lĕтн'-ēr) *v. a.* To beat; to lash as with a thong of leather. A low expression.

LEATHERDRESSER, (lĕтн'-ēr-drĕs-sēr) *n. s.* He who prepares leather; he who manufactures hides for use.

LEATHERN, (lĕтн'-ērn) *a.* Made of leather.

LEATHER-SELLER, (lĕтн'-ēr-sĕl-lēr) *n. s.* He who deals in leather, and vends it.

LEAVE, (lēve) *n. s.* Grant of liberty; permission; allowance; farewell; adieu.

To LEAVE, (lēve) *v. a.* pret. *left;* part. *left.* To quit; to forsake; to desert; to abandon; to depart from; to have remaining at death; not to deprive of; to suffer to remain; not to carry away; to reject; not to choose; to fix as a token or remembrance; to bequeath; to give as inheritance; to permit without interposition; to cease to do; to desist from. *To leave off*, To desist from; to forbear; to forsake. *To leave out*, To omit; to neglect.

To LEAVE, (lēve) *v. n.* To cease; to desist. *To leave off*, To desist; to stop.

LEAVED, (lēēvd) *a.* Furnished with foliage; made with leaves or folds.

LEAVEN, (lĕv'-vn) *n. s.* Ferment mixed with any body to make it light; any mixture which makes a general change in the mass.

To LEAVEN, (lĕv'-vn) *v. a.* To ferment by something mixed; to taint; to imbue.

LEAVENOUS, (lĕv'-vn-ŭs) *a.* Containing leaven; tainted.

LEAVER, (lē'-vēr) *n. s.* One who deserts or forsakes.

LEAVES, (lēēvz) *n. s.* The plural of *leaf*.

LEAVINGS, (lē'-vingz) *n. s.* Remnant; relicks; offal; refuse; it has no singular.

LECHER, (lĕtsh'-ēr) *n. s.* A whoremaster; a lascivious person.

To LECHER, (lĕtsh'-ēr) *v. n.* To whore.

LECHEROUS, (lĕtsh'-ēr-ŭs) *a.* Provoking lust; lewd; lustful.

LECHEROUSLY, (lĕtsh'-ēr-ŭs-lē) *ad.* Lewdly; lustfully.

LECHEROUSNESS, (lĕtsh'-ēr-ŭs-nĕs) *n. s.* Lewdness.

LECHERY, (lĕtsh'-ēr-ē) *n. s.* Lewdness; lust.

LECTION, (lĕk'-shŭn) *n. s.* A reading; a variety in copies; a lesson, or portion of scripture, read in divine service.

LECTIONARY, (lĕk'-shŭn-ā-rē) *n. s.* A book containing parts of scripture, which were read in churches.

LECTURE, (lĕkt'-yŭr) *n. s.* A discourse pronounced upon any subject; the act or practice of reading; perusal; a magisterial reprimand.

To LECTURE, (lĕkt'-yŭr) *v. a.* To instruct formally; to instruct insolently and dogmatically.

To LECTURE (lĕkt'-yŭr) *v. n.* To read in publick; to instruct an audience by a formal explanation or discourse.

LECTURER, (lĕkt'-yŭr-ēr) *n. s.* An instructor; a teacher by way of lecture; a preacher in a church hired by the parish to assist the rector or vicar.

LECTURESHIP, (lĕkt'-yŭr-ship) *n. s.* The office of a lecturer.

LED, (lĕd) part. pret. of *lead*.

LEDCAPTAIN, (lĕd-kăp'-tĕn) *n. s.* An humble attendant; a favourite that follows as if led by a string.

LEDGE, (lĕdge) *n. s.* A row; layer; stratum; a ridge rising above the rest, or projecting beyond the rest; any prominence or rising part.

LEDGER, (lĕd'-jēr) *n. s.* An account-book. See LEGER.

LEDHORSE, (lĕd'-hŏrse) *n. s.* A sumpter horse.

LEE, (lēe) *n. s.* Dregs; sediment; refuse. Sea term: It is generally that side which is opposite to the wind, as the *lee* shore is that the wind blows on.

LEECH, (lēetsh) *n. s.* A physician; a professor of the art of healing; a kind of small water serpent, which fastens on animals, and sucks the blood.

To LEECH, (lēetsh) *v. a.* To treat with medicament; to heal.

LEECHCRAFT, (lēetsh'-crăft) *n. s.* The art of healing.

LEEF, (lēfe) *a.* Agreeable; pleasing; grateful; dear; willing.

LEEF, (lēfe) *ad.* Soon; willingly; readily: "I would as *leef* not go."

LEEK, (lēek) *n. s.* A plant.

LEER, (lēre) *n. s.* Complexion; hue; face; an oblique view; a laboured cast of countenance.

To LEER, (lēre) *v. n.* To look obliquely; to look archly.

LEERINGLY, (lēre'-ing-lē) *ad.* With a kind of arch smile, or sneer.

LEES, (lēez) *n. s.* Dregs; sediment: it has seldom a singular.

To LEESE, (lēse) *v. a.* To hurt; to destroy.

LEET, (lēet) *n. s.* A law-day; a court of jurisdiction above the wapentake or hundred.

LEEWARD, (lēe'-wărd) *a.* Under the wind; on the side opposite to that from which the wind blows.

LEFT, (lĕft) part. pret. of *leave*.

LEFT (lĕft) *a.* Sinistrous; not right.

LEFT-HANDED, (lĕft-hănd'-ĕd) *a.* Using the left hand rather than right; unluckily; inauspicious; unseasonable: a Latinism.

LEFT-HANDEDNESS, (lĕft-hăn'-dĕd-nĕs) *n. s.* Habitual use of the left-hand.

LEG, (leg) *n. s.* The limb by which we walk; particularly that part between the knee and the foot; that by which any thing is supported on the ground: as the *leg* of a table.

LEGACY, (leg'-ą-se) *n. s.* A bequest or gift of goods or chattels by will or testament.

LEGAL, (le'-gąl) *a.* Done or conceived according to law; lawful; not contrary to law.

LEGALITY, (le-gąl'-e-te) *n. s.* Lawfulness.

To LEGALIZE, (lē-gąl-ize) *v. a.* To authorize; to make lawful.

LEGALLY, (le'-gąl-le) *ad.* Lawfully; according to law.

LEGATARY, (leg'-ą-tąr-e) *n. s.* One who has a legacy left.

LEGATE, (leg'-gate) *n. s.* A deputy; an ambassadour; a kind of spiritual ambassadour from the pope.

LEGATEE, (leg-gą-tee') *n. s.* One who has a legacy left him.

LEGATESHIP, (leg'-gate-ship) *n. s.* Office of a legate.

LEGATINE, (leg'-gą-tine) *a.* Made by a legate; belonging to a legate of the Roman see.

LEGATION, (le-gą'-shun) *n. s.* Deputation; commission; embassy.

LEGATOR, (leg-gą-tor') *n. s.* One who makes a will, and leaves legacies.

LEGEND, (le'-jend) *n. s.* A chronicle or register of the lives of saints; any memorial or relation; an incredible unauthentick narrative; any inscription, particularly on medals or coins

To LEGEND, (le'-jend) *v. a.* To detail as in a legend.

LEGENDARY, (le'-jen-dą-re) *a.* Fabulous; romantick; partaking of the nature of a legend.

LEGENDARY, (le'-jen-dą-re) *n. s.* A book of old histories; a relator of legends.

LEGER, (led'-jer) *n. s.* Anything that lies in a place; as, a *leger* ambassadour; a resident; one that continues at the court to which he is sent; a leger-book, a book that lies in the compting-house.

LEGER-BOOK, (led'-jer-book) *n. s.* A book that lies ready for entering articles of account or other memoranda in.

LEDGERDEMAIN, (led-jer-de-mane') *n. s.* Sleight of hand; juggle; power of deceiving the eye by nimble motion; trick.

LEGERITY, (le-jer'-e-te) *n. s.* Lightness; nimbleness.

LEGGED, (legd) *a.* Having legs; furnished with legs.

LEGIBILITY, (led-je-bil'-e-te) *n. s.* Capability of being read.

LEGIBLE, (led'-je-bl) *n. s.* Capable of being read; apparent; discoverable.

LEGIBLENESS, (led'-je-bl-nes) *n. s.* State or quality of being legible.

LEGIBLY, (led'-je-ble) *ad.* In such a manner as may be read.

LEGION, (le'-jun) *n. s.* A body of Roman soldiers consisting of about five thousand; a military force; any great number.

LEGIONARY, (le'-jun-ąr-e) *a.* Relating to a legion; containing a legion; containing a great indefinite number.

LEGIONARY, (le'-jun-ąr-e) *n. s.* One of a legion.

To LEGISLATE, (le'-jis-late) *v. n.* To make laws for any community.

LEGISLATION, (le-jis-la'-shun) *n. s.* The act of giving laws.

LEGISLATIVE, (le'-jis-la-tiv) *a.* Giving laws; lawgiving.

LEGISLATOR, (le'-jis-la-tur) *n. s.* A lawgiver; one who makes laws for any community.

LEGISLATORSHIP, (le-jis-la'-tur-ship) *n. s.* Power or office of making laws.

LEGISLATURE, (le-jis-late-yur) *n. s.* The power that makes laws.

LEGIST, (le'-jist) *n. s.* One skilled in law.

LEGITIMACY, (le-jit'-te-ma-se) *n. s.* Lawfulness of birth; genuineness; not spuriousness.

LEGITIMATE, (le-jit'-te-mate) *a.* Born in marriage; lawfully begotten; genuine; not spurious; as, a *legitimate* work; lawful; as a legitimate course of proceeding.

To LEGITIMATE, (le-jit'-te-mate) *v. a.* To procure to any the rights of legitimate birth; to make lawful.

LEGITIMATELY, (le-jit'-e-mate-le) *ad.* Lawfully; genuinely.

LEGITIMATENESS, (le-jit'-te-mate-nes) *n. s.* Legality; lawfulness.

LEGITIMATION, (le-jit-e-ma'-shun) *n. s.* The act of investing with the privileges of lawful birth.

LEGUME, (leg'-gume) } *n. s.* Seeds not
LEGUMEN, (le-gu'-men) } reaped, but gathered by the hand; as, beans; in general all larger seeds; pulse.

LEGUMINOUS, (le-gu'-me-nus) *a.* Belonging to pulse; consisting of pulse.

LEISURE, (le'-zhur) *n. s.* Freedom from business or hurry; vacancy of mind; power to spend time according to choice; convenience of time.

LEISURE, (le'-zhur) *a.* Convenient; free from business or hurry.

LEISURELY, (le'-zhur-le) *a.* Not hasty; deliberate; done without hurry.

LEISURELY, (le'-zhur-le) *ad.* Not in a hurry; slowly; deliberately.

LEMAN, (le'-man) *n. s.* A sweetheart; a gallant; a mistress.

LEMMA, (lem'-ma) *n. s.* A proposition previously assumed.

LEMON, (lem'-mun) *n. s.* The fruit of the lemon-tree; the tree that bears lemons.

LEMONADE, (lem-mun-ade') *n. s.* Liquor made of water, sugar, and the juice of lemons.

LEMURES, (lem'-u-rez) *n. s. pl.* Hobgoblins; evil spirits among the ancients.

To LEND, (lend) *v. a.* Pret. and part. pass. *lent*; To afford or supply, on condition of repayment; to suffer to be used on condi-

tion that it be restored; to afford; to grant in general.

LENDABLE, (lend'-ă-bl) *a.* That may be lent.

LENDER, (lend'-er) *n. s.* One who lends anything; one who makes a trade of putting money to interest.

LENGTH, (length) *n. s.* The extent of anything material from end to end; the longest line that can be drawn through a body; horizontal extension; comparative extent; a certain portion of space or time; extent of duration or space; long duration or protraction; reach or expansion of anything; full extent; uncontracted state. *At length*, At last; in conclusion.

To LENGTHEN, (leng'-*th*n) *v. a.* To draw out; to make longer; to elongate; to protract; to continue.

To LENGTHEN, (leng'-*th*n) *v. n.* To grow longer; to increase in length.

LENGTHENING, (leng'-*th*n-ing) *n. s.* Continuation; protraction.

LENGTHWISE, (length'-wize) *ad.* According to the length, in a longitudinal direction.

LENIENT, (le'-ne-ent) *a.* Assuasive; softening; mitigating; laxative; emollient.

LENIENT, (le'-ne-ent) *n. s.* An emollient, or assuasive application.

To LENIFY, (len'-ne-fi) *v. n.* To assuage; to mitigate.

LENIMENT, (len'-ne-ment) *n. s.* An assuaging.

LENITIVE, (len'-e-tiv) *a.* Assuasive; emollient.

LENITIVE, (len'-e-tiv) *n. s.* Any thing medicinally applied to ease pain; a palliative.

LENITY, (len'-e-te) *n. s.* Mildness; mercy; tenderness; softness of temper.

LENS, (lenz) *n. s.* A glass spherically convex on both sides; such as is a burning-glass, or spectacle-glass.

LENT, (lent) part. pass. from *lend*.

LENT, (lent) *n. s.* The quadragesimal fast; a time of abstinence; the time from Ash-wednesday to Easter.

LENTICULAR, (len-tik'-ku-lar) *a.* Doubly convex; of the form of a lens.

LENTIFORM, (len'-te-form) *a.* Having the forms of a lens.

LENTIGINOUS, (len-tid'-je-nus) *a.* Scurfy; furfuraceous.

LENTIGO, (len-te'-go) *n. s.* A freckly or scurfy eruption upon the skin.

LENTIL, (len'-til) *n. s.* A plant.

LENTNER, (lent'-ner) *n. s.* A kind of hawk.

LENTOR, (len'-tur) *n. s.* Tenacity; viscosity; slowness; delay; sluggish coldness. In physick: that sizy, viscid, coagulated part of the blood, which, in malignant fevers, obstructs the capillary vessels.

LENTOUS, (len'-tus) *a.* Viscous; tenacious; capable to be drawn out.

L'ENVOY. See ENVOY.

LEO, (le'-o) *n. s.* The fifth sign of the zodiack.

LEONINE, (le'-o-nine) *a.* Belonging to a lion; having the nature of a lion.

LEOPARD, (lep'-perd) *n. s.* A spotted beast of prey.

LEPER, (lep'-per) *n. s.* One infected with a leprosy.

LEPEROUS, (lep'-per-us) *a.* Causing leprosy; infected with leprosy; leprous.

LEPORINE, (lep'po-rine) *a.* Belonging to a hare; having the nature of a hare.

LEPROSITY, (lep-pros'-se-te) *n. s.* Squamous disease.

LEPROSY, (lep'-pro-se) *n. s.* A loathsome distemper, which covers the body with a kind of white scales.

LEPROUS, (lep'-prus) *a.* Having the nature of, or being infected with a leprosy.

LEPROUSNESS, (lep'-prus-nes) *n. s.* State of being leprous.

LERE, (lere) *n. s.* A lesson; lore; doctrine; skill; scholarship.

LESS, (les). A negative or privative termination. Joined to a substantive, it implies the absence or privation of the thing expressed by that substantive: as, a *witless* man, a man without wit; *childless*, without children, &c.

LESS, (les) *a.* The comparative of *little*; opposed to *greater*, or to *so great*.

LESS, (les) *ad.* In a smaller degree; in a lower degree.

LESSEE, (les-see') *n. s.* The person to whom a lease is given.

To LESSEN, (les'-sn) *v. a.* To make less; to diminish in bulk; to diminish the degree of any state or quality; to make less intense; to degrade; to deprive of power or dignity.

To LESSEN, (les'-sn) *v. n.* To grow less; to shrink; to be diminished.

LESSER, (les'-ser) *a.* A corruption of *less*, but established by the use of the best authors. It is generally used where the substantive is understood; as *the lesser of the two*.

LESSON, (les'-sn) *n. s.* Anything read or repeated to a teacher, in order to improvement; precept; notion inculcated; portion of Scripture read in divine service; tune pricked for an instrument; a rating lecture.

LESSOR, (les'-sor') *n. s.* One who lets any thing to farm, or otherwise, by lease.

LEST, (lest) *conj.* This particle may be sometimes resolved into *that not*, meaning prevention or care lest a thing should happen.

To LET, (let) *v. a.* To allow; to suffer; to permit; a sign of the optative mood used before the first and imperative before the third person. Before the first person singular it signifies resolution, fixed purpose, or ardent wish. Before the first person plural, *let* implies exhortation; as, "Rise; *let* us go." Before the third person, singular or plural, *let* implies permission; as, "*Let* him rest." Or precept; as, "*Let* him learn." Sometimes it implies concession. Before a thing in the passive voice, *let* implies command; as, "*Let* not the objects be separated." *Let* has an infinitive mood after it

without the particle *to*. To more than permit; to give; to put to hire; to grant to a tenant; to suffer any thing to take a course which requires no impulsive violence; to permit to take any state or course. *To let be*, To leave off; to discontinue; to let go; to let alone. *To let blood*, is elliptical for *to let out blood;* to free it from confinement; to suffer it to stream out of the vein. *To let in*, or *into*, To admit; to procure admission. *To let off*, to discharge. *To let out*, To lease out; to give to hire or farm.

To LET, (lĕt) *v. a.* To hinder; to obstruct; to oppose. *To let*, when it signifies *to permit*, or *leave*, has *let* in the pret. and part. pass.; but when it signifies *to hinder*, it has *letted*; as, "many things have *letted* me."

LET, (lĕt) *n. s.* Hindrance; obstacle; obstruction; impediment.

LET, (lĕt) The termination of diminutive words; as, *rivulet*, a *small* stream; *hamlet*, a little village.

LETHAL, (lē-*thal*) *a.* Deadly; mortal.

LETHARGICAL, (lē-*thar*'-jē-kăl) *a.* Sleepy by disease; lethargick.

LETHARGICALLY, (lē-*thar*'-jē-kăl-ē) *ad.* In a morbid sleepiness.

LETHARGICALNESS, (lē-*thar*'-jē-kăl-nĕs) *n. s.* Morbid sleepiness.

LETHARGICK, (lē-*thar*'-jĭk) *a.* Sleepy by disease, beyond the natural power of sleep.

LETHARGICKNESS, (lē-*thar*'-jĭk-nĕs) *n. s.* Morbid sleepiness; drowsiness to a disease.

LETHARGY, (lĕth'-ăr-jē) *n. s.* A morbid drowsiness; a sleep from which one cannot be kept awake.

LETHE, (lē'-*the*) *n. s.* Oblivion; a draught of oblivion; death.

LETHEAN, (lē-*the*'-ăn) *a.* Oblivious; causing oblivion.

LETHIFEROUS, (lē-*thif*'-ĕr-ŭs) *a.* Deadly; bringing death.

LETTER, (lĕt'-tĕr) *n. s.* One who lets or permits; one who hinders.

LETTER, (lĕt'-tĕr) *n. s.* One of the elements of syllables; a character in the alphabet; a written message; an epistle; the verbal expression; the literal meaning. *Letters* without the singular: learning. *Letters patent:* a written instrument, containing a royal grant. Any thing to be read; type with which books are printed.

To LETTER, (lĕt'-tĕr) *v. a.* To stamp with letters.

LETTERED, (lĕt'-tĕrd) *a.* Literate; educated to learning; learned; belonging to learning; suiting letters; marked with letters.

LETTERFOUNDER, (lĕt'-tĕr-fŏŭnd-ĕr) *n. s.* One who casts types for printing.

LETTERPRESS, (lĕt'-tĕr-prĕs) *n. s.* Print; what is given in types from a written copy.

LETTUCE, (lĕt'-tĭs) *n. s.* A well known garden herb

LEVANT, (lē-vănt') *n. s.* The east, particularly those coasts of the Mediterranean east of Italy.

LEVANTINE, (lĕv'-ăn-tīne) *a.* Belonging to the Levant, that part of the east so called.

LEVATOR, (lē-vā'-tŭr) *n. s.* A chirurgical instrument, whereby depressed parts of the skull are lifted up.

LEUCOPHLEGMACY, (lū-kō-flĕg'-mă-sē) *n. s.* Paleness, with viscid juices and cold sweatings.

LEUCOPHLEGMATICK, (lū-kō-flĕg-măt'-ĭk) *a.* Having such a constitution of body where the blood is of a pale colour, viscid, and cold.

LEVEE, (lĕv'-vē) *n. s.* The time of rising; the concourse of those who crowd round a man of power in a morning.

LEVEL, (lĕv'-vĕl) *a.* Even; not having one part higher than another; even with any thing else; in the same line or plane with any thing; having no gradations of superiority.

To LEVEL, (lĕv'-vĕl) *v. a.* To make even; to free from inequalities; to reduce to the same height with something else; to lay flat; to bring to equality of condition; to point in taking aim; to aim; to direct to an end.

To LEVEL, (lĕv'-vĕl) *v. n.* To aim at; to bring the gun or arrow to the same line with the mark; to be in the same direction with a mark; to aim; to efface distinction or superiority, as, infamy is always trying to *level;* to square with; to accord.

LEVEL, (lĕv'-vĕl) *n. s.* A plane; a surface without protuberances or inequalities; rate; standard; customary height; suitable or proportionate height; a state of equality; an instrument whereby masons adjust their work; the line of direction in which any missive weapon is aimed; the line in which the sight passes.

LEVELLER, (lĕv'-vĕl-ĕr) *n. s.* One who makes anything even; one who destroys superiority; one who endeavours to level all property and distinctions.

LEVELLING, (lĕv'-vĕl-ĭng) *n. s.* In mathematicks, The art of finding a line parallel to the horizon at one or more stations, in order to determine the height or depth of one place with respect to another.

LEVELNESS, (lĕv'-vĕl-nĕs) *n. s.* Evenness; equality of surface; equality with something else.

LEVEN, (lĕv'-vĕn) *n. s.* Ferment; that which being mixed in bread makes it rise and ferment; anything capable of changing the nature of a greater mass.

LEVER, (lē'-vĕr) *n. s.* The second mechanical power, used to elevate or raise a great weight.

LEVER, (lē'-vĕr) *a.* The comparative degree of *lief*; more agreeable; more pleasing.

LEVER, (lē'-vĕr) *ad.* Rather; as we now say, I *had rather*.

LEVERET, (lĕv'-vĕr-ĕt) *n. s.* A young hare.

LEVIABLE, (lĕv'-vē-ą-bl) *a.* apable of being levied.

LEVIATHAN, (lē-vī'-ą-*th*ąn) *n. s.* A water animal mentioned in the book of Job; by some imagined the crocodile; but in poetry, generally taken for the whale.

To LEVIGATE, (lĕv'-vē-gate) *v. a.* To polish; to smooth; to plane; to rub or grind to an impalpable powder; to mix till the liquor becomes smooth and uniform.

LEVIGATION, (lĕv-ē-gą'-shun) *n. s.* The reducing of hard bodies into a subtile powder, by grinding upon marble with a muller.

LEVITATION, (lĕv-ē-tą'-shun) *n. s.* Act or quality of rendering light, or buoyant.

LEVITE, (lē'-vite) *n. s.* One of the tribe of Levi; one born to the office of priesthood among the Jews.

LEVITICAL, (lē-vĭt'-tē-kąl) *a.* Belonging to the Levites; making part of the religion of the Jews; priestly.

LEVITICALLY, (lē-vĭt'-tē-kąl-ē) *ad.* After the manner of the Levites.

LEVITY, (lĕv'-ē-tē) *n. s.* Lightness; not heaviness; inconstancy; changeableness; unsteadiness; laxity of mind; idle pleasure; vanity; trifling gaiety; want of seriousness.

To LEVY, (lĕv'-vē) *v. a.* To raise; to bring together, applied to men; to raise, applied to war; to raise, applied to money.

LEVY, (lĕv'-vē) *n. s.* The act of raising money or men.

LEW, (lu) *a.* Not very warm; tepid; lukewarm; pale; wan; of a decayed hue.

LEWD, (lude) *a.* Wicked; bad; dissolute; lustful; libidinous.

LEWDLY, (lude'-lē) *ad.* Wickedly; naughtily; libidinously; lustfully.

LEWDNESS, (lude'-nes) *n. s.* Foolishness; grossness; want of shame; wickedness; propensity to wickedness; lustful licentiousness.

LEXICOGRAPHER, (lĕks-ē-kŏg'-grąf-ĕr) *n. s.* A writer of dictionaries.

LEXICOGRAPHY, (lĕks-ē-kŏg'-grąf-ē) *n. s.* The art or practice of writing dictionaries.

LEXICON, (lĕks'-ē-kun) *n. s.* A dictionary; a book teaching the signification of words.

LEY, (lee) *n. s.* A field or pasture.

LIABILITY, (lī-ą-bĭl'-ē-tē) *n. s.* The state of being liable.

LIABLE, (lī'-ą-bl) *a.* Obnoxious; not exempt; subject.

LIABLENESS, (lī'-ą-bl-nes) *n. s.* State of being liable to; obnoxiousness; subjection; propensity.

LIAR, (lī'-ĕr) *n. s.* One who tells falsehood; one who wants veracity.

To LIB, (lib) *v. a.* To castrate.

LIBATION, (lī-bą'-shun) *n. s.* The act of pouring wine on the ground in honour of some deity; the wine so poured.

LIBEL, (lī'-bel) *n. s.* A satire; defamatory writing; a lampoon. In the civil law, A declaration or charge in writing against a person exhibited in court.

To LIBEL, (lī'-bel) *v. n.* To spread defamation, written or printed.

To LIBEL, (lī'-bel) *v. a.* To satirise; to lampoon.

LIBELLER, (lī'-bel-lĕr) *n. s.* A defamer by writing; a lampooner.

LIBELLOUS, (lī'-bel-lus) *a.* Defamatory.

LIBERAL, (lĭb'-ĕr-ąl) *a.* Not mean; not low in birth; becoming a gentleman; munificent; generous; bountiful.

LIBERALITY, (lĭb-ĕr-ąl'-ē-tē) *n. s.* Munificence; bounty; generosity; generous profusion.

To LIBERALIZE, (lĭb'-ĕr-ąl-ize) *v. a.* To make liberal, generous, gentlemanly, open.

LIBERALLY, (lĭb'-ĕr-rąl-ē) *ad.* Bounteously; bountifully; largely; not meanly; magnanimously; free; copiously.

To LIBERATE, (lĭb'-ĕr-ąte) *v. a.* To free; to set free.

LIBERATION, (lĭb-ĕr-ą'-shun) *n. s.* The act of setting freely; deliverance.

LIBERATOR, (lĭb-ĕr-ą'-tur) *n. s.* A deliverer.

LIBERTINE, (lĭb'-ĕr-tin) *n. s.* One who lives without restraint or law; one who pays no regard to the precepts of religion. In law, A freedman, or, rather, the son of a freedman.

LIBERTINE, (lĭb'-ĕr-tin) *a.* Licentious; irreligious.

LIBERTINISM, (lĭb'-ĕr-tin-izm) *n. s.* Irreligion; licentiousness of opinions and practice; privilege or state of a freedman.

LIBERTY, (lĭb'-ĕr-tē) *n. s.* Freedom, as opposed to slavery; exemption from tyranny or inordinate government; freedom, as opposed to necessity; franchise; privilege; exemption; immunity; relaxation of restraint; leave; permission.

LIBIDINIST, (lī-bĭd'-ē-nist) *n. s.* One devoted to lewdness or lust.

LIBIDINOUS, (lī-bĭd'-ē-nus) *a.* Lewd; lustful.

LIBIDINOUSLY, (lī-bĭd'-ē-nus-lē) *ad.* Lewdly; lustfully.

LIBIDINOUSNESS, (lī-bĭd'-ē-nus-nes) *n. s.* Lewdness; lustfulness.

LIBRA, (lī'-brą) *n. s.* The seventh sign in the zodiack; the balance.

LIBRAL, (lī'-brąl) *a.* Of a pound weight.

LIBRARIAN, (lī-brą'-rē-ąn) *n. s.* One who has the care of a library.

LIBRARIANSHIP, (lī-brą'-rē-ąn-ship) *n. s.* The office of a librarian.

LIBRARY, (lī'-brą-rē) *n. s.* A large collection of books, public or private; a book-room.

To LIBRATE, (lī'-brąte) *v. a.* To poise; to balance; to hold in equipoise.

LIBRATION, (lī-brą'-shun) *n. s.* The state of being balanced. In astronomy, The balancing motion or trepidation in the firmament, whereby the declination of the sun, and the latitude of the stars, change from time to time.

LIBRATORY, (lī'-brą-tur-ē) *a.* Balancing; playing like a balance.

LICE, (lise) The plural of *louse*.
LICENSABLE, (lī'-sen-sa-bl) *a.* That may be permitted by a legal grant.
LICENSE, (lī'-sense) *n. s.* Exorbitant liberty; contempt of legal and necessary restraint; a grant of permission; liberty; permission.
To LICENSE, (lī'-sense) *v. a.* To permit by a legal grant.
LICENSER, (lī'-sen-ser) *n. s.* A granter of permission.
LICENTIATE, (lī-sen'-she-ate) *n. s.* A man who uses license; one who holds a degree in Spanish universities; a term applied to those who receive, in our own country, licenses from the college of physicians to practise in the faculty of medicine.
To LICENTIATE, (lī-sen'-she-ate) *v. a.* To permit; to encourage by license.
LICENTIOUS, (lī-sen'-she-us) *a.* Unrestrained by law or morality; presumptuous; unconfined.
LICENTIOUSLY, (lī-sen'-she-us-le) *ad.* With too much liberty; without just restraint.
LICENTIOUSNESS, (lī-sen'-she-us-nes) *n. s.* Boundless liberty; contempt of just restraint.
LICHEN, (lī'-ken) *n. s.* Liverwort; a species of moss.
LICIT, (lis'-it) *a.* Lawful.
LICITLY, (lis'-it-le) *ad.* Lawfully.
LICITNESS, (lis'-it-nes) *n. s.* Lawfulness.
To LICK, (lik) *v. a.* To pass over with the tongue; to lap; to take in by the tongue. *To lick up*, To devour.
LICK, (lik) *n. s.* A wash; what is smeared over.
To LICK, (lik) *v. a.* To beat.
LICK, (lik) *n. s.* A blow; rough usage; a low word.
LICKER, (lik'-er) *n. s.* One who licks or laps up.
LICKERISH. See LIQUORISH.
LICORICE. See LIQUORICE.
LICTOR, (lik'-tur) *n. s.* A beadle that attended the consuls to apprehend or punish criminals.
LID, (lid) *n. s.* A cover; anything that shuts down over a vessel; the membrane that, when we sleep or wink, is drawn over the eye.
LIE, (lī) *n. s.* Anything impregnated with some other body, as, soap or salt.
LIE, (lī) *n. s.* A criminal falsehood; a charge of falsehood; a fiction.
To LIE, (lī) *v. n.* To utter criminal falsehood; to exhibit false representation.
To LIE, (lī) *v. n.* Pret. *lay*; pass. part. *lain*; To rest horizontally, or with very great inclination against something else; to rest; to press upon; to be reposited in the grave; to be in a state of decumbiture; to pass the time of sleep; to be laid up or reposited; to remain fixed; to reside; to be placed or situated with respect to something else; to press upon afflictively; to be judicially imputed; to be in any particular state; to be in a state of concealment; to consist; to be valid in a court of judicature, as, an action *lieth* against one; to cost, as, it lies me in more money. *To lie by*, To rest; to remain still. *To lie down*, To rest, to sink. *To lie in*, To be in childbed. *To lie under*, To be subject to; to be oppressed by. *To lie upon*, To become the matter of obligation or duty; *To lie with*, To converse in bed.
LIEF, (leef) *ad.* Willingly.
LIEGE, (leedje) *a.* Bound by some feudal tenure; subject; sovereign.
LIEGE, (leedje) *n. s.* Sovereign; superiour lord.
LIEGEMAN, (leedje'-man) *n. s.* A subject.
LIEN, (le'-en) In law, The right by which the possessor of property holds it, as against the owner, in satisfaction of some demand.
LIENTERICK, (lī-en-ter'-rik) *a.* Pertaining to a lientery.
LIENTERY, (lī'-en-ter-re) *n. s.* A particular looseness, or diarrhœa, wherein the food passed suddenly through the stomach and guts.
LIER, (lī'-er) *n. s.* One that rests or lies down, or remains concealed.
LIEU, (lu) *n. s.* Place; room; instead.
LIEVE. See LEEF.
LIEUTENANCY, (lu-ten'-nan-se) *n. s.* The office of a lieutenant; the body of lieutenants.
LIEUTENANT, (lu-ten'-nant) *n. s.* A deputy; one who acts by vicarious authority. In war, One who holds the next rank to a superiour of any denomination.
LIEUTENANTSHIP, (lu-ten'-nant-ship) *n. s.* The rank or office of lieutenant.
LIFE, (life) *n. s. pl. lives*; union and co-operation of soul with body; vitality; animation; present state; enjoyment, or possession; or existence; conduct; manner of living with respect to virtue or vice; condition; manner of living with respect to happiness and misery; continuance of our present state; exact resemblance; general state of man; common occurrences; human affairs; the course of things; narrative of a life past; spirit; briskness; vivacity; resolution; animated existence; animal being; system of animal nature; life is also used of vegetables, and whatever grows and decays.
LIFEBLOOD, (life'-blud) *n. s.* The blood necessary to life; the vital blood.
LIFEBOAT, (life'-bote) *n. s.* A boat so constructed as to withstand the fury of a tempestuous sea off the coast: it is so called because its use is to preserve the lives of those who are shipwrecked near the land.
LIFE-ESTATE, (life'-e-state') *n. s.* A freehold estate not of inheritance.
LIFEGUARD, (life-gard') *n. s.* The guard of a king's person.
LIFELESS, (life'-les) *a.* Dead; deprived of life; unanimated; void of life; wanting power, force, or spirit; wanting or deprived of physical energy.
LIFELESSLY, (life'-les-le) *ad.* Without vigour; frigidly; jejunely.

LIFETIME, (life'-time) *n. s.* Continuance or duration of life.

To LIFT, (lift) *v. a.* I *lifted*; I have *lifted*; To raise from the ground; to heave; to elevate; to hold on high; to bear; to support; to rob; to plunder, whence the term *shoplifter*; to exalt; to elevate mentally; to raise in fortune; to raise in estimation; to exalt in dignity; to elevate; to swell, as with pride.

To LIFT, (lift) *v. n.* To strive to raise by strength; to practise theft.

LIFT, (lift) *n. s.* The manner of lifting; the act of lifting; effort; struggle. In Scottish, the sky. In naval language, *Lifts* of a sail are ropes to raise or lower them at pleasure.

LIFTER, (lif'-ter) *n. s.* One that lifts; one that lifts with a lever; a thief.

To LIG, (lig) *v. n.* To lie.

LIGAMENT, (lig'-ga-ment) *n. s.* A white and solid body, softer than a cartilage, but harder than a membrane, which fastens the bones; anything which connects the parts of the body; bond; chain; entanglement.

LIGAMENTAL, (lig-a-men'-tal) } *a.* Com-
LIGAMENTOUS, (lig-a-men'-tus) } posing a ligament.

LIGATION, (li-ga'-shun) *n. s.* The act of binding; the state of being bound.

LIGATURE, (lig'-gat-yur) *n. s.* Anything tied round another bandage.

LIGHT, (lite) *n. s.* The material medium of sight; that body by which we see; state of the elements, in which things become visible, opposed to *darkness*; power of perceiving external objects by the eye, opposed to *blindness*; artificial illumination; illumination of mind; instruction; knowledge; the part of a picture which is drawn with bright colours, or in which the light is supposed to fall; reach of knowledge; mental view; direction in which the light falls; publick view; publick notice; explanation; anything that gives light; a pharos; a taper; any luminous body.

LIGHT, (lite) *a.* Not tending to the centre with great force; not *heavy*; not burthensome; easy to be worn, or carried, or lifted; not onerous; not afflictive; easy to be endured; easy to be performed; not difficult; easy to be acted on by any power; not heavily armed; active; nimble; unencumbered; unembarrassed; clear of impediments; slight; not great; not dense; not gross; easy to admit any influence; unsteady; unsettled; loose; gay; airy; wanting dignity or solidity; trifling; not chaste; not regular in conduct; bright; clear; not dark; tending to whiteness.

LIGHT, (lite) *ad.* Lightly; cheaply.

To LIGHT (lite) *v. a.* Pret. and part. *lighted*, and *lit*. To kindle; to inflame; to set on fire; to give light to; to guide by light; to illuminate; to fill with light; to lighten; to ease of a burthen.

To LIGHT, (lite) *v. n.* Pret. *lighted*, or *light*, or *lit*. To happen to find; to fall upon by chance; to fall in any particular direction; to fall; to strike on; to descend from a horse or carriage; to settle; to rest.

LIGHT-ARMED, (lite'-armd) *a.* Not heavily armed.

LIGHTBRAIN, (lite'-brane) *n. s.* A trifling, empty-headed person.

To LIGHTEN, (li'-tn) *v. n.* To flash with thunder; to shine as lightning; figuratively, to dart out words with vehemence; as to *thunder* is to emit them with noise and terrour; to fall; to light.

To LIGHTEN, (li'-tn) *v. a.* To illuminate; to enlighten; to exonerate; to unload; to make less heavy; to exhilerate; to cheer.

LIGHTER, (lite'-er) *n. s.* A large open vessel, usually managed with oars; a kind of barge: common on the river Thames, and employed to convey goods to or from a ship, and usually to carry ballast; one who communicates light; as, a lamp-*lighter*.

LIGHTERAGE, (lite'er-aje) *n. s.* Money paid for carrying goods in a lighter to and from a ship.

LIGHTERMAN, (lite'-er-man) *n. s.* One who manages a lighter.

LIGHTFINGERED, (lite-fing'-gerd) *a.* Nimble at conveyance; thievish.

LIGHTFOOT, (lite'-fut) *a.* Nimble in running or dancing; active.

LIGHTFOOTED, (lite'-fut-ed) *a.* Nimble in running.

LIGHTHEADED, (lite'-hed-ed) *a.* Unsteady; loose; thoughtless; weak; delirious; disordered in the mind by disease.

LIGHTHEADEDNESS, (lite-hed'-ed-nes) *n. s.* Deliriousness; disorder of the mind.

LIGHTHEARTED, (lite'-har-ted) *a.* Gay; merry; airy; cheerful.

LIGHTHOUSE, (lite'-house) *n. s.* An high building, at the top of which lights are hung to guide ships at sea.

LIGHTLESS, (lite'-les) *a.* Wanting light; dark.

LIGHTLY, (lite'-le) *a.* Without weight; without deep impression; easily; readily; without difficulty; of course; without reason; without dejection; cheerfully; not chastely; nimbly; with agility; not heavily or tardily; gaily; airily; with levity.

LIGHTMINDED, (lite'mind-ed) *a.* Unsettled; unsteady.

LIGHTNESS, (lite'-nes) *n. s.* Want of weight; the contrary to *heaviness*; inconstancy; unsteadiness; unchastity; want of conduct in women; agility; nimbleness.

LIGHTNING, (lite'-ning) *n. s.* The electrick flash that attends thunder; mitigation; abatement.

LIGHTS, (lites) *n. s.* The lungs; the organs of breathing; we say, *lights* of other animals, and *lungs* of men.

LIGHTSOME, (lite'-sum) *a.* Luminous; not dark; not obscure; not opake; gay; airy; having the power to exhilirate.

LIGHTSOMENESS, (lite'-sum-nes) *n. s.* Luminousness; not opacity; not obscurity;

not darksomeness; cheerfulness, merriment; levity.

LIGNEOUS, (lig'-ne-us) *a.* Made of wood; wooden; resembling wood.

LIGNOUS, (lig'-nus) *a.* Of a woody substance.

LIGNUMVITÆ, (lig-num-vi'te) *n. s.* Guaiacum; a very hard wood.

LIGURE, (lig-yur) *n. s.* A precious stone.

LIKE, (like) A frequent termination of adjectives in our language, as *godlike, maidenlike, heavenlike, earthlike;* softened into the termination of *ly*, viz. *godly, maidenly, heavenly, earthly.*

LIKE, (like) *a.* Resembling; having resemblance; equal; of the same quantity. [For *likely.*] Probable; credible; likely; in a state that gives probable expectation.

LIKE, (like) *n. s.* Similitude; a thing similar.

LIKE, (like) *ad.* In the same manner; in the same manner as; in such a manner as befits; likely; probably.

To LIKE, (like) *v. a.* To choose with some degree of preference; to approve; to view with approbation, not fondness; to please; to be agreeable to.

To LIKE, (like) *v. n.* To be pleased with; to choose; to list; to be pleased.

LIKELIHOOD, (like'-le-hud) } *n. s* Ap-
LIKELINESS, (like'-le-nes) } pearance; show: resemblance; likeness; probability; verisimilitude; appearance of truth.

LIKELY, (like'-le) *a.* Such as may be liked; such as may please; probable; such as may in reason be thought or believed.

LIKELY, (like'-le) *ad.* Probably; as may reasonably be thought.

To LIKEN, (li'-kn) *v. a.* To represent as having resemblance; to compare.

LIKENESS, (like'-nes) *n. s.* Representation; parable; comparison; resemblance; similitude; form; appearance; one who resembles another.

LIKEWISE, (like'-wize) *ad.* In like manner; also; moreover; too.

LIKING, (li'-king) *n. s.* Inclination; desire; Delight in; pleasure in.

LILACH, (li'-lak) *n. s.* A beautiful sweet-flowering tree.

LILLIED, (lil'-led) *a.* Embellished with lilies.

LILY, (lil'-le) *n. s.* A plant and flower.

LILYLIVERED, (lil-le-liv-verd) *a.* White-livered; cowardly.

To LILT, (lilt) *v. n.* To skip or dance; to do any thing cleverly or quickly.

LIMATURE, (li'-ma-ture) *n. s.* Filings of any metal; the particles rubbed off by a file.

LIMB, (lim) *n. s.* A member; a jointed or articulated part of animals.

To LIMB, (lim) *v. a.* To supply with limbs; To tear asunder; to dismember.

LIMBECK, (lim'-bek) *n. s.* A still.

To LIMBECK, (lim'-bek) *v. a.* To strain as through a still.

LIMBED, (limd) *a.* Formed with regard to limbs

LIMBER, (lim'-ber) *a.* Flexible; easily bent; pliant; lithe.

LIMBERNESS, (lim'-ber-nes) *n. s.* Flexibility; pliancy.

LIMBLESS, (lim'-les) *a.* Wanting limbs: deprived of limbs.

LIMBO, (lim'-bo) } *n. s.* A region feigned
LIMBUS, (lim'-bus) } to be bordering upon hell, in which there is neither pleasure nor pain: popularly hell; any place of misery and restraint.

LIME, (lime) *n. s.* A viscous substance drawn over twigs, which catches and entangles the wings of birds that light upon it; a sort of earth which exists in almost every substance, but is found purest in limestone, marble and chalk. It is procured by the process of burning, and is used chiefly in making mortar. In botany, A species of citron.

To LIME, (lime) *v. a.* To entangle; to ensnare; to smear with lime; to cement; to manure ground with lime.

LIMEBURNER, (lime'-bur-ner) *n. s.* One who burns stones to lime.

LIMEKILN, (lime'-kil) *n. s.* Kiln where stones are burnt to lime.

LIMESTONE, (lime'-stone) *n. s.* The stone of which lime is made.

LIME-WATER, (lime'-wa-ter) *n. s.* A medicine made by pouring water upon quicklime.

LIMIT, (lim-mit) *n. s.* Bound; border, utmost reach.

To LIMIT, (lim'-mit) *v. a.* To confine with certain bounds; to restrain; to circumscribe; to restrain from a lax or general signification: as, the universe is here *limited* to this earth.

LIMITARY, (lim'-mit-ta-re) *a.* Placed at the boundaries as a guard or superintendant.

LIMITATION, (lim-me-ta'-shun) *n. s.* Restriction; circumspection; confinement from a lax or undeterminate import. In law, *Limitation of actions*, a certain time assigned by statute within which an action must be brought. *Limitation of estate*, the modification or settlement of an estate, determining how long and in whose possession it shall continue.

LIMITEDLY, (lim'-mit-ed-le) *a.* With limitation.

LIMITER, (lim'-mit-er) *n. s.* One who restrains within certain bounds; that which circumscribes.

LIMITLESS, (lim'-mit-les) *a.* Unbounded; unlimited.

To LIMN, (lim) *v. a.* To draw; to paint anything.

LIMNER, (lim'-ner) *n. s.* A painter; a picture-maker.

LIMOUS, (li'-mus) *a.* Muddy; slimy.

To LIMP, (limp) *v. n.* To halt; to walk lamely.

LIMP, (limp) *n. s.* Halt; the act of limping.

LIMPER, (limp'-er) *n. s.* One who limps in his walking.

LIMPET, (lim'-pet) *n. s.* A kind of shell-fish.
LIMPID, (lim'-pid) *a.* Clear; pure; transparent.
LIMPIDNESS, (lim'-pid-nes) *n. s.* Clearness; purity.
LIMPINGLY, (limp'-ing-le) *ad.* In a lame halting manner.
LIMY, (li'-me) *a.* Viscuous; glutinous; containing lime.
LIN, (lin) *n. s.* A mere or pool from which rivers spring.
LINAMENT, (lin'-a-ment) *n. s.* In surgery, A tent made of lint, or linen, which is used for wounds.
LINCHPIN, (linsh'-pin) *n. s.* An iron pin that keeps the wheel on the axle-tree.
LINCTURE, lingkt'-yur) } *n. s.* Medicine
LINCTUS, (lingk'-tus) } licked up by the tongue.
LINE, (line) *n. s.* Longitudinal extension; a slender string; a thread extended to direct any operations; the string that sustains the angler's hook; lineaments, or marks in the hand or face; delineation; sketch; contour; outline; as much as is written from one margin to the other; a verse; rank of soldiers; work thrown up; trench; method; disposition; extension; limit; equator; equinoctial circle; progeny; family, ascending or descending. A *line* is one-tenth of an inch. Lint or flax.
To LINE, (line) *v. a.* To cover on the inside; to guard within; to strengthen by inner works; to cover with something soft; to double; to strengthen; to impregnate, applied to animals generating.
LINEAGE, (lin'-ne-aje) *n. s.* Race; progeny; family, ascending or descending.
LINEAL, (lin'-ne-al) *a.* Composed of lines; delineated; descending in a direct geneology; hereditary; derived from ancestors; allied by direct descent.
LINEALLY, (lin'-e-al-le) *ad.* In a direct line.
LINEAMENT, (lin'-ne-a-ment) *n. s.* Feature; discriminating mark in the form.
LINEAR, (lin'-ne-ar) *a.* Composed of lines; having the form of lines.
LINEATION, (lin-e-a'-shun) *n. s.* Draught of a line or lines.
LINEN, (lin'-nen) *n. s.* Cloth made of hemp or flax.
LINEN, (lin'-nen) *a.* Made of linen; resembling linen.
LINENDRAPER, (lin'-nen-dra-per) *n. s.* He who deals in linen.
LING, (ling) The termination notes commonly diminution, as, kit*ling*; sometimes a quality, as, first*ling*, &c.
LING, (ling) *n. s.* Heath; a kind of sea-fish.
To LINGER, (ling'-ger) *v. n.* To remain long in languor or pain; to hesitate; to be in suspense; to remain long; to remain long without any action or determination; to wait long in expectation or uncertainty; to be long in producing effect.
To LINGER, (ling'-ger) *v. a.* To protract; to draw out to length.
LINGERER, (ling'-ger-er) *n. s.* One who lingers.
LINGERING, (ling'-ger-ing) *a.* Tardy, slow.
LINGERINGLY, (ling'-ger-ing-le) *ad.* With delay; tediously.
LINGO, (ling'-go) *n. s.* Language; tongue; speech.
LINGUACIOUS, (ling-gwa'-she-us) *a.* Full of tongue; loquacious; talkative.
LINGUADENTAL, (ling-gwa-den'-tal) *a.* Uttered by the joint action of the tongue and teeth.
LINGUIST, (ling'-gwist) *n. s.* A man skilful in languages.
LINIMENT, (lin'-ne-ment) *n. s.* Ointment; balsam; unguent.
LINING, (li'-ning) *n. s.* The inner covering of anything; that which is within.
LINK, (lingk) *n. s.* A single ring of a chain; anything doubled and closed together; a chain; anything connecting; any single part of a series or chain of consequences; a torch made of pitch and hards.
To LINK, (lingk) *v. a.* To complicate, as, the links of a chain; to unite; to conjoin in concord; to join; to connect; to join by confederacy or contract; to connect, as, concomitant; to unite or concatenate in a regular series of consequences.
To LINK, (lingk) *v. n.* To be connected.
LINKBOY, (lingk'-boe) *n. s.* A boy that carries a torch to accommodate passengers with light.
LINNET, (lin'-net) *n. s.* A small singing bird.
LINSEED, (lin'-seed) *n. s.* The seed of flax.
LINSEY, (lin'-se) *n. s.* A cloth composed of linen and woollen threads.
LINSEY-WOOLSEY, (lin'-se-wul'-se) *n. s.* Stuff made of linen and wool mixed.
LINSEY-WOOLSEY, (lin'-se-wul'-se) *a.* Made of linen and wool mixed; vile; mean; of different and unsuitable parts.
LINTSTOCK, (lin'-stok) *n. s.* A staff of wood with a match at the end of it, used by gunners in firing cannon.
LINT, (lint) *n. s.* The soft substance commonly called flax; linen scraped into soft woolly substance to lay on sores.
LINTEL, (lin'-tel) *n. s.* That part of the door frame that lies cross the door posts over head.
LION, (li'-un) *n. s.* The fiercest and most magnanimous of four-footed beasts; a sign in the zodiack.
LIONESS, (li'-un-es) *n. s.* A she-lion.
LIP, (lip) *n. s.* The outer part of the mouth; the muscles that shoot beyond the teeth; the edge of anything.
To LIP, (lip) *v. a.* To kiss.
LIPOTHYMOUS, (li-poth'-e-mus) *a.* Swooning; fainting.
LIPOTHYMY, (li-poth'-e-me) *n. s.* Swoon; fainting fit.
LIPPED, (lipt) *a.* Having lips.

LIPPITUDE, (lip'-pe-tude) *n. s.* Blearedness of eyes.
LIQUABLE, (lik'-kwa-bl) *a.* Capable of being melted.
LIQUATION, (li-kwa'-shun) *n. s.* The act of melting; capacity to be melted.
To LIQUATE, (li'-kwate) *v. n.* To melt; to liquefy.
LIQUEFACTION, (lik-kwe-fak'-shun) *n. s.* The act of melting; the state of being melted.
LIQUEFIABLE, (lik'-kwe-fi-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being melted.
To LIQUEFY, (lik'-kwe-fi) *v. a.* To melt; to dissolve.
To LIQUEFY, (lik'-kwe-fi) *v. n.* To grow liquid.
LIQUESCENCY, (li-kwes'-sen-se) *n. s.* Aptness to melt.
LIQUESCENT, (li-kwes'-sent) *a.* Melting.
LIQUEUR, (le-kure') *n. s.* Any spirituous and high-flavoured liquid.
LIQUID, (lik'-kwid) *a.* Not solid; not forming one continuous substance; fluid; soft; clear; pronounced without any jar or harshness.
LIQUID, (lik'-kwid) *n. s.* Liquid substance; liquor.
To LIQUIDATE, (lik'-kwe-date) *v. a.* To clear away; to lessen debts.
LIQUIDATION, (lik-kwe-da'-shun) *n. s.* Act of lessening debts.
LIQUIDITY, (le-kwid'-e-te) *n. s.* Subtilty; thinness.
LIQUIDNESS, (lik'-kwid-nes) *n. s.* Quality of being liquid; fluency.
LIQUOR, (lik'-kur) *n. s.* Anything liquid; it is commonly used of fluids inebriating, or impregnated with something, or made by decoction; strong drink, in familiar language.
LIQUORICE, (lik'-o-ris) *n. s.* A root of a sweet taste.
LIQUORISH, (lik'-o-rish) *a.* Nice in the choice of food; delicate, dainty, tempting to the appetite.
LISBON, (liz'-bun) *n. s.* A kind of white wine.
To LISP, (lisp) *v. n.* To speak with too frequent appulses of the tongue to the teeth or palate, like children.
To LISP, (lisp) *v. a.* To utter with a lisp.
LISP, (lisp) *n. s.* The act of lisping.
LISPER, (lisp'-er) *n. s.* One who lisps.
LISPINGLY, (lis'-ping-le) *ad.* With a lisp; imperfectly.
LIST, (list) *n. s.* A roll; a catalogue; bound; limit; inclination; desire; willingness; choice; a strip of cloth; a border.
To LIST, (list) *v. n.* To choose; to desire; to be disposed.
To LIST, (list) *v. a.* To enlist; to enrol or register; to retain and enrol soldiers; to enclose for combats; to hearken to; to listen.
LISTEL, (lis'-tel) *n. s.* In architecture, A small band or square moulding, serving to crown or accompany larger mouldings, or sometimes to separate the flutings of columns.
To LISTEN, (lis'-sn) *v. n.* To hearken; to give attention.
LISTENER, (lis'-sn-er) *n. s.* One that hearkens.
LISTLESS, (list'-les) *a.* Without inclination; without any determination to one thing more than another; careless; heedless.
LISTLESSLY, (list'-les-le) *ad.* Without thought; without attention.
LISTLESSNESS, (list'-les-nes) *n. s.* Inattention; want of desire.
LISTS, (lists) *n. s. pl.* A place enclosed with rails for tournaments, races, wrestlings, and other exercises.
LIT, (lit). The pret. of *light*.
LITANY, (lit'-tan-e) *n. s.* A form of supplicatory prayer.
LITERAL, (lit'-ter-al) *a.* According to the primitive meaning; not figurative; following the letter, or exact words; consisting of letters.
LITERALISM, (lit'-ter-al-izm) *n. s.* What accords with the letter or exact word.
LITERALIST, (lit'-ter-al-ist) *n. s.* One who adheres to the letter or exact word.
LITERALITY, (lit-ter-ral'-e-te) *n. s.* Original meaning.
LITERALLY, (lit'-ter-al-e) *ad.* According to the primitive import of words; not figuratively; with close adherence to words word by word, or letter by letter.
LITERARY, (lit'-ter-a-re) *a.* Respecting letters; appertaining to literature; regarding learning.
LITERATE, (lit'-er-ate) *a.* Learned; skilled in letters.
LITERATI, (lit-ter-a'-ti) *n. s.* The learned.
LITERATURE, (lit'-ter-ra-ture) *n. s.* Learning; skill in letters.
LITHARGE, (lith'-arje) *n. s.* Lead vitrified, either alone or with a mixture of copper.
LITHE, (lithe) *a.* Limber; flexible; soft; pliant; easily bent.
To LITHE, (lithe) *v. a.* To smooth; to soften; to palliate.
LITHENESS, (lith'-nes) *n. s.* Limberness; flexibility.
LITHOGRAPHY, (lith-og'-gra-fe) *n. s.* The art or practice of engraving upon stones.
LITHOMANCY, (lith'-o-man-se) *n. s.* Prediction by stones.
LITHONTRIPTICK, (lith-on-trip'-tik) *a.* Medicine proper to dissolve the stone in the kidneys or bladder.
LITHOTOMIST, (lith-ot'-to-mist) *n. s.* A chirurgeon who extracts the stone by opening the bladder.
LITHOTOMY, (lith-ot'-to-me) *n. s.* The art or practice of cutting for the stone.
LITHY, (li'-THE) *a.* Pliable; bending easily.
LITIGANT, (lit'-te-gant) *n. s.* One engaged in a suit of law.
LITIGANT, (lit'-te-gant) *a.* Engaged in a juridical contest.
To LITIGATE, (lit'-te-gate) *v. a.* To contest in law; to debate by judicial process.

To LITIGATE, (lit'-te-gate) *v. n.* To manage a suit; to carry on a cause.

LITIGATION, (lit-te-ga'-shun) *n. s.* Judicial contest; suit of law.

LITIGIOUS, (li-tid'-jus) *a.* Inclinable to law-suits; quarrelsome; wrangling.

LITIGIOUSLY, (li-tid'-jus-le) *ad.* Wranglingly.

LITIGIOUSNESS, (li-tid'-jus-nes) *n. s.* A wrangling disposition; inclination to vexatious suits.

LITTER, (lit'-ter) *n. s.* A kind of vehiculary bed; a carriage capable of containing a bed hung between two horses; the straw laid under animals, or on plants; a brood of young; a birth of animals; any number of things thrown sluttishly about.

To LITTER, (lit'-ter) *v. a.* To bring forth; used of beasts, or of human beings in contempt; to cover with things negligently, or sluttishly scattered about; to cover with straw; to supply cattle with bedding.

LITTLE, (lit'-tl) *a.* Comp. *less*, and *lesser*; superl. *least*; small in extent; not great; small; diminutive; of small dignity, power, or importance; not much; not many; some.

LITTLE, (lit'-tl) *n. s.* A small space; a small part; a small proportion; a slight affair; not much.

LITTLE, (lit'-tl) *ad.* In a small degree; in a small quantity; in some degree, but not great; not much.

LITTLENESS, (lit'-tl-nes) *n. s.* Smallness of bulk; meanness; want of grandeur; want of dignity.

LITTORAL, (lit'-to-ral) *a.* Belonging to the shore.

LITURGICAL, (lit-tur'-je-kal) } *a.* Belong-
LITURGICK, (lit-tur'-jik) } ing to a formulary of publick devotions.

LITURGY, (lit'-tur-je) *n. s.* Form of prayers; formulary of public devotions.

To LIVE, (liv) *v. n.* To be in a state of animation; to be not dead; to pass life; to continue in life; to *live*, emphatically, to be in a state of happiness, to be exempt from death, temporal or spiritual; to remain undestroyed; to continue; not to be lost; to dwell; to feed; to maintain one's self; to be in a state of motion or vegetation; to be unextinguished.

LIVE, (live) *a.* Quick; not dead; active; not extinguished; vivid.

LIVELIHOOD, (live'-le-hud) *n. s.* Support of life; maintenance; means of living.

LIVELILY, (live'-le-le) *ad.* In a sprightly or lively manner.

LIVELINESS, (live'-le-nes) *n. s.* Appearance of life; vivacity; sprightliness.

LIVELONG, (liv'-long) *a.* Tedious; long in passing; lasting; durable.

LIVELY, (live'-le) *a.* Brisk; vigorous; vivacious; sprightly; gay; airy; representing life; strong; energetick.

LIVER, (liv'-ver) *n. s.* One who lives; one of the entrails.

LIVERED, (liv'-erd) *a.* Having a liver; as, "white-*livered*."

LIVERY, (liv'-er-e) *n. s.* The act of giving possession; release from wardship; the writ by which possession is obtained; the state of being kept at a certain rate; the clothes given to servants; a particular dress; a garb worn as a token or consequence of anything. In London, The collective body of liverymen.

To LIVERY, (liv'-er-e) *v. a.* To clothe in a livery.

LIVERYMAN, (liv'-er-e-man) *n. s.* One who wears a livery; a servant of an inferiour kind. In London, A freeman of a company.

LIVES, (livz) *n. s.* The plural of *life*.

LIVID, (liv'-id) *a.* Discoloured, as with a blow; black and blue.

LIVIDITY, (le-vid'-e-te) *n. s.* Discolouration, as by a blow.

LIVIDNESS, (liv'-id-nes) *n. s.* The state of being livid.

LIVING, (liv'-ing) *part. a.* Vigorous; active; being in motion.

LIVING, (liv'-ing) *n. s.* Support; maintenance; fortune on which one lives; livelihood; benefice of a clergyman.

LIVINGLY, (liv'-ing-le) *ad.* In the living state.

LIVRE, (leevr) *n. s.* The sum by which the French reckon their money, equal nearly to our ten-pence.

LIXIVIAL, (lik-siv'-e-al) *a.* Impregnated with salts like a lixivium; obtained by lixivium.

LIXIVIATE, (lik-siv'-e-ate) } *a.* Making
LIXIVIATED, (lik-siv'-e-a-ted) } a lixivium.

LIXIVIUM, (lik-siv'-e-um) *n. s.* Ley; water impregnated with alkaline salt, a liquor which has the power of extraction.

LIZARD, (liz'-ard) *n. s.* An animal resembling a serpent, with legs added to it.

LO, (lo) *interj.* The imperative of *look*, corruptly; look! see! behold!

LOACH, (lotsh) *n. s.* A sort of fish.

LOAD, (lode) *n. s.* A burthen; a freight; lading; weight; pressure; encumbrance; anything that depresses.

To LOAD, (lode) *v. a.* Pret. *loaded*; part. *loaden*, or *laden*; to burden; to freight; to encumber; to embarrass; to charge a gun; to make heavy by something appended or annexed.

LOAD, (lode) *n. s.* [more properly *lode*.] The leading vein in a mine.

LOADER, (lode'-er) *n. s.* He who loads.

LOADSTAR, (lode'-star) *n. s.* [more properly *lodestar*.] The polestar; the cynosure; the leading or guiding star.

LOADSTONE, (lode'-stone) *n. s.* [properly *lodestone*.] The magnet; the stone on which the mariner's compass needle is touched to give it a direction north and south.

LOAF, (lofe) *n. s.* A mass of bread as it is formed by the baker; any thick mass into which a body is wrought.

LOAM, (lome) *n. s.* Fat, unctuous, tenacious earth; marl.

To LOAM, (lome) *v. a.* To smear with loam, marl, or clay; to clay.

LOAMY, (lō'-mē) *a.* Marly; smeared with loam.

LOAN, (lōne) *n. s.* Anything lent; anything given to another, on condition of return or repayment.

LOATH, (lōth) *a.* Unwilling; disliking; not ready; not inclined.

To LOATHE, (lōTHE) *v. a.* To hate; to look on with abhorrence; to consider with the disgust of satiety; to see food with dislike.

To LOATHE, (lōTHE) *v. n.* To create disgust; to cause abhorrence; to feel abhorrence or disgust.

LOATHER, (lōTH'-ēr) *n. s.* One that loathes.

LOATHFUL, (lōTH'-fūl) *a.* Abhorring; hating; abhorred; hated.

LOATHING, (lōTH'-ing) *n. s.* Disgust; disinclination; unwillingness.

LOATHINGLY, (lōTH'-ing-lē) *ad.* In a fastidious manner.

LOATHNESS, (lōth'-nes) *n. s.* Unwillingness.

LOATHSOME, (lōTH'-sūm) *a.* Abhorred; detestable; causing satiety or fastidiousness.

LOATHSOMELY, (lōTH'-sūm-lē) *ad.* So as to excite hatred or disgust.

LOATHSOMENESS, (lōTH'-sūm-nes) *n. s.* Quality of raising hatred or disgust.

LOAVES, (lōvz) Plural of *loaf*.

LOB, (lŏb) *n. s.* Any one heavy, clumsy, or sluggish; a big worm. *Lob's pound*, A prison.

LOBBY, (lŏb'-bē) *n. s.* An opening before a room.

LOBE, (lōbe) *n. s.* A division; a distinct part; used commonly for a part of the lungs.

LOBLOLLY, (lŏb-lŏl'-lē) *n. s.* A kind of seafaring dish.

LOBSTER, (lŏb'-stēr) *n. s.* A well known crustaceous fish.

LOBULE, (lŏb'-ūle) *n. s.* A little lobe.

LOCAL, (lō'-kăl) *a.* Having the properties of place; relating to place; being in a particular place.

LOCALITY, (lō-kăl'-ē-tē) *n. s.* Existence in place; relation of place or distance.

LOCALLY, (lō'-kăl-lē) *ad.* With respect to place.

LOCATION, (lō-kā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Situation with respect to place; act of placing; state of being placed.

LOCH, (lŏk) *n. s.* A lake.

LOCK, (lŏk) *n. s.* An instrument composed of springs and bolts, used to fasten doors or chests; the part of the gun by which fire is struck; a hug; a grapple; any enclosure; a quantity of hair or wool hanging together; a tuft.

To LOCK, (lŏk) *v. a.* To shut or fasten with locks; to shut up or confine, as with locks; to close fast.

To LOCK, (lŏk) *v. n.* To become fast by a lock; to unite by mutual insertion.

LOCKER, (lŏk'-kēr) *n. s.* Anything that is closed with a lock; a drawer.

LOCKET, (lŏk'-kĕt) *n. s.* A small lock; any catch or spring to fasten a necklace, or other ornament.

LOCKRAM, (lŏk'-krăm) *n. s.* A sort of coarse cloth.

LOCKSMITH, (lŏk'-smith) *n. s.* A man whose trade is to make and mend locks.

LOCOMOTION, (lō-kō-mō'-shŭn) *n. s.* Power of changing place.

LOCOMOTIVE, (lō-kō-mō'-tiv) *a.* Changing place; having the power of removing or changing place.

LOCUST, (lō'-kŭst) *n. s.* A devouring insect.

LOCUTION, (lō-kū'-shŭn) *n. s.* Discourse; manner of speech; phrase.

LODESTAR. See LOADSTAR.

LODESTONE. See LOADSTONE.

To LODGE, (lŏdje) *v. a.* To place in a temporary habitation; to afford a temporary dwelling; to place; to plant; to fix; to settle.

To LODGE, (lŏdje) *v. n.* To reside; to keep residence; to take a temporary habitation; to take up residence at night.

LODGE, (lŏdje) *n. s.* A small house in a park or forest; any small house appendant to a greater, as, the porter's *lodge*.

LODGED, (lŏdjd) *a.* A term in heraldry applied to a buck, hart, &c. answering to *couchant*, which is applied to beasts of prey only.

LODGEABLE, (lŏdje'-ă-bl) *a.* Capable of affording a temporary dwelling.

LODGEMENT, (lŏdje'-mĕnt) *n. s.* Disposition or collocation in a certain place; accumulation; collection; possession of the enemy's work.

LODGER, (lŏdje'-ēr) *n. s.* One who lives in rooms hired in the house of another; one that resides in any place.

LODGING, (lŏdje'-ing) *n. s.* Temporary habitation; rooms hired in the house of another; place of residence; harbour; covert.

LOFT, (lŏft) *n. s.* A floor; the highest floor; rooms on high.

LOFTILY, (lŏf'-tē-lē) *ad.* On high; in an elevated place; proudly; haughtily; elevated in language or sentiment; sublimely.

LOFTINESS, (lŏf'-tē-nes) *n. s.* Height; local elevation; sublimity; elevation of sentiment; pride; haughtiness.

LOFTY, (lŏf'-tē) *a.* High; towering; elevated in place; elevated in condition or character; sublime; elevated in sentiment; proud; haughty.

LOG, (lŏg) *n. s.* A shapeless bulky piece of wood; a piece of wood, about seven or eight inches long, which, with its line, serves to measure the course of a ship at sea.

LOG-BOARD, (lŏg'-bōrd) *n. s.* A table divided into five columns, containing an account of a ship's way measured by the log.

LOG-BOOK, (lŏg'-bŏŏk) *n. s.* A register of a ship's way and other naval incidents.

LOG-LINE, (lŏg'-līne) *n. s.* See the second sense of LOG.

LOGARITHMICAL, (lŏg-ą-rĭth-mĕ-kăl) } LOGARITHMICK, (lŏg-ą-rĭth'-mĭk) } *a.* Relating to logarithms.

LOGARITHMS, (lŏg'-ą-rĭthmz) *n. s.* The indexes of the ratios of numbers one to another.

LOGGATS, (lŏg'-gąts) *n. s.* A play or game, called also skittles.

LOGGERHEAD, (lŏg'-ĕr-hĕd) *n. s.* A dolt; a blockhead; a thickscull. *To go to loggerheads*, To scuffle; to fight without weapons.

LOGGERHEADED, (lŏg'-ĕr-hĕd-ĕd) *a.* Dull; stupid; doltish.

LOGICK, (lŏd'-jĭk) *n. s.* The art of reasoning.

LOGICAL, (lŏd'-jĕ-kal) *a.* Pertaining to logick; skilled in logick.

LOGICALLY, (lŏd'-jĕ-kăl-ĕ) *ad.* According to the laws of logick.

LOGICIAN, (lŏ-jĭsh'-ăn) *n. s.* A teacher or professor of logick; a man versed in logick.

LOGMAN, (lŏg'-măn) *n. s.* One whose business is to carry logs.

LOGOMACHY, (lŏ-gŏm'-ą-kĕ) *n. s.* A contention in words; a contention about words.

LOGWOOD, (lŏg-wŭd) *n. s.* Wood of a deep red colour much used in dying.

LOIN, (lŏin) *n. s.* The back of an animal carved out by the butcher; loins, the reins.

To LOITER, (lŏĕ'-tĕr) *v. n.* To linger; to spend time carelessly; to idle.

To LOITER, (lŏĕ'-tĕr) *v. a.* To consume in trifles; to waste carelessly.

LOITERER, (lŏĕ'-tĕr-ĕr) *n. s.* A lingerer; an idler; a lazy wretch.

To LOLL, (lŏl) *v. n.* To lean idly; to rest lazily against any thing; to hang out: used of the tongue.

LOLLARD, (lŏl'-lărd) *n. s.* A name given to the first reformers of the Roman Catholick religion in England; a reproachful appellation of the followers of Wicliffe.

LOMBARD, (lŏm'-bărd) *n. s.* A native of Lombardy.

LOMP, (lŭmp) *n. s.* A kind of roundish fish.

LONDONER, (lŭn'-dŭn-ĕr) *n. s.* A native of London; an inhabitant of London.

LONE, (lŏne) *a.* Solitary; unfrequented; having no company; single; not conjoined; unmarried; or in widowhood.

LONELINESS, (lŏne'-lĕ-nĕs) *n. s.* Solitude; want of company; disposition to solitude.

LONELY, (lŏne'-lĕ) *a.* Solitary; addicted to solitude.

LONENESS, (lŏne'-nĕs) *n. s.* Solitude; dislike of company.

LONESOME, (lŏne'-sŭm) *a.* Solitary; dismal.

LONESOMELY, (lŏne'-sŭm-lĕ) *ad.* In a dismal or solitary manner.

LONESOMENESS, (lŏne'-sŭm-nĕs) *n. s.* State or quality of being lonesome.

LONG, (lŏng) *a.* Not short; used of time or of space; of any certain measure in length; not soon ceasing, or at an end; dilatory; tedious in narration; continued by succession to a great series; protracted: as, a *long* note; a *long* syllable.

LONG, (lŏng) *ad.* To a great length in space or time: in the comparative, it signifies for more time; and the superlative, for most time; not soon; at a point of duration far distant.

To LONG, (lŏng) *v. n.* To desire earnestly; to wish with eagerness continued.

LONGANIMITY, (lŏng-gą-nĭm'-ĕ-tĕ) *n. s.* Forbearance; patience of offences.

LONGBOAT, (lŏng'-bŏte) *n. s.* The largest boat belonging to a ship.

LONGE, (lŭnje) *n. s.* A thrust with a sword.

LONGEVITY, (lŏn-jĕv'-ĕ-tĕ) *n. s.* Length of life.

LONGIMANOUS, (lŏn-jĭm'-mą-nŭs) *a.* Long-handed; having long hands.

LONGIMETRY, (lŏn-jĭm'-mĕ-trĕ) *n. s.* The art or practice of measuring distances.

LONGING, (lŏng'-ĭng) *n. s.* Earnest desire; continual wish.

LONGINGLY, (lŏng'-ĭng-lĕ) *ad.* With incessant wishes.

LONGISH, (lŏng'-ĭsh) *a.* Somewhat long.

LONGITUDE, (lŏn'-jĕ-tŭde) *n. s.* Length; the greatest dimension; the circumference of the earth measured from any meridian; the distance of any part of the earth to the east or west of any place; the position of any thing to east or west.

LONGITUDINAL, (lŏ-jĕ-tu'-dĕ-năl) *a.* Measured by the length; running in the longest direction.

LONGLIVED, (lŏng'-lĭvd) *a.* Having great length of life, or existence.

LONGNESS, (lŏng'-nĕs) *n. s.* Length; extension.

LONGSOME, (lŏng'-sŭm) *a.* Tedious; wearisome by its length.

LONGSUFFERING, (lŏng-sŭf'-fĕr-ĭng) *a.* Patient; not easily provoked.

LONGSUFFERING, (lŏng-sŭf'-fĕr-ĭng) *n. s.* Patience of offence; clemency.

LONGTONGUED, (lŏng'-tŭngd) *a.* Babbling.

LONGWINDED, (lŏng-wĭnd'-ĕd) *a* Long-breathed; tedious.

LONGWISE, (lŏng'-wize) *ad.* In the longitudinal direction.

LONING, (lŏ'-nĭng) *n. s.* A lane.

LONISH, (lŏ'-nĭsh) *a.* Somewhat lonely.

LOO, (lŏŏ) *n. s.* A game at cards.

To LOO, (lŏŏ) *v. a.* To beat the opponents by winning every trick at the game.

LOOBILY, (lŏŏ'-bĕ-lĕ) *ad.* Awkwardly; clumsily.

LOOBY, (lŏŏ-bĕ) *n. s.* A lubber; a clumsy clown.

LOOF, (lŏof) *n. s.* That part aloft of the ship which lies just before the chess-trees, as far as the bulk head of the castle.

To LOOF, (lŏof) *v. a.* To bring a ship close to the wind.

To LOOK, (lŏŏk) *v. n.* To direct the eye to or from any object; to have power of seeing; to direct the intellectual eye; to ex

pect; to take care; to watch; to be directed with regard to any object; to have any particular appearance; to seem; to have any air, mien, or manner; to form the air in any particular manner, in regarding or beholding. *To look about one*, To be alarmed; to be vigilant. *To look after*, To attend; to take care of. *To look black*, To frown. *To look for*, To expect. *To look into*, To examine; to sift; to inspect closely. *To look on*, To respect; to esteem; to regard as good or bad; to consider; to conceive of; to think; to be a mere idle spectator. *To look over*, To examine; to try one by one. *To look out*, To search; to seek; to be on the watch. *To look to*, To watch; to take care of.

To LOOK, (lo͝ok) *v. a.* To seek; to search for; to turn the eye upon; to influence by looks. *To look out*, To discover by searching.

LOOK, (lo͝ok) *interj.* See! lo! behold! observe!

LOOK, (lo͝ok) *n. s.* Air of the face; mien; cast of the countenance; the act of looking or seeing; view; watch.

LOOKER, (lo͝ok'-er) *n. s.* One that looks. *Looker on*, Spectator, not agent.

LOOKING-GLASS, (lo͝ok'-ing-glȧs) *n. s.* Mirror; a glass which shews forms reflected.

LOOM, (lo͝om) *n. s.* The frame in which the weavers work their cloth; household stuff; furniture; hence the expression *heir loom*. *Loom Gale*: a gentle, easy gale of wind.

To LOOM, (lo͝om) *v. n.* To appear large at sea.

LOON, (lo͝on) *n. s.* A sorry fellow; a scoundrel; a rascal; a lown.

LOOP, (lo͝op) *n. s.* A double through which a string or lace is drawn; an ornamental double or fringe; a small aperture, in ancient castles, to spy the enemy, or to fire ordnance from, or to admit light.

LOOPED, (lo͝opt) *a.* Full of holes.

LOOPHOLE, (lo͝op'-hole) *n. s.* Aperture; hole to give a passage; a shift; an evasion.

LOOPHOLED, (lo͝op'-hȯld) *a.* Full of holes; full of openings.

To LOOSE, (lo͞ose) *v. a.* To unbind; to untie any thing fastened; to relax; to unbind any one bound; to free from imprisonment; to free from any obligation; to free from any thing that shackles the mind; to free from any thing painful; to disengage.

To LOOSE, (lo͞ose) *v. n.* To set sail; to depart by loosing the anchor.

LOOSE, (lo͞ose) *a.* Unbound; untied; not fast; not fixed; not tight; as, a *loose* robe; not crouded; not close; wanton; not chaste; not concise; lax; vague; intermediate; not strict; not rigid; unconnected; rambling; lax of body; not costive; disengaged; free from confinement; remiss; not attentive. *To break loose*, To gain liberty. *To let loose*, To set at liberty; to set at large; to free from any restraint.

LOOSELY, (lo͞ose'-le) *ad.* Not fast; not firmly; without bandage; without union or connection; irregularly; negligently; carelessly; unsolidly; meanly; unchastely.

To LOOSEN, (lo͞o'-sn) *v. n.* To part; to tend to separation.

To LOOSEN, (lo͞o'-sn) *v. a.* To relax any thing tied; to make less coherent; to separate a compages; to free from restraint; to render laxative.

LOOSENESS, (lo͞ose'-nes) *n. s.* State contrary to that of being fast or fixed; latitude; criminal levity; irregularity; neglect of laws; lewdness; unchastity; diarrhœa; flux of the belly.

To LOP, (lȯp) *v. a.* To cut the branches of trees; to cut any thing.

LOP, (lȯp) *n. s.* That which is cut from trees.

LOPPER, (lȯp'-per) *n. s.* One that cuts trees.

LOPPINGS, (lȯp'-pings) *n. s. pl.* Tops of branches lopped off.

LOQUACIOUS, (lo-kwȧ'-she-us) *a.* Full of talk; full of tongue; speaking; apt to blab; not secret.

LOQUACIOUSNESS, (lo-kwȧ'-she-us-nes) *n. s.* Loquacity; too much talk.

LOQUACITY, (lo-kwȧs'-se-te) *n. s.* Too much talk.

LORD, (lȯrd) *n. s.* Monarch; ruler; governour; master; supreme person; a nobleman; a general name for a peer of England; a baron; an honorary title applied to officers, as lord chief justice, lord mayor, lord chief baron.

To LORD, (lȯrd) *v. n.* To domineer; to rule despotically.

LORDLIKE, (lȯrd'-like) *a.* Befitting a lord; haughty; proud; insolent.

LORDLING, (lȯrd'-ling) *n. s.* A diminutive lord.

LORDLINESS, (lȯrd'-le-nes) *n. s.* Dignity; high station; pride; haughtiness.

LORDLY, (lȯrd'-le) *a.* Befitting a lord; proud; haughty; imperious; insolent.

LORDSHIP, (lȯrd'-ship) *n. s.* Dominion; power; seigniory; domain; title of honour used to a nobleman not a duke; titulary compellation of judges, and some other persons in authority and office.

LORE, (lȯre) *n. s.* Lesson; doctrine; instruction.

To LORICATE, (lȯr'-re-kate) *v. a.* To plate over.

LORICATION, (lȯr-re-ka'-shun) *n. s.* The act of loricating; a surface like mail.

LORIMER, (lȯr'-re-mer) } *n. s.* A bridle-
LORINER, (lȯr'-re-ner) } maker.

LORN, (lȯrn) *a.* Pret. pass. and part. left; forsaken; lost.

To LOSE, (lo͞oze) *v. a.* Pret. and part. *lost*; to forfeit by unsuccessful contest; to forfeit as a penalty; to be deprived of; to suffer diminution of; to possess no longer; to

miss, so as not to find; to bewilder, so as that the way is no longer known; not to employ; not to enjoy; to squander; to throw away; to suffer to vanish from view; to destroy by shipwreck.

To LOSE, (looze) *v. n.* Not to win; to decline; to fail.

LOSEABLE, (looz'-ą-bl) *a.* Subject to privation.

LOSEL, (loo'-zl) *n. s.* A scoundrel; a sorry worthless fellow.

LOSER, (looz'-er) *n. s.* One that is deprived of anything; one that forfeits anything; the contrary to *winner* or *gainer*.

LOSS, (lǫs) *n. s.* Detriment; the contrary to *gain;* miss; privation; deprivation; forfeiture; destruction; fault; puzzle; useless application.

LOST, (lǫst) Part. from *To* Lose.

LOT, (lǫt) *n. s.* Fortune; state assigned; a die, or anything used in determining chances; a chance; a portion; a parcel of goods as being drawn by lot; proportion of taxes, as, to pay scot and *lot*.

To LOT, (lǫt) *v. a.* To assign; to set apart; to distribute into lots; to catalogue, as the goods are *lotted;* to portion.

LOTH. See Loath.

LOTOS, (lo'-tus) *n. s.* A river plant.

LOTION, (lo'-shun) *n. s.* A form of medicine compounded of aqueous liquids, used to wash any part with.

LOTTERY, (lǫt'-ter-ę) *n. s.* A game of chance; a sortilege; distribution of prizes by chance; allotment.

LOUD, (lǫud) *a.* Noisy; striking the ear with great force; clamorous; turbulent.

LOUDLY, (lǫud'-lę) *ad.* Noisily; so as to be heard far; clamorously; with violence of voice.

LOUDNESS, (lǫud'-nes) *n. s.* Noise; force of sound; turbulence; vehemence or furiousness of clamour.

To LOVE, (luv) *v. a.* To regard with passionate affection; to regard with the affection of a friend; to regard with parental tenderness; to be pleased with; to delight in; to regard with reverent unwillingness to offend.

To LOVE, (luv) *v. n.* To delight; to take pleasure.

LOVE, (luv) *n. s.* The passion between the sexes; kindness; good-will; friendship; tenderness; parental care; liking; inclination to; object beloved; fondness; concord; principle of union; a word of endearment; due reverence to God; a kind of thin silk stuff.

LOVEABLE, (luv'-ą-bl) *a.* Amiable; worthy to be loved.

LOVEKNOT, (luv'-nǫt) *n. s.* A complicated figure, by which affection interchanged is figured.

LOVELETTER, (luv'-let-ter) *n. s.* Letter of courtship.

LOVELILY, (luv'-le-lę) *ad.* Amiably; in such a manner as to excite love.

LOVELINESS, (luv'-le-nes) *n. s.* Amiableness; qualities of mind or body that excite love.

LOVELORN, (luv'-lorn) *a.* Forsaken of one's love.

LOVELY, (luv'-lę) *a.* Amiable; exciting love.

LOVER, (luv'-er) *n. s.* One who is in love; a friend; one who regards with kindness; one who likes anything.

LOVESICK, (luv'-sik) *a.* Disordered with love; languishing with amorous desire.

LOVESUIT, (luv'-sute) *n. s.* Courtship.

LOVETALE, (luv'-tale) *n. s.* Narrative of love.

LOVETOKEN, (luv'-to-kn) *n. s.* A present in token of love.

LOVING, (luv'-ing) *part. a.* Kind; affectionate; expressing kindness.

LOVING-KINDNESS, (luv'-ing-kind'-nes) *n. s.* Tenderness; favour; mercy.

LOVINGLY, (luv'-ing-lę) *ad.* Affectionately; with kindness.

LOVINGNESS, (luv'-ing-nes) *n. s.* Kindness; affection.

LOUGH, (lǫk) *n. s.* A lake; a large inland standing water.

LOUIS D'OR, (loo-e-dore') *n. s.* A golden coin of France, valued at about twenty shillings.

To LOUNGE, (lǫunje) *v. n.* To idle; to live lazily.

LOUNGER, (lǫun'-jer) *n. s.* An idler.

To LOUR. See *To* Lower.

LOUSE, (lǫuse) *n. s.* Pl. *lice;* A small animal, of which different species live on the bodies of men, beasts, and perhaps of all living creatures.

LOUSILY, (lǫu'-ze-lę) *ad.* In a paltry, mean, and scurvy way.

LOUSINESS, (lǫu'-ze-nes) *n. s.* The state of abounding with lice.

LOUSY, (lǫu'-ze) *a.* Swarming with lice; over-run with lice; mean; low born; bred on the dunghill; contemptible, applied to things.

LOUT, (lǫut) *n. s.* A mean awkward fellow; a bumpkin; a clown.

LOUTISH, (lǫut'-ish) *a.* Clownish; bumpkinly.

LOUTISHLY, (lǫut'-ish-lę) *ad.* With the air of a clown; with the gait of a bumpkin.

LOW, (lo) *a.* Not high; not rising far upwards; not elevated in place or local situation; descending far downwards; deep; not deep; not swelling high; shallow, used of water; not of high price; not loud; not noisy; in latitudes near to the line; late in time, as, the *lower* empire; dejected; depressed; impotent; subdued; not elevated in rank or station; abject; dishonourable; betokening meanness of mind; not sublime; not exalted in thought or diction; submissive; humble; reverent; a term applied to certain members of the church, in contradistinction to *high*.

LOW, (lo) *ad.* Not aloft; not on high; not

at a high price; meanly; in times approaching towards our own; with a depression of the voice; in a state of subjection.

LOW, (lǫu) *n. s.* Flame; fire; heat.

To LOW, (lǫ) *v. n.* To bellow as a cow.

To LOWER, (lǫ'-ẽr) *v. a.* To bring low; to bring down by way of submission; to suffer to sink down; to lessen; to make less in price or value.

To LOWER, (lǫ'-ẽr) *v. n.* To grow less; to fall; to sink.

To LOWER, (lǫu'-ẽr) *v. n.* To appear dark, stormy, and gloomy; to be clouded; to frown; to look sullen.

LOWER, (lǫu'-ẽr) *n. s.* Cloudiness; gloominess; cloudiness of look.

LOWERINGLY, (lǫur'-ing-lẹ) *ad.* With cloudiness; gloomily.

LOWERMOST, (lǫ'-ẽr-mọst) *a.* Lowest.

LOWING, (lǫ'-ing) *n. s.* The cry of black cattle.

LOWLAND, (lǫ'-lạnd) *n. s.* The country that is low in respect of neighbouring hills; the marsh.

LOWLIHOOD, (lǫ-lẹ-hụd) *n. s.* Humble or low state.

LOWLILY, (lǫ'-lẹ-lẹ) *ad.* Humbly; without pride; meanly; without dignity.

LOWLINESS, (lǫ'-lẹ-nẹs) *n. s.* Humility; freedom from pride; meanness; want of dignity; abject depression.

LOWLY, (lǫ'-lẹ) *a.* Humble; meek; mild; mean; wanting dignity; not great; not lofty; not sublime; not elevated in local situation; low.

LOWLY, (lǫ'-lẹ) *ad.* Not highly; meanly; without grandeur; without dignity; humbly; meekly; modestly.

LOWN, (lǫǫn) *n. s.* A scoundrel; a rascal; a heavy, stupid fellow.

LOWND, (lǫund) *a.* Calm and mild; out of the wind; under cover or shelter.

LOWNESS, (lǫ'-nẹs) *n. s.* Contrariety to height; small distance from the ground; meanness of character or condition, whether mental or external; want of rank; want of dignity; want of sublimity; contrary to loftiness of style or sentiment; submissiveness; depression; dejection.

LOWSPIRITED, (lǫ-spir'-it-ẹd) *a.* Dejected; depressed; not lively; not vivacious.

LOXODROMICK, (lǫk-sǫ-drǫm'-ik) *n. s.* The art of oblique sailing by the rhomb, which always makes an equal angle with every meridian: hence the table of rhombs, with the table of longitudes and latitudes, by which the sailor may find his course, is called *loxodromick*.

LOYAL, (lǫẹ'-ạl) *a.* Obedient; true to the prince; faithful in love; true to a lady, or lover.

LOYALIST, (lǫẹ'-ạl-list) *n. s.* One who professes uncommon adherence to his king.

LOYALLY, (lǫẹ'-ạl-lẹ) *ad.* With fidelity; with true adherence to a king; with fidelity to a lover.

LOYALTY, (lǫẹ'-ạl-tẹ) *n. s.* Firm and faithful adherence to a prince; fidelity to lady, or lover.

LOZENGE, (lǫz'-zẹnje) *n. s.* A rhomb; a form of medicine, to be held in the mouth till melted; a cake of preserved fruit; a four-cornered figure, in heraldry, in which the arms of women are now usually painted.

LOZENGY, (lǫz'-zẹn-jẹ) *a.* In heraldry, Having the field or charge covered with lozenges.

LUBBARD, (lụb'-bẹrd) *n. s.* A lazy sturdy fellow.

LUBBER, (lụb'-bẹr) *n. s.* A sturdy drone; an idle, fat, bulky losel; a booby.

LUBBERLY, (lụb'-bẹr-lẹ) *a.* Lazy and bulky.

LUBBERLY, (lụb'-bẹr-lẹ) *ad.* Awkwardly; clumsily.

To LUBRICATE, (lụ'-brẹ-kạte) *v. a.* To make smooth or slippery: to smooth.

LUBRICATOR, (lụ'-brẹ-kạ-tụr) *n. s.* That which lubricates.

To LUBRICITATE, (lụ-bris'-sẹ-tạte) *v. a.* To smooth; to make slippery.

LUBRICITY, (lụ-bris'-sẹ-tẹ) *n. s.* Slipperiness; smoothness of surface; aptness to glide over any part, or to facilitate motion; wantonness; lewdness.

LUBRICK, (lụ'-brik) *a.* Slippery; smooth on the surface; wanton; lewd.

LUBRICOUS, (lụ'-brẹ-kụs) *a.* Slippery; smooth.

LUBRIFACTION, (lụ-brẹ-fạk'-shụn) }
LUBRIFICATION, (lụ-brẹ-fẹ-kạ'-shụn) } *n. s.* The act of lubricating or rendering smooth or slippery.

LUCE, (lụse) *n. s.* A pike full grown.

LUCENT, (lụ'-sent) *a.* Shining; bright; splendid.

LUCERNE, (lụ'-sẽrn) *n. s.* A plant remarkable for quick growth; the hay of which is eminent for fattening of cattle.

LUCID, (lụ'-sid) *a.* Shining; bright; glittering; pellucid; transparent; bright with the radiance of intellect; not darkened with madness.

LUCIDITY, (lụ-sid'-ẹ-tẹ) *n. s.* Splendour brightness.

LUCIDNESS, (lụ'-sid-nẹs) *n. s.* Transparency; clearness.

LUCIFEROUS, (lụ-sif'-fẽr-ụs) *a.* Giving light; affording means of discovery.

LUCIFICK, (lụ-sif'-fik) *a.* Making light; producing light.

LUCIFORM, (lụ'-sẹ-fọrm) *a.* Having the nature of light.

LUCK, (lụk) *n. s.* Chance; accident; hap; casual event; fortune, good or bad.

LUCKILY, (lụk'-kẹ-lẹ) *ad.* Fortunately; by good hap.

LUCKINESS, (lụk'-kẹ-nẹs) *n. s.* Good fortune; good hap; casual happiness.

LUCKLESS, (lụk'-lẹs) *a.* Unfortunate; unhappy.

LUCKY, (lụk'-kẹ) *a.* Fortunate; happy by chance.

LUCRATIVE, (lụ'-krạ-tiv) *a.* Gainful; profitable; bringing money.

LUCRE, (lu'-ker) *n. s.* Gain; profit; pecuniary advantage.
LUCRIFEROUS, (lu-krif'-fer-us) *a.* Gainful; profitable.
LUCRIFICK, (lu-krif'-fik) *a.* Producing gain.
LUCTATION, (luk-ta'-shun) *n. s.* Struggle; effort; contest.
To LUCUBRATE, (lu'-ku-brate) *v. n.* To watch; to study by candle-light.
LUCUBRATION, (lu-ku-bra'-shun) *n. s.* Study by candle-light; nocturnal study; any thing composed by night.
LUCUBRATORY, (lu'-ku-bra-tur-e) *a.* Composed by candle-light.
LUCULENT, (lu'-ku-lent) *a.* Clear; transparent; lucid; certain; evident.
LUDICROUS, (lu'-de-krus) *a.* Burlesque; merry; sportive; exciting laughter.
LUDICROUSLY, (lu'-de-krus-le) *ad.* Sportively; in burlesque.
LUDICROUSNESS, (lu'-de-krus-nes) *n. s.* Burlesque; sportiveness.
LUDIFICATION, (lu-de-fe-ka'-shun) *n. s.* The act of mocking.
LUDIFICATORY, (lu-dif'-fe-ka-tur-e) *a.* Mocking; making sport; trifling.
To LUFF, (luf) *v. n.* To keep close to the wind: sea term.
To LUG, (lug) *v. a.* To hale or drag; to pull with rugged violence; to pull or shake by the ears. *To lug out*, To draw a sword, in burlesque language.
To LUG, (lug) *v. n.* To drag; to come heavily.
LUG, (lug) *n. s.* The ear.
LUGGAGE, (lug'-gaje) *n. s.* Any thing cumbrous and unwieldy that is to be carried away.
LUGSAIL, (lug'-sale) *n. s.* A square sail hoisted occasionally on a yard which hangs nearly at right angles with a mast.
LUGUBRIOUS, (lu-gu'-bre-us) *a.* Mournful; sorrowful.
LUKE, or LEUKE, (luke) *a.* Not fully hot.
LUKEWARM, (luke'-warm) *a.* Moderately or mildly warm; indifferent; not ardent; not zealous.
LUKEWARMLY, (luke'-warm-le) *ad.* With moderate warmth; with indifference.
LUKEWARMNESS, (luke'-warm-nes) *n. s.* Moderate or pleasing heat; indifference; want of ardour.
To LULL, (lul) *v. a.* To compose to sleep by a pleasing sound; to compose; to quiet; to put to rest.
LULL, (lul) *n. s.* Power or quality of soothing.
LULLABY, (lul'-la-bi) *n. s.* A song to still babes.
LUMBAGO, (lum-ba'-go) *n. s.* Pain about the loins, and small of the back, such as precedes ague fits and fevers.
LUMBAL, (lum'-bal) } *a.* In anatomy, Per-
LUMBAR, (lum'-bar) } taining to the loins.
LUMBER, (lum'-ber) *n. s.* Any thing useless or cumbersome; any thing of more bulk than value.
To LUMBER, (lum'-ber) *v. a.* To heap like useless good; irregularly.
To LUMBER, (lum'-ber) *v. n.* To move heavily, as burthened with his own bulk.
LUMBRICAL, (lum'-bre-kal) *a.* In anatomy, Denoting muscles of the hands and feet, which, on account of their smallness and figure, have derived this name of resemblance to worms.
LUMINARY, (lu'-me-na-re) *n. s.* Any body which gives light; any thing which gives intelligence; any one that instructs mankind.
To LUMINATE, (lu'-me-nate) *v. a.* To give light to; to illuminate.
LUMINATION, (lu-me-na'-shun) *n. s.* Emission of light.
To LUMINE, (lu'-min) *v. a.* To illuminate; to lighten intellectually.
LUMINOUS, (lu'-me-nus) *a.* Shining; emitting light; enlightened; shining; bright.
LUMINOUSLY, (lu'-me-nus-le) *ad.* In a bright or shining manner.
LUMINOUSNESS, (lu'-me-nus-nes) *n. s.* Brightness; emission of light.
LUMP, (lump) *n. s.* A small mass of any matter; a shapeless mass; mass undistinguished; the whole together; the gross.
To LUMP, (lump) *v. a.* To take in the gross, without attention to particulars.
LUMPFISH, (lump'-fish) *n. s.* A sort of fish; called also the *sucker*, and the *sea-owl*.
LUMPING, (lump'-ing) *a.* Large; heavy; great.
LUMPISH, (lump-ish) *ad.* Heavy; gross; dull; unactive; bulky.
LUMPISHLY, (lump'-ish-le) *ad.* With heaviness; with stupidity.
LUMPISHNESS, (lump'-ish-nes) *n. s.* Stupid heaviness.
LUMPY, (lump'-e) *a.* Full of lumps; full of compact masses.
LUNACY, (lu'-na-se) *n. s.* A kind of madness influenced by the moon; madness in general.
LUNAR, (lu-nar) } *a.* Relating to the
LUNARY, (lu'-nar-e) } moon; being under the dominion of the moon; resembling the moon; orbed like the moon.
LUNATED, (lu'-na-ted) *a.* Formed like a half moon.
LUNATICK, (lu'-na-tik) *a.* Mad; having the imagination influenced by the moon.
LUNATICK, (lu'-na-tik) *n. s.* A madman.
LUNATION, (lu-na'-shun) *n. s.* The revolution of the moon.
LUNCH, (lunsh) } *n. s.* As much
LUNCHEON, (lun'-shun) } food as one's hand can hold; a kind of meal between breakfast and dinner.
LUNE, (lune) *n. s.* Any thing in the shape of a half moon; a leash: as, the *lune* of a hawk.
LUNET, (lu-net') *n. s.* A little moon; an attendant upon a planet.
LUNETTE, (lu'-net) *n. s.* A small half moon.
LUNGS, (lungz) *n. s.* The lights; the organs of respiration.

LUNISOLAR, (lu-ne-so'-lar) *a.* Compounded of the revolution of the sun and moon.

LUNT, (lunt) *n. s.* The matchcord with which guns are fired.

LUPINE, (lu'-pin) *n. s.* A kind of pulse.

LURCH, (lurtsh) *n. s.* *To leave in the lurch.* To leave in a forlorn or deserted condition.

To LURCH, (lurtsh) *v. n.* To shift; to play tricks; to lie in wait, we now rather use *lurk.*

To LURCH, (lurtsh) *v. a.* To defeat; to disappoint; to steal privily; to filch; to pilfer.

LURCHER, (lurtsh'-er) *n. s.* One that watches to steal; or to betray or entrap; a dog that watches for his game.

LURE, (lure) *n. s.* Something held out to call a hawk; any enticement; anything that promises advantage.

To LURE, (lure) *v. n.* To call hawks.

To LURE, (lure) *v. a.* To bring hawks to the lure; to attract; to entice; to draw.

LURID, (lu'-rid) *a.* Gloomy; dismal.

To LURK, (lurk) *v. n.* To lie in wait; to lie hidden; to lie close.

LURKER, (lurk'-er) *n. s.* A loiterer; a thief that lies in wait.

LURKINGPLACE, (lurk'-ing-plase) *n. s.* Hiding place; secret place.

LUSCIOUS, (lush'-us) *a.* Sweet, so as to nauseate; sweet in a great degree; pleasing; delightful.

LUSCIOUSLY, (lush'-us-le) *ad.* Sweetly to a great degree.

LUSCIOUSNESS, (lush'-us-nes) *n. s.* Immoderate sweetness.

LUSH, (lush) *a.* Juicy; full; succulent.

LUSORIOUS, (lu-so'-re-us) *a.* Used in play; sportive.

LUSORY, (lu'-sur-e) *a.* Used in play.

LUST, (lust) *n. s.* Desire; inclination; will; carnal desire; any violent or irregular desire.

To LUST, (lust) *v. n.* To desire carnally; to desire vehemently; to list; to like; to have irregular dispositions.

LUSTFUL, (lust'-ful) *a.* Libidinous; having irregular desires; provoking to sensuality; inciting to lust.

LUSTFULLY, (lust'-ful-e) *ad.* With sensual concupiscence.

LUSTFULNESS, (lust'-ful-nes) *n. s.* Libidinousness.

LUSTIHEAD, (lus'-te-hed) } *n. s.* Vigour;
LUSTIHOOD, (lus'-te-hud) } sprightliness; corporal ability.

LUSTILY, (lus'-te-le) *ad.* Stoutly; with vigour; with mettle.

LUSTINESS, (lus'-te-nes) *n. s.* Stoutness; sturdiness; strength; vigour of body.

LUSTRAL, (lus'-tral) *a.* Used in purification.

To LUSTRATE, (lus'-trate) *v. a.* To purify.

LUSTRATION, (lus-tra'-shun) *n. s.* Purification by water.

LUSTRE, (lus'-ter) *n. s.* Brightness; splendour; glitter; a sconce with lights; eminence; renown; the space of five years. See LUSTRUM.

LUSTRING, (lus'-tring) *n. s.* A shining silk; commonly pronounced *lutestring.*

LUSTROUS, (lus'-trus) *a.* Bright; shining; luminous.

LUSTRUM, (lus'-trum) *n. s.* A space of five years; properly the completion of fifty months.

LUSTY, (lus'-te) *a.* Stout; vigorous; healthy; able of body; beautiful; handsome; pleasant; saucy; sturdy.

LUTANIST, (lu'-tan-ist) *n. s.* One who plays upon the lute.

LUTARIOUS, (lu-ta'-re-us) *a.* Living in mud; of the colour of mud.

LUTATION, (lu-ta'-shun) *n. s.* The method of cementing chymical vessels close together.

LUTE, (lute) *n. s.* A stringed instrument of musick.

To LUTE, (lute) *v. a.* To close with luting or chemist's clay.

LUTING, (lute'-ing) *n. s.* A clayey composition used by chymists to close up their vessels.

LUTER, (lu'-ter) } *n. s.* A player on the
LUTIST, (lu'-tist) } lute.

LUTESTRING, (lute'-string) *n. s.* The string of a lute; a kind of silk, properly *lustring.*

LUTHERAN, (lu-*ther*-an) *n. s.* One who adheres to the doctrine and discipline of Luther.

LUTHERAN, (lu'-*ther*-an) *a.* Denoting the doctrine or followers of Luther.

LUTHERANISM, (lu'-*ther*-an-izm) *n. s.* The doctrine of Luther.

LUTHERN, (lu'-*thern*) *n. s.* An architectural term for a sort of window over the cornice, in the roof of a building.

LUTULENT, (lu'-tu-lent) *a.* Muddy; turbid.

To LUX, (luks) } *v. a.* To put out
To LUXATE, (luks'-ate) } of joint; to disjoint.

LUXATION, (luks'-a-shun) *n. s.* The act of disjointing; anything disjointed.

LUXURIANCE, (lug-zu'-re-anse) } *n. s.* Ex-
LUXURIANCY, (lug-zu'-re-an-se) } uberance; abundant or wanton; plenty of growth.

LUXURIANT, (lug-zu'-re-ant) *a.* Exuberant; superfluously plenteous.

LUXURIANTLY, (lug-zu'-re-ant-le) *ad.* Abundantly.

To LUXURIATE, (lug-zu'-re-ate) *v. n.* To grow exuberantly; to shoot with superfluous plenty.

LUXURIOUS, (lug-zu'-re-us) *a.* Delighting in the pleasures of the table; administering to luxury; lustful; libidinous; voluptuous; enslaved to pleasure; softening by pleasure; luxuriant; exuberant.

LUXURIOUSLY, (lug-zu'-re-us-le) *ad.* Deliciously; voluptuously.

LUXURIOUSNESS, (lug-zu'-re-us-nes) *n. s.* Voluptuousness; lewdness.

LUXURY, (luk'-su-re) *n. s.* Voluptuousness; addictedness to pleasure; lust;

lewdness; luxuriance; exuberance; delicious fare.

LYCANTHROPY, (lī-kăn'-thrŏ-pē) *n. s.* A kind of madness, in which men have the qualities of wild beasts.

LYDIAN, (lĭd'-ē-ăn) *a.* A species of the ancient musick; a soft and slow kind of air.

To LYE. See *To* LIE.

LYING, (lī'-ĭng) *participle noun from* LIE.

LYINGLY, (lī'-ĭng-lē) *ad.* Falsely; without truth.

LYMPH, (limf) *n. s.* Water; transparent colourless liquor.

LYMPHATICK, (lim-făt'-ĭk) *n. s.* The *lymphaticks* are slender pellucid tubes, carried into the glands of the mesentery, receiving first a fine thin lymph from the *lymphatick* ducts, which dilutes the chylous fluid.

LYMPHATICK, (lim-făt'-ĭk) *a.* Pertaining to the vessels called lymphaticks.

LYMPHEDUCT, (lĭm'-fē-dŭkt) *n. s.* A vessel which conveys the lymph.

LYNX, (lingks) *n. s.* A spotted beast, remarkable for speed and sharp sight.

LYRE, (lire) *n. s.* A harp; a musical instrument to which poetry is supposed to be sung.

LYRICAL, (lĭr'-rē-kăl) } *a.* Pertaining to a
LYRICK, (lĭr'-rĭk) } harp, or to odes or poetry sung to a harp; singing to a harp.

LYRIST, (lī'-rĭst) *n. s.* A musician who plays upon the harp.

M.

M HAS, in English, one unvaried sound, by compression of the lips; as, *mine, tame, camp:* it is never mute.

MACARONI, (măk-ă-rō'-nē) *n. s.* A kind of paste meat boiled in broth, and dressed with butter, cheese, and spice; a sort of droll or fool; and thence the application of the word to a fop.

MACARONICK, (măk-ă-rŏn'-ĭk) *a.* A kind of burlesque poetry, intermixing several languages, latinizing words of vulgar use, and modernizing Latin words.

MACAROON, (măk-ă-rōōn') *n. s.* A pert, meddling fellow; a busy body; a kind of sweet biscuit, made of flour, almonds, eggs, and sugar.

MACAW, (mă-kăw') *n. s.* A large species of parrot.

MACE, (mase) *n. s.* An ensign of authority borne before magistrates; a heavy blunt weapon; a club of metal; a kind of spice.

MACEBEARER, (mase'-bare-ēr) *n. s.* One who carries the mace before persons in authority.

To MACERATE, (măs'-sēr-āte) *v. a.* To make lean; to wear away; to mortify; to harass with corporal hardships; to steep almost to solution.

MACERATION, (măs-sēr-ā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of wasting, or making lean; mortification; corporal hardship; infusion either with or without heat, where the ingredients are intended to be almost wholly dissolved.

MACHIAVELIAN, (măk-kē-ă-vĕl'-yăn) *a.* Denoting the notions of Machiavel; crafty; subtle.

MACHINAL, (măk'-kē-năl) *a.* Relating to machines.

To MACHINATE, (măk'-kē-nāte) *v. n.* To plan; to contrive.

MACHINATION, (măk-kē-nā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Artifice; contrivance; malicious scheme.

MACHINATOR, (măk'-kē-nā-tŭr) *n. s.* One who plots or forms schemes.

MACHINE, (mă-sheen') *n. s.* Any complicated work in which one part contributes to the motion of another; an engine.

MACHINERY, (mă-sheen'-ēr-ē) *n. s.* Enginery; complicated workmanship: the *machinery* of a poem, &c. signifies that part which the deities, angels or demons act.

MACHINIST, (mă-sheen'-ĭst) *n. s.* A constructor of engines or machines.

MACILENCY, (măs'-sē-lēn-sē) *n. s.* Leanness.

MACILENT, (măs'-sē-lĕnt) *a.* Lean.

MACKEREL, (măk'-kĕr-ĕl) *n. s.* A sea fish.

MACROCOSM, (măk'-rō-kŏzm) *n. s.* The whole world, or visible system, in opposition to the microcosm, or the world of man.

MACTATION, (măk-tā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of killing for sacrifice.

MACULA, (măk'-kū-lă) *n. s.* A spot. In physick, Any spots upon the skin, whether those in fevers or scorbutick habits.

To MACULATE, (măk'-kū-lāte) *v. a.* To stain; to spot.

MACULATE, (măk'-kū-lāte) *a.* Spotted; stained.

MACULATION, (măk-kū-lā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Stain; spot; taint.

MACULE, (măk'-ūle) *n. s.* A spot; a stain.

MAD, (măd) *a.* Disordered in the mind; broken in the understanding; distracted; expressing disorder of mind; over-run with any violent or unreasonable desire; enraged; furious.

MADAM, (măd'-ăm) *n. s.* The term of compliment used in address to ladies of every degree.

MADBRAIN, (măd'-brane) } *a.* Disor-
MADBRAINED, (măd'-brand) } dered in the mind; hot-headed.

MADCAP, (măd'-kăp) *n. s.* A madman; a wild hotbrained fellow.

To MADDEN, (mad'-dn) *v. n.* To become mad; to act as mad.

To MADDEN, (mad'-dn) *v. a.* To make mad.

MADDER, (mad'-der) *n. s.* A plant used for dying.

MADE, (made) Part. pret. of *make.*

MADEFACTION, (mad-de-fak'-shun) *n. s.* The act of making wet.

To MADEFY, (mad'-de-fi) *v. a.* To moisten; to make wet.

MADEIRA, (ma-de'-ra) *n. s.* A rich wine made at the island of Madeira.

MADHOUSE, (mad'-house) *n. s.* A house where madmen are cured or confined.

MADID, (mad'-id) *a.* Wet; moist; dropping.

MADLY, (mad'-le) *ad.* Without understanding; furiously; wildly; in disorder.

MADMAN, (mad'-man) *n. s.* A man deprived of his understanding.

MADNESS, (mad'-nes) *n. s.* Distraction; loss of understanding; perturbation of the faculties; fury; wildness; rage.

MADONNA, (ma-don'-na) *n. s.* A name given to pictures of the Virgin Mary.

MADRIER, (ma dreer') *n. s.* A thick plank armed with iron plates, having a cavity sufficient to receive the mouth of the petard when charged, with which it is applied against any thing intended to be broken down; a long plank of broad wood used for supporting the earth in mining, carrying on saps, and the like.

MADRIGAL, (mad'-dre-gal) *n. s.* A pastoral song; any light airy short song.

MAESTOSO, (mes-to'-zo) A musical term, directing the part to be played with grandeur, and consequently slow, but yet with strength and firmness.

MAGAZINE, (mag-a-zeen) *n. s.* A storehouse; commonly an arsenal or armoury, or repository of provisions. For many years this word has signified a periodical literary miscellany.

MAGGOT, (mag'-gut) *n. s.* A small grub, which turns into a fly; whimsy; caprice; odd fancy.

MAGGOTTINESS, (mag'gut-te-nes) *n. s.* The state of abounding in maggots.

MAGGOTTY, (mag'-gut-e) *a.* Full of maggots; capricious; whimsical.

MAGI, (ma'-ji) *n. s. pl.* Wise men of the East.

MAGIAN, (ma'-je-an) *a.* Denoting the magi of the East.

MAGICAL, (mad'-je-kal) *a.* Acting, or performing by secret and invisible powers: applied to persons using enchantment.

MAGICALLY, (mad'-je-kal-e) *ad.* According to the rites of magick; by enchantment.

MAGICIAN, (ma-jish'-an) *n. s.* One skilled in magick; an enchanter; a necromancer.

MAGICK, (mad'-jik) *n. s.* The art of putting in action the power of spirits; sorcery; enchantment; the secret operations of natural powers.

MAGICK, (mad'-jik) *a.* Acting or doing by powers superiour to the known power of nature; enchanted; necromantick; done or produced by magick.

MAGISTERIAL, (mad-jis-te'-re-al) *a.* Such as suits a master; lofty; arrogant; proud; insolent; despotick. In chymistry, Prepared after the manner of a magistery.

MAGISTERIALLY, (mad-jis-te'-re-al-e) *ad.* Arrogantly; with an air of authority.

MAGISTERIALNESS, (mad-jis-te'-re-al-nes) *n. s.* Haughtiness; airs of a master.

MAGISTERY, (mad'-jis-ter-e) *n. s.* A term made use of by chymists to signify sometimes a very fine powder, made by solution and precipitation; but the most genuine acceptation is to express that preparation of any body wherein the whole, or most part is, by the addition of somewhat, changed into a body of quite another kind; as when iron or copper is turned into crystals of Mars and Venus.

MAGISTRACY, (mad'-jis-tra-se) *n. s.* Office or dignity of a magistrate.

MAGISTRAL, (mad'-jis-tral) *a.* Authoritative; suiting a magistrate or master; magisterial; masterly; artificial; skilful; cunning.

MAGISTRALLY, (mad'-jis-tral-le) *ad.* Despotically; authoritatively; magisterially.

MAGISTRATE, (mad'-jis-trate) *n. s.* A man publickly invested with authority; a governour.

MAGISTRATICK, (mad-jis-trat'-ik) *a.* Having the authority of a magistrate.

MAGNA CHARTA, (mag'-na-kar'-ta) *n. s.* The great charter of liberties granted to the people of England in the ninth year of Henry the third.

MAGNANIMITY, (mag-na-nim'-e-te) *n. s.* Greatness of mind; bravery; elevation of soul.

MAGNANIMOUS, (mag-nan'-e-mus) *a.* Great of mind; elevated in sentiment; brave.

MAGNANIMOUSLY, (mag-nan'-e-mus-le) *ad.* Bravely; with greatness of mind.

MAGNESIA, (mag-ne' she-a) *n. s.* A white alkaline earth, used in medicine, gently purgative.

MAGNET, (mag'-net) *n. s.* The loadstone; the stone that attracts iron.

MAGNETICAL, (mag-net'-te-kal) } *a.* Re-
MAGNETICK, (mag-net-tik) } lating to the magnet; having powers correspondent to those of the magnet; attractive; having the power to draw things distant.

MAGNETICALLY, (mag-net'-e-kal-le) *ad.* By the power of attraction.

MAGNETICALNESS, (mag-net'-e-kal-nes) *n. s.* Quality of being magnetick, or attractive.

MAGNETISM, (mag'-net-izm) *n. s.* The tendency of the iron towards the magnet, and the power of the magnet to produce that tendency; power of attraction.

MAGNIFIABLE, (mag'-ne-fi-a-bl) *a.* Worthy to be extolled or praised.

MAGNIFICAL, (mag-nif'-fe-kal) } *a.* Illus-
MAGNIFICK, (mag-nif'-fik) } trious; grand.

MAGNIFICENCE, (mag-nif'-fe-sense) *n. s.* Grandeur of appearance; splendour.

MAGNIFICENT, (mag-nif'-fe-sent) *a.* Grand in appearance; splendid; pompous; fond of splendour.

MAGNIFICENTLY, (mag-nif-fe-sent-le) *ad.* Pompously; splendidly; generously; grandly.

MAGNIFIER, (mag'-ne-fi-er) *n. s.* One that encreases or enlarges; one that praises; an encomiast; an extoller; a glass that encreases the apparent bulk of any object.

To MAGNIFY, (mag'-ne-fi) *v. a.* To praise greatly; to extol highly; to make great; to exaggerate; to amplify; to exalt; to elevate; to raise in estimation; to raise in pride or pretension; to encrease the bulk of any object to the eye.

MAGNILOQUENCE, (mag-nil'lo-kwense) *n. s.* A lofty manner of speaking; boasting.

MAGNITUDE, (mag'-ne-tude) *n. s.* Greatness; grandeur; comparative bulk.

MAGNOLIA, (mag-no'-le-a) *n. s.* An exotick plant; the laurel-leaved tulip tree.

MAGPIE, (mag'-pi) *n. s.* A bird sometimes taught to talk.

MAHOGANY, (ma-hog'-a-ne) *n. s.* A reddish wood brought from some of the West India islands, and the continent on the south of the gulf of Mexico.

MAHOMEDAN, (ma-hom'-me-dan) } *n. s.* A
MAHOMETAN, (ma-hom'-me-tan) } mussulman; a professor of the religion of Mahomet.

MAHOMETAN, (ma-hom'-me-tan) *a.* Denoting the followers of the religion of Mahomet.

MAHOMETANISM, (ma-hom'-me-tan-izm) *n. s.* The religion of Mahometans.

MAID, (made) } *n. s.* An unmarried
MAIDEN, (ma'-dn) } woman; a virgin; a woman servant; female.

MAIDEN, (ma'-dn) *a.* Consisting of virgins; fresh; new; unused; unpolluted.

MADENHAIR, (ma'-dn-hare) *n. s.* A plant.

MAIDENHEAD, (ma'-dn-hed) } *n. s.* Vir-
MAIDENHOOD, (ma'-dn-hud) } ginity; virginal purity; freedom from contamination; newness; freshness; uncontaminated state.

MAIDENLINESS, (ma'-dn-le-nes) *n. s.* The behaviour of a maiden; gentleness; modesty.

MAIDENLIKE, (ma'-dn-like) *a.* Like a maiden; modest; decent.

MAIDENLY, (ma'-dn-le) *a.* Like a maiden; gentle; modest; timorous; decent.

MAIDHOOD, (made'-hud) *n. s.* Virginity.

MAIDSERVANT, (made-ser'-vant) *n. s.* A female servant.

MAJESTICAL, (ma-jes'-te-kal) } *a.* August;
MAJESTICK, (ma-jes'-tik) } having dignity; grand; imperial; regal; great of appearance; stately; pompous; splendid, sublime; elevated; lofty.

MAJESTICALNESS, (ma-jes'-te-kal-nes) }
MAJESTICKNESS, (ma-jes'-tik-nes) } *n. s.* State or manner of being majestick.

MAJESTICALLY, (ma-jes'-te-kal-e) *ad.* with dignity; with grandeur.

MAJESTY, (mad'-jes-te) *n. s.* Dignity; grandeur; greatness of appearance; power; sovereignty; dignity; elevation of manner; the title of kings and queens.

MAIL, (male) *n. s.* A coat of steel net-work worn for defence; any armour; a postman's bundle; a bag; and in modern times the postman himself, or the conveyance by which the bag of letters is sent.

To MAIL, (male) *n. s.* To arm defensively; to cover as with armour.

To MAIM, (mame) *v. a.* To deprive of any necessary part; to cripple by loss of a limb.

MAIM, (mame) *n. s.* Privation of some essential part; lameness produced by a wound or amputation; injury; mischief.

MAIMEDNESS, (mame'-ed-nes) *n. s.* State of being lame or maimed.

MAIN, (mane) *a.* Principal; chief; leading; mighty; huge; overpowering; vast; gross; containing the chief part; important; forcible.

MAIN, (mane) *n. s.* The gross; the bulk; the greater part; the sum; the whole; the general; the ocean; the great sea; violence; force; a hand at dice; a cockfighting match; the continent; the main land; a course; a duct.

MAINLAND, (mane-land') *n. s.* Continent.

MAINLY, (mane'-le) *ad.* Chiefly; principally; greatly; hugely; mightily.

MAINMAST, (mane'-mast) *n. s.* The chief or middle mast.

MAINPRISE, (mane'-prize) *n. s.* Delivery into the custody of a friend, upon security given for appearance; bail.

To MAINPRISE, (mane'-prize) *v. a.* To bail.

MAINSAIL, (mane'-sale) } *n. s.* The sail
MAINSHEET, (mane'-sheet) } of the mainmast; the sheet or sail of the mainmast.

To MAINTAIN, (men-tane) *v. a.* To preserve; to keep; to defend; to hold out; to vindicate; to justify; to continue; to keep up; to support the expence of; to support with the convenience of life; to preserve from failure.

To MAINTAIN, (men-tane') *v. n.* To support by argument; to assert as a tenet.

MAINTAINABLE, (men-tane'-a-bl) *a.* Defensible; justifiable.

MAINTAINER, (men-tane-er) *n. s.* Supporter; cherisher.

MAINTENANCE, (mane-ten-anse) *n. s.* Support; protection; defence; supply of the necessaries of life; sustenance; sustentation; continuance; security from failure.

MAINTOP, (mane'-top) *n. s.* The top of the mainmast.

MAINYARD, (mane'-yard) *n. s.* The yard of the mainmast.

MAJOR, (mā'-jŭr) *a.* Greater in number, quantity, or extent; greater in dignity.

MAJOR, (mā'-jŭr) *n. s.* The officer above the captain; the lowest field officer; a mayor or head officer of a town. In logick, The first proposition of a syllogism, containing some generality. *Major-general*, The general officer of the second rank. *Major-domo*, One who holds occasionally the place of master of the house.

MAJORITY, (mā-jŏr'-ē-tē) *n. s.* The state of being greater; the greater number; ancestry; full age; end of minority; first rank; the office of a major.

MAIZE, (māze) *n. s.* Indian wheat.

To MAKE, (māke) *v. a.* To create; to form of materials; to compose; to form by art what is not natural; to produce or effect as the agent; to produce as a cause; to do; to perform; to practise; to use in action; to cause to have any quality; to bring into any state or condition; to form; to establish; to hold; to keep; to compel; to force; to constrain; to raise as profit from anything; to reach; to tend to; to arrive at; to gain; to constitute; to amount to; to mould; to form. *To make away*, To kill; to destroy; to transfer. *To make account*, To reckon; to believe. *To make account of*, To esteem; to regard. *To make free with*, To treat without ceremony. *To make good*, To maintain; to defend; to justify; to fulfil; to accomplish. *To make light of*, To consider as of no consequence *To make love*, To court; to play the gallant. *To make a man*, To make the fortune of a person. *To make merry*, To feast; to partake of an entertainment. *To make much of*, To cherish; to foster. *To make of*, *What to make of*, is how to understand; to produce from; to effect; to consider; to account; to esteem; to cherish; to foster. *To make over*, To transfer. *To make out*, To clear; to explain; to clear to one's self; to prove; to evince. *To make sure of*, To consider as certain; to secure to one's possession. *To make up*, To get together; to reconcile; to compose; to repair; to compose, as ingredients; to shape; to supply; to make less deficient; to compensate; to balance; to settle; to adjust; to accomplish; to conclude; to complete.

To MAKE, (māke) *v. n.* To tend; to travel; to go any way; to contribute; to have effect; to operate; to act as a proof or argument, or cause; to shew; to appear; to carry appearance. *To make up for*, To compensate; to be instead. *To make with*, To concur.

MAKE, (māke) *n. s.* Form; structure; nature.

MAKEABLE, (māke'-ă-bl) *a.* Effectible; feasible.

MAKER, (māke'-ĕr) *n. s.* The Creator; one who makes anything.

MAKEWEIGHT, (māke'-wāte) *n. s.* Any small thing thrown in to make up weight.

MAKING, (māke'-ĭng) *n. s.* Composition; structure; form.

MALADMINISTRATION. See MALEADMINISTRATION.

MALACHITE, (măl'-ă-kīte) *n. s.* A stone sometimes entirely green, so as to resemble the leaf of the mallow, sometimes it is veined with white, or spotted with blue or black.

MALAGA, (măl'-ă-gă) *n. s.* A kind of wine imported from Malaga in Spain.

MALADY, (măl'-ă-dē) *n. s.* A disease; a distemper; a disorder of body.

MALANDERS, (măl'-ăn-dĕrz) *n. s.* A dry scab on the pastern of horses.

MALAPERT, (măl'-ă-pĕrt) *a.* Saucy; quick with impudence; sprightly without respect or decency.

MALAPERTLY, (măl'-ă-pĕrt-lē) *ad.* Impudently; saucily.

MALAPERTNESS, (măl'-ă-pĕrt-nĕs) *n. s.* Liveliness of reply without decency; quick impudence; sauciness.

MALAPROPOS, (măl'-ă-prō-pō') *ad.* Unsuitably; unseasonably.

MALE, (māle) *a.* Of the sex that begets young; not female.

MALE, (māle) *n. s.* The he of any species. *Male*, in composition, signifies *ill*.

MALEADMINISTRATION, (măl-ăd-mĭn-ĭs-trā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Bad management of affairs.

MALECONTENT, (măl'-kŏn-tĕnt) *n. s.* One who is dissatisfied; one whom nothing pleases.

MALECONTENT, (măl'-kŏn-tĕnt) }
MALECONTENTED, (măl-kŏn-tĕn'-tĕd) } *a.* Discontented; dissatisfied.

MALECONTENTEDLY, (măl-kŏn-tĕn'-tĕd-lē) *ad.* With discontent.

MALECONTENTEDNESS, (măl-kŏn-tĕn'-tĕd-nĕs) *n. s.* Discontentedness; want of affection to government.

MALEDICENT, (măl-ĕ-dĭ'-sĕnt) *a.* Speaking reproachfully; slanderous.

MALEDICTED, (măl-ĕ-dĭk'-tĕd) *a.* Accursed.

MALEDICTION, (măl-lĕ-dĭk'-shŭn) *n. s.* Curse; execration; denunciation of evil.

MALEFACTION, (măl-lĕ-făk'-shŭn) *n. s.* A crime; an offence.

MALEFACTOR, (măl-lĕ-făk'-tŭr) *n. s.* An offender against law; a criminal.

MALEFICK, (măl-ĕf'-fĭk) *a.* Mischievous; hurtful.

MALEPRACTICE, (măl-prăk'-tĭs) *n. s.* Practice contrary to rules.

MALEVOLENCE, (mă-lĕv'-vō-lĕnse) *n. s.* Ill-will; inclination to hurt others; malignity.

MALEVOLENT, (mă-lĕv'-vō-lĕnt) *a.* Ill-disposed towards others; malignant.

MALEVOLENTLY, (mă-lĕv'-vō-lĕnt-lē) *ad.* Maligniy; malignantly; with ill-will.

MALEVOLOUS, (mă-lĕv'-vō-lŭs) *a.* Malevolent; malicious.

MALICE, (măl'-lĭs) *n. s.* Badness of design; deliberate mischief; ill intention to any one; desire of hurting.

MALICIOUS, (mą-lish'-us) *a.* Ill-disposed to any one; intending ill; malignant.
MALICIOUSLY, (mą-lish'-us-le) *ad.* With malignity; with intention of mischief.
MALICIOUSNESS, (mą-lish'-us-nes) *n. s.* Malice; intention of mischief to another.
MALIGN, (mą-line') *a.* Unfavourable; ill-disposed to any one; malicious; infectious; fatal to the body; pestilential.
To MALIGN, (mą-line) *v. a.* To regard with envy or malice; to mischief; to hurt; to harm.
MALIGNANCY, (mą-lig'-nan-se) *n. s.* Malevolence; malice; unfavourableness; destructive tendency.
MALIGNANT, (mą-lig'-nant) *ad.* Malign; envious; unpropitious; malicious; hostile to life: as *malignant* fevers.
MALIGNANT, (mą-lig'-nant) *n. s.* A man of ill intention; malevolently disposed: it was a word used of the defenders of the church and monarchy by the sectaries in the civil wars.
MALIGNANTLY, (mą-lig'-nant-le) *ad.* With ill intention; maliciously; mischievously.
MALIGNER, (mą-line'-er) *n. s.* One who regards another with ill-will; sarcastical censurer.
MALIGNITY, (mą-lig'-ne-te) *n. s.* Malice; maliciousness; contrariety to life; destructive tendency; evilness of nature.
MALIGNLY, (mą-line'-le) *ad.* Enviously; with ill-will; mischievously.
MALISON, (mal'-e-zn) *n. s.* A malediction.
MALL, (mawl, or mell) *n. s.* A kind of beater or hammer; a stroke; a blow; a walk where they formerly played with malls and balls.
To MALL, (mawl) *v. a.* To beat or strike with a mall; to disfigure by blows.
MALLARD, (mal'-lard) *n. s.* The drake of the wild duck.
MALLEABILITY, (mal-le-ą-bil'-e-te) *n. s.* Quality of enduring the hammer; quality of spreading under the hammer.
MALLEABLE, (mal'-le-ą-bl) *a.* Capable of being spread by beating.
MALLEABLENESS, (mal'-le-ą-bl-nes) *n. s.* Quality of enduring the hammer; malleability; ductility.
To MALLEATE, (mal'le-ate) *v. a.* To hammer.
MALLEATION, (mal-le-ą'-shun) *n. s.* Act of beating.
MALLET, (mal'-let) *n. s.* A wooden hammer.
MALLOWS, (mal'-loze) *n. s.* A plant.
MALMSY, (mam'-ze) *n. s.* A sort of grape; a kind of wine.
MALT, (malt) *n. s.* Grain steeped in water and fermented, then dried on a kiln.
MALTFLOOR, (malt'-flore) *n. s.* A floor to dry malt.
To MALT, (malt) *v. n.* To make malt; to be made malt.
MALTMAN, (malt'-man) } *n. s.* One who
MALTSTER, (malt-ster) } makes malt.
To MALTREAT, (mal-trete') *v. a.* To use with roughness or unkindness.
MALVACEOUS, (mal-va'-shus) *a.* Relating to mallows.
MALVERSATION, (mal-ver-sa'-shun) *n. s.* Bad shifts; mean artifices.
MAM, (mam) } *n. s.* This word is
MAMMA, (mam-ma') } said to be found for the compellation of *mother* in all languages: and is therefore supposed to be the first syllables that a child pronounces. The fond word for mother.
MAMALUKE, (mam'-a-luke) *n. s.* The military force of Egypt.
MAMMET, (mam'-met) *n. s.* A puppet; a figure dressed up.
MAMMIFORM, (mam'-me-form) *a.* Having the shape of paps or dugs.
MAMMILLARY, (mam'-mil-la-re) *a.* Belonging to the paps or dugs; denoting two small protuberances like nipples found under the fore-ventricles of the brain, and supposed to be the organs of smelling.
MAMMON, (mam'-mun) *n. s.* Riches.
MAN, (man) *n. s.* Human being; the male of the human race; a human being arrived at mature age, opposed to *boy*; a servant; an attendant; individual.
MAN-MIDWIFE, (man-mid'-dif) *n. s.* A strange compound, denoting the man who discharges the office of a midwife.
To MAN, (man) *v. a.* To furnish with men; to guard with men; to fortify; to strengthen.
To MANACLE, (man'-na-kl) *v. a.* To chain the hands; to shackle.
MANACLES, (man'-na-klz) *n. s.* Chain for the hands; shackles.
To MANAGE, (man'-aje) *v. a.* To conduct; to carry on; to govern; to make tractable; to wield; to move or use easily; to husband, or make the object of caution.
To MANAGE, (man'-aje) *v. n.* To superintend affairs; to transact.
MANAGE, (man'-aje) *n. s.* Conduct; administration; government of a horse; discipline; governance.
MANAGEABLE, (man'-aje-ą-bl) *a.* Easy in the use; governable; tractable.
MANAGABLENESS, (man'-aje-ą-bl-nes) *n. s.* Accommodation to easy use; tractableness; easiness to be governed.
MANAGEMENT, (man'-aje-ment) *n. s.* Conduct; administration; prudence; cunning practice; practice; transaction; dealing.
MANAGER, (man'-aje-er) *n. s.* One who has the conduct or direction of any thing; a man of frugality; a good husbander.
MANAGERY, (man'-aje-er-re) *n. s.* Conduct; direction; administration; husbandry; frugality; manner of using.
MANATION, (ma-na'-shun) *n. s.* The act of issuing from something else.
MANCHET, (mansh'-et) *n. s.* A small loaf of fine bread.

MANCHINEEL, (mạntsh-in-eel') *n. s.* A tree of the West Indies, which grows to the size of an oak: its wood is of a beautiful grain, and will polish well.

To MANCIPATE, (mạn'-sẹ-pate) *v. a.* To enslave; to bind; to tie.

MANCIPATION, (mạn-sẹ-pa'-shụn) *n. s.* Slavery; involuntary obligation.

MANCIPLE, (mạn'-sẹ-pl) *n. s.* The steward of a community; the purveyor; it is particularly used of the purveyor of a college.

MANDAMUS, (mạn-da'-mụs) *n. s.* A writ granted by the court of king's bench in the name of the king; so called from the initial word.

MANDARIN, (mạn-dạ-reen') *n. s.* A Chinese nobleman or magistrate.

MANDATARY, (mạn'-dạ-tụr-ẹ) *n. s.* He to whom the pope has, by his prerogative, and proper right, given a mandate for his benefice.

MANDATE, (mạn'-date) *n. s.* Command; precept; charge; commission, sent or transmitted.

MANDATORY, (mạn'-dạ-tụr-ẹ) *a.* Preceptive; directory.

MANDATORY, (mạn'-dạ-tụr-ẹ) *n. s.* One to whom a command or charge is given; as, to an apparitor, or other messenger, to execute a citation.

MANDIBLE, (mạn'-dẹ-bl) *n. s.* The jaw; the instrument of manducation.

MANDIBULAR, (mạn-dib'-bụ-lạr) *a.* Belonging to the jaw.

MANDOLIN, (mạn'-dọ-lin) *n. s.* A kind of citern.

MANDRAGORA, (mạn-drạg'-ọ-rạ) } *n. s.* A
MANDRAKE, (mạn'-drake) } plant.

MANDREL, (mạn'-drel) *n. s.* An instrument to hold in the lathe the substance to be turned.

MANDUCABLE, (mạn'-dụ-kạ-bl) *a.* That may be eaten; fit to be eaten.

To MANDUCATE, (mạn'-dụ-kate) *v. a.* To chew; to eat.

MANDUCATION, (mạn-dụ-ka'-shụn) *n. s.* Eating; chewing.

MANE, (mane) *n. s.* The hair which hangs down on the neck of horses or other animals.

MANEATER, (mạn'-ete-ẹr) *n. s.* A cannibal; one that feeds upon human flesh.

MANED, (mạnd) *a.* Having a mane.

MANEGE, (mạ-nashe') *n. s.* A place where horses are trained, or horsemanship taught; a riding-school.

MANES, (ma'-nez) *n. s.* Ghost; shade; that which remains of man after death.

MANFUL, (mạn'-fụl) *a.* Bold; stout; daring.

MANFULLY, (mạn'-fụl-ẹ) *ad.* Boldly; stoutly.

MANFULNESS, (mạn'-fụl-nẹs) *n. s.* Stoutness; boldness.

MANGANESE, (mạng'-gạ-nese) *n. s.* A name the glassmen use for many different substances, that have the same effect in clearing the foul colour of the glass.

MANGE, (mạnje) *n. s.* The itch or scab in cattle.

MANGER, (mane'-jẹr) *n. s.* The place or vessel in which animals are fed with corn.

MANGINESS, (mane'-je-nẹs) *n. s.* Scabbiness; infection with the mange.

To MANGLE, (mạng'-gl) *v. a.* To lacerate; to cut or tear piece-meal; to butcher; to smooth linen; to calender.

MANGLE, (mạng'-gl) *n. s.* A rolling-press for smoothing linen; a calender.

MANGLER, (mạng'-glẹr) *n. s.* A hacker; one that destroys bunglingly.

MANGO, (mạng'gọ) *n. s.* A fruit of the East Indies.

MANGONEL, (mạng'-gọ-nel) *n. s.* An engine which threw large stones, and was employed to batter walls.

MANGROVE, (mạng'-grọve) *n. s.* A plant which grows in salt-water rivers, both in the East and West Indies.

MANGY, (mane'-je) *a.* Infected with the mange; scabby.

MANHATER, (mạn'-hạte-ẹr) *n. s.* Misanthrope; one that hates mankind.

MANHOOD, (mạn'-hụd) *n. s.* Human nature; virility; courage; bravery; resolution; fortitude.

MANIA, (ma'-ne-ạ) *n. s.* Madness.

MANIACAL, (mạ-nī'-ạ-kạl) } *a.* Raging
MANIACK, (ma'-ne-ak) } with madness; mad to rage; brainsick.

MANIACK, (ma'-ne-ak) *n. s.* A mad person.

MANICHEAN, (mạn-e-ke'-ạn) } *n. s.* One of
MANICHEE, (mạn'-e-ke) } the followers of manes; a Persian who taught that there were two principles of all things coetesnal and coequal, the one good, the other evil.

MANICHEAN, (mạn-e-ke'-ạn) *a.* Relating to the Manicheans.

MANICHEISM, (mạn'-ẹ-ke-izm) *n. s.* The impious doctrine of the Manichees.

MANICHORD, (mạn'-ẹ-kọrd) *n. s.* A musical instrument, like a spinet.

MANIFEST, (mạn'-ne-fest) *a.* Plain; open; not concealed; apparent.

MANIFEST, (mạn'-ne-fest) *n. s.* Declaration; publick protestation.

To MANIFEST, (mạn'-ne-fest) *v. a.* To make appear; to make publick; to shew plainly; to discover.

MANIFESTATION, (mạn-ne-fes-ta'-shụn) *n. s.* Discovery; publication; clear evidence.

MANIFESTABLE, (mạn-ne-fes'-tạ-bl) *a.* Easy to be made evident.

MANIFESTLY, (mạn'-ne-fest-le) *ad.* Clearly; evidently; plainly.

MANIFESTNESS, (mạn'-ne-fest-nes) *n. s.* Perspicuity; clear evidence.

MANIFESTO, (mạn-ne-fes'-to) *n. s.* Publick protestation; declaration.

MANIFOLD, (mạn'-ne-fọld) *a.* Of different kinds; many in number; multiplied; complicated.

MANIFOLDLY, (măn'-nē-fōld-lē) *ad.* In a manifold manner.

MANIFOLDNESS, (măn'-nē-fōld-nēs) *n. s.* State of being manifold; multiplicity.

MANIKIN, (măn'-nē-kĭn) *n. s.* A little man.

MANKIND, (măn-kīnd') *n. s.* The race or species of human beings; humanity.

MANLIKE, (măn'-līke) *a.* Having the complexion and proper qualities of man; becoming a man.

MANLINESS, (măn'-lē-nēs) *n. s.* Dignity; bravery; stoutness.

MANLY, (măn'-lē) *a.* Manlike; becoming a man; firm; brave; stout; undaunted; undismayed; not womanish; not childish.

MANLY, (măn'-lē) *ad.* With courage like a man.

MANNA, (măn'-nă) *n. s.* A gum, or honey-like juice concreted into a solid form; the product of two different trees, both varieties of the ash: when the heats are free from rain, these trees exsudate a white honey juice, which concretes into what we call *manna*.

MANNER, (măn'-nĕr) *n. s.* Form; method; custom; habit; fashion; certain degree; sort; kind; mien; cast of the look; peculiar way; distinct mode. In the plural, character of the mind; general way of life; morals; habits; ceremonious behaviour; studied civility.

MANNERIST, (măn'-nĕr-ĭst) *n. s.* An artist who performs all his works in one unvaried manner.

MANNERLINESS, (măn'-nĕr-lē-nēs) *n. s.* Civility; ceremonious complaisance.

MANNERLY, (măn'-nĕr-lē) *a.* Civil; ceremonious; complaisant.

MANNERLY, (măn'-nĕr-lē) *ad.* Civilly; without rudeness.

MANNIKIN, (măn'-nē-kĭn) *n. s.* A little man; a dwarf.

MANNISH, (măn'-nĭsh) *a.* Having the appearance of a man; bold; masculine; impudent.

MANŒUVRE, (măn-ū'-vĕr) *n. s.* Originally, in the French language, the service of a vassal to his lord; then, an operation of military tacticks, a stratagem; naval skill in managing a ship; any kind of management.

To MANŒUVRE, (măn-ū'-vĕr) *v. n.* To manage military or naval tacticks skilfully; to carry on any operation adroitly.

MANOR, (măn'-nŭr) *n. s.* In common law, A rule or government which a man hath over such as hold land within his fee; a jurisdiction and royalty incorporeal. *Manor-house*, The house of the lord or owner of the manor.

MANORIAL, (mă-nō'-rē-ăl) *a.* Belonging to a manor; denoting a manor.

MANSE, (mănse) *n. s.* Farm and land; a parsonage house.

MANSION, (măn'-shŭn) *n. s.* The lord's house in a manor; place of residence; abode; house; residence.

MANSLAUGHTER, (măn'-slăw-tĕr) *n. s* Murder; destruction of the human species. In law, The act of killing a man not wholly without fault, though without malice; punished by forfeiture.

MANSLAYER, (măn'-slā-ĕr) *n. s.* One that has killed another.

MANSTEALER, (măn'-stēel-ĕr) *n. s.* One that steals and sells men.

MANSTEALING, (măn'-stēel-ĭng) *part. a.* Stealing men, in order to sell them.

MANSUETUDE, (măn'-swē-tūde) *n. s.* Mildness; gentleness; tameness.

MANTEL, (măn'-tl) *n. s.* Work raised before a chimney to conceal it.

MANTELET, (măn-tĕl-ĕt') *n. s.* A small cloak. In fortification, A kind of moveable penthouse, driven before the pioneers, to shelter them from the enemy's small shot.

MANTLE, (măn'-tl) *n. s.* A kind of cloak or garment thrown over the rest of the dress.

To MANTLE, (măn'-tl) *v. a.* To cloak; to cover; to disguise.

To MANTLE, (măn'-tl) *v. n.* To spread the wings as a hawk in pleasure; to joy; to revel; to be expanded; to spread luxuriantly; to gather anything on the surface; to froth; to ferment; to be in sprightly agitation.

MANTLING, (măn'-tl-ĭng) *n. s.* In heraldry, The representation of a mantle, or any drapery, that is drawn about a coat of arms.

MANTUA, (măn'-tū-ă) *n. s.* A lady's gown.

MANTUAMAKER, (măn'-tū-mā-kĕr) *n. s.* One who makes gowns for women.

MANUAL, (măn'-ū-ăl) *a.* Performed by the hand; used by the hand.

MANUAL, (măn'-ū-ăl) *n. s.* A small book, such as may be carried in the hand.

MANUBIAL, (mă-nū'-bē-ăl) *a.* Belonging to spoil taken in war.

MANUDUCTION, (măn-nū-dŭk'-shŭn) *n. s.* Guidance by the hand.

MANUDUCTOR, (măn-nū-dŭk'-tŭr) *n. s.* Conductor; guide.

MANUFACTORY, (măn-ū-făk'-tŭr-ē) *n. s.* The practice of making any piece of workmanship; the place where a manufactory is carried on.

MANUFACTURE, (măn-nū-făkt'-yŭr) *n. s.* The practice of making any piece of workmanship; anything made by art.

To MANUFACTURE, (măn-ū-făkt'-yŭr) *v. a.* To make by art and labour; to form by workmanship; to employ in work; to work up.

To MANUFACTURE, (măn-ū-făkt'-yŭr) *v. n.* To be engaged in any manufacture.

MANUFACTURER, (măn-nū-făkt'-yŭr-ĕr) *n. s.* A workman; an artificer.

MANUMISSION, (măn-nū-mĭsh'-ŭn) *n. s.* The act of giving liberty to slaves.

To MANUMIT, (măn-nū-mĭt') *v. a.* To release from slavery.

MANURABLE, (mă-nū'-ră-bl) *a.* Capable of cultivation.

MANURANCE, (mă-nū'-rănse) *n. s.* Agriculture; cultivation.

To MANURE, (mȧ-nure') *v. a.* To cultivate by manual labour; to dung; to fatten with composts.

MANURE, (mȧ-nure') *n. s.* Soil to be laid on lands; dung or compost to fatten land.

MANUREMENT, (mȧ-nure'-ment) *n. s.* Cultivation; improvement.

MANURER, (mȧ-nu'-rer) *n. s.* He who manures land; a husbandman.

MANUSCRIPT, (man'-u-skript) *n. s.* A book written, not printed.

MANY, (men'-ne) *a.* Comp. *more*, superl. *most*. Consisting of a great number; numerous; more than few.

MANY, (men'-ne) *n. s.* A multitude; a company; a great number; people. *Many* is used much in composition.

MANYCOLOURED, (men'-ne-kul-lurd) *a.* Having various colours.

MANYHEADED, (men'-ne-hed-ed) *a.* Having many heads.

MANYTIMES, (men'-ne-timz) *ad.* Often; frequently.

MAP, (mȧp) *n. s.* A geographical picture on which lands and seas are delineated according to the longitude and latitude.

To MAP, (mȧp) *v. a.* To delineate; to set down.

MAPLE, (mȧ'-pl) *n. s.* A tree.

To MAR, (mar) *v. a.* To injure; to spoil; to hurt; to mischief; to damage.

MAR, (mar) *n. s.* A blot; an injury.

MARANATHA, (mar-ȧ-nath'-ȧ) *n. s.* It signifies the Lord comes, or, the Lord is come: it was a form of the denouncing or anathematizing among the Jews.

MARASMUS, (mȧ-rȧz'-mus) *n. s.* A consumption, in which persons waste much of their substance.

MARAUDER, (mȧ-rȧw'-der) *n. s.* A plunderer; a pillager.

MARAUDING, (mȧ-rȧw'-ding) *a.* Roving about in quest of plunder; robbing; destroying.

MARAVEDI, (mar-ȧ-ve'-de) *n. s.* A small Spanish copper coin, of less value than our farthing.

MARBLE, (mar'-bl) *n. s.* Stone used in statues and elegant buildings, capable of a bright polish; little balls supposed to be of marble, with which children play; a stone remarkable for the sculpture or inscription; as, the Oxford *marbles*.

MARBLE, (mar'-bl) *a.* Made of marble; variegated, or stained like marble.

To MARBLE, (mar'-bl) *v. a.* To variegate, or vein like marble.

MARBLEHEARTED, (mar'-bl-hart-ed) *a.* Cruel; insensible; hard-hearted.

MARCASITE, (mar'-kȧ-site) *n. s.* A solid hard fossil, found among the veins of ores, or in the fissures of stone.

MARCH, (martsh) *n. s.* The third month of the year.

To MARCH, (martsh) *v. n.* To move in military form; to walk in a grave; deliberate or stately manner.

To MARCH, (martsh) *v. a.* To put in military movement; to bring in regular procession.

MARCH, (martsh) *n. s.* Military movement; journey of soldiers; grave and solemn walk.

MARCHES, (mar'-tshiz) *n. s. pl.* Borders; limits; confines.

MARCHER, (martsh'-er) *n. s.* President of the marches or borders; one who marches.

MARCHING, (martsh'-ing) *n. s.* Military movement; passage of soldiers.

MARCHIONESS, (mar'-tshun-es) *n. s.* [See MARQUIS.] The wife of a marquis; a lady raised to the rank of marquis.

MARE, (mare) *n. s.* The female of a horse.

MARESCHAL, (mar'-shȧl) *n. s.* A chief commander of an army.

MARGARITE, (mar'-gȧ-rite) *n. s.* A pearl.

MARGE, (marje) } *n. s.* The border;
MARGENT, (mar'-jent) } the brink; the
MARGIN, (mar'-jin) } edge; the verge; the edge of a page left blank.

MARGINAL, (mar'-je-nȧl) *a.* Placed, or written on the margin.

MARGINALLY, (mar'-je-nȧl-le) *ad.* In the margin of the book.

To MARGINATE, (mar'-je-nate) *v. a.* To make brims or margents.

MARGINATED, (mar'-je-nȧ-ted) *a.* Having a margin.

MARGRAVE, (mar'-grave) *n. s.* A title of sovereignty in Germany.

MARIGOLD, (mar'-re-gold) *n. s.* A yellow flower.

MARINE, (mȧ-reen') *a.* Belonging to the sea.

MARINE, (mȧ-reen') *n. s.* Sea affairs; a soldier taken on shipboard, to be employed in descents upon the land, &c.

MARINER, (mar'-rin-er) *n. s.* A seaman; a sailor.

MARJORAM, (mar'-jo-rȧm) *n. s.* A fragrant plant of many kinds.

MARISH, (mar'-ish) *n. s.* A bog; a fen; a swamp; watery ground; a marsh.

MARISH, (mar'-ish) *a.* Fenny; boggy; swampy.

MARITAL, (mar'-re-tȧl) *a.* Pertaining to a husband.

MARITIMAL, (mȧ-rit'-te-mȧl) } *a.* Per-
MARITIME, (mar'-re-tim) } formed on the sea; marine; relating to the sea; naval; bordering on the sea.

MARK, (mark) *n. s.* A token by which any thing is known; a stamp; an impression; a proof; an evidence; notice taken; convenience of notice; anything at which a missile weapon is directed; licence of reprisals; a sum of thirteen shillings and fourpence; a character made by those who cannot write their names.

To MARK, (mark) *v. a.* To impress with a token, or evidence; to notify, as by a mark; to note; to take notice of; to heed; to regard as valid.

To MARK, (mark) *v. n.* To note; to take notice.

MARKABLE, (mark'-ą-bl) *a.* Worthy of observation.

MARKER, (mark'-er) *n. s.* One that puts a mark on anything; one that notes, or takes notice.

MARKET, (mar'-ket) *n. s.* A publick time, and appointed place, of buying and selling; purchase and sale; rate; price.

To MARKET, (mar'-ket) *v. n.* To deal at a market; to buy or sell; to make bargains.

MARKET-CROSS, (mar'-ket-kros) *n. s.* A cross set up where the market is held.

MARKET-DAY, (mar'-ket-da) *n. s.* The day on which things are publickly bought and sold.

MARKET-PLACE, (mar'-ket-plase) *n. s.* Place where the market is held.

MARKET-PRICE, (mar'-ket-prise) } *n. s.*
MARKET-RATE, (mar'-ket-rate) } The price at which any thing is currently sold.

MARKET-TOWN, (mar'-ket-toun) *n. s.* A town that has the privilege of a stated market.

MARKETABLE, (mar'-ket-ą-bl) *a.* Such as may be sold; such for which a buyer may be found; current in the market.

MARKSMAN, (marks'-man) *n. s.* A man skilful to hit a mark; one who cannot write his name, but makes his mark or sign.

MARL, (marl) *n. s.* A kind of clay, believed to be fertile from its salt and oily quality.

To MARL, (marl) *v. a.* To manure with marl.

MARLINE, (mar'-lin) *n. s.* Long wreaths of untwisted hemp dipped in pitch, with which the ends of cables are guarded against friction.

MARLINSPIKE, (mar'-lin-spike) *n. s.* A small piece of iron for fastening ropes together.

MARLPIT, (marl'-pit) *n. s.* Pit out of which marl is dug.

MARLY, (mar'-le) *a.* Abounding with marl.

MARMALADE, (mar'-ma-lade) } *n. s.* The
MARMALET, (mar'-ma-let) } pulp of quinces or Seville oranges boiled into a consistence with sugar.

MARMORATION, (mar-mo-ra'-shun) *n. s.* Incrustation with marble.

MARMOREAN, (mar-mo'-re-an) *a.* Made of marble.

MARMOSET, (mar-mo-zet') *n. s.* A small monkey.

MARMOT, (mar'-mot) *n. s.* The *marmotto*, or mus alpinus.

MARQUESS, (mar'-kwes) } *n. s.* In England
MARQUIS, (mar'-kwis) } one of the second order of nobility, next in rank to a duke.

MARQUISATE, (mar'-kwiz-ate) *n. s.* The rank or seigniory of a marquis.

MARRER, (mar'-rer) *n. s.* One who spoils or hurts anything.

MARRIABLE, (mar'-re-ą-bl) *a.* Marriageable.

MARRIAGE, (mar'-raje) *n. s.* The act of uniting a man and woman *for life*; state of perpetual union. *Marriage* is often used in composition; as, *marriage*-articles, *marriage*-bed, &c.

MARRIAGEABLE, (mar'-raje-ą-bl) *a.* Fit for wedlock; of age to be married; capable of union.

MARROW, (mar'-ro) *n. s.* An oleagenous substance, contained in proper viscicles or membranes within the bones.

MARROW, (mar'-ro) *n. s.* In the northern dialect, a fellow, companion, or associate.

MARROWBONE (mar'-ro-bone) *n. s.* Bone boiled for the marrow; in burlesque language, the knees.

MARROWFAT, (mar'-ro-fat) *n. s.* A kind of pea.

MARROWISH, (mar'-ro-ish) *a.* Of the nature of marrow.

MARROWLESS, (mar'-ro-les) *a.* Void of marrow.

MARROWY, (mar'-ro-e) *a.* Pithy; full of strength or sap.

MARRY, (mar'-re) *interj.* A term of asseveration in common use; which was originally, in popish times, a mode of swearing by the Virgin Mary, q. d. *by Mary*.

To MARRY, (mar'-re) *v. a.* To join a man and woman; as performing the rite; to dispose of in marriage; to take for husband or wife.

To MARRY, (mar'-re) *v. n.* To enter into the conjugal state.

MARS, (marz) *n. s.* One of the planets; among chymists the term for iron.

MARSH, (marsh) *n. s.* A fen; a bog; a swamp; a watery tract of land.

MARSHAL, (mar'-shal) *n. s.* The chief officer of arms, an officer who regulates combats in the lists; any one who regulates rank or order at a feast, or any other assembly; an harbinger; a pursuivant; a commander in chief of military forces.

To MARSHAL, (mar'-shal) *v. a.* To arrange; to rank in order; to lead as an harbinger.

MARSHALLER, (mar'-shal-ler) *n. s.* One that arranges; one that ranks in order.

MARSHALSEA, (mar'-shal-se) *n. s.* The prison belonging to the marshal of the king's household.

MARSHALSHIP, (mar'-shal-ship) *n. s.* The office of a marshal.

MARSHY, (marsh'-e,) Boggy; wet; fenny; swampy; produced in marshes.

MART, (mart) *n. s.* A place of publick traffick.

To MART, (mart) *v. n.* To trade.

MARTEN, (mar'-ten) } *n. s.* A large kind
MARTERN, (mar'-tern) } of weesel, whose fur is much valued; a kind of swallow that builds in houses; a martlet.

MARTIAL, (mar'shal) *a.* Warlike; fighting; given to war; brave; having a warlike show; suiting war; belonging to war not civil; borrowing qualities from the planet Mars; having parts or properties of iron, which is called *Mars* by the chymists.

MARTINET, (mar-tin-et') } *n. s.* A kind of
MARTLET, (mart'-let) } swallow.

MARTINET, (mar-tin-et') *n. s.* In military language, a precise or strict disciplinarian; so called from an officer of that name.

MARTINGAL, (mar'-tin-gal) *n. s.* A broad strap made fast to the girths under the belly of a horse, which runs between the two legs to fasten the other end under the noseband of the bridle.

MARTINMAS, (mar'-tin-mas) *n. s.* The feast of St. Martin; the eleventh of November.

MARTNETS, (mart'-nets) *n. s.* Small lines fastened to the leetch of the sail, to bring that part of the leetch which is next to the yard-arm close up to the yard.

MARTYR, (mar'-ter) *n. s.* One who by his death bears witness to the truth.

MARTYRDOM, (mar'-ter-dum) *n. s.* The death of a martyr; the honour of a martyr; testimony borne to truth by voluntary submission to death.

To MARTYRIZE, (mar'-ter-ize) *v a.* To offer as a sacrifice.

MARTYROLOGE, (mar'-ter-o-loje) *n. s.* A catalogue or register of martyrs.

MARTYROLOGICAL, (mar-ter-o-loj'-je-kal) *a.* Registering as in a martyrology.

MARTYROLOGIST, (mar-ter-rol'-lo-jist) *n. s.* A writer of martyrology.

MARTYROLOGY, (mar-ter-ol'-lo-je) *n. s.* A register of martyrs.

MARVEL, (mar'-vel) *n. s.* A wonder; any thing astonishing.

To MARVEL, (mar'-vel) *v. n.* To wonder; to be astonishing.

MARVELLOUS, (mar'-vel-lus) *a.* Wonderful; strange; astonishing; surpassing credit. *The marvellous* is used, in works of criticism, to express any thing exceeding natural power, opposed to *the probable.*

MARVELLOUSLY, (mar'-vel-lus-le) *ad.* wonderfully; strangely.

MARVELLOUSNESS, (mar'-vel-lus-nes) *n. s.* Wonderfulness; strangeness; astonishingness.

MASCLE, (mas'-sl) *n. s.* An heraldick figure; a lozenge as it were perforated.

To MASCULATE, (mas'-ku-late) *v. a.* To make strong.

MASCULINE, (mas'-ku-lin) *a.* Male; not female; resembling man; virile; not soft; not feminine or effeminate. In grammar: It denotes the gender appropriated to the male kind in any word.

MASCULINELY, (mas'-ku-lin-le) *ad.* Like a man.

MASCULINENESS, (mas'-ku-lin-nes) *n. s.* Mannishness; male figure or behaviour.

MASH, (mash) *n. s.* The space between the threads of a net, commonly written *mesh*; any thing mingled or beaten together into an undistinguished, or confused body. A mixture for a horse.

To MASH, (mash) *v. a.* To beat into a confused mass; to mix malt and water together in brewing.

MASHY, (mash'-e) *a.* Produced by crushing, or pressure.

MASK, (mask) *n. s.* A cover to disguise the face; a visor; any pretence or subterfuge; a festive entertainment, in which the company is masked; a revel; a piece of mummery.

To MASK, (mask) *v. a.* To disguise as with a mask or visor; to cover; to hide.

To MASK, (mask) *v. n.* To revel; to play the mummer; to be disguised any way.

MASKER, (mask'-er) *n. s.* One who revels in a mask; a mummer.

MASKERY, (mask'-er-e) *n. s.* The dress or disguise of a masker.

MASON, (ma'-sn) *n. s.* A builder with stone; one of a society bearing the epithet of *free* and *accepted.*

MASONICK, (ma'-son-ik) *a.* Relating to the society of freemasons.

MASONRY, (ma'-sn-re) *n. s.* The craft or performance of a mason.

MASORAH, (mas'-so-ra) *n. s.* In the Jewish theology, a work on the Bible by several learned rabbins.

MASORETICAL, (mas-so-ret'-o-kal) *a.* Belonging to the masorah; denoting the labour of those who composed that work.

MASORITE, (mas'-so-rite) *n. s.* One of those who composed the masorah.

MASQUERADE, (mas-ker-rade') *n. s.* A diversion in which the company is masked; a piece of mummery.

To MASQUERADE, (mas-ker-rade) *v. n.* To go in disguise; to assemble in masks.

MASQUERADER, (mas-ker-ra'-der) *n. s.* A person in a mask; a buffoon.

MASS, (mas) *n. s.* A body; a lump; a continuous quantity; a large quantity; bulk; vast body; congeries; assemblage indistinct; gross body; the general. The service of the Romish church at the celebration of the eucharist. In composition it denotes *festival*, as Lammas, Candlemas, Michaelmas, and Martinmas.

To MASS, (mas) *v. a.* To thicken; to strengthen.

MASSACRE, (mas'-sa-ker) *n s.* Butchery; indiscriminate destruction; murder.

To MASSACRE, (mas'-sa-ker) *v. a.* To butcher; to slaughter indiscriminately.

MASSACRER, (mas'-sa-krer) *n. s.* One who commits butchery.

MASSETER, (mas'-se-ter) *n. s.* A muscle of the lower jaw.

MASSINESS, (mas'-se-nes) } *n. s.*
MASSIVENESS, (mas'-siv-nes) } Weight; bulk; ponderousness.

MASSIVE, (mas'-siv) } *n. s.* Heavy; weighty;
MASSY, (mas'-se) } ponderous; bulky; continuous.

MAST, (mast) *n. s.* The beam or post raised above the vessel, to which the sail is fixed. The fruit of the oak and beech: it has in this sense no plural termination.

MASTED, (mast'-ed) *a.* Furnished with masts.

MASTER, (mas-ter) *n. s.* One who has servants, opposed to *man* or *servant*; a director; a governour; owner; proprietor; a lord; a ruler; chief; head; possessor; commander of a trading ship; one uncontrolled; formerly, a compellation of respect; but now generally applied to an inferiour; a young gentleman; one who teaches; a teacher; a man eminently skilful in practice or science; a title of dignity in the universities, as, *master* of arts; an official title in the law, as, *master* of the rolls, a *master* in chancery.

To MASTER, (mas'-ter) *v. a.* To be a master; to rule; to govern; to conquer; to overpower; to execute with skill.

To MASTER, (mas'-ter) *v. n.* To excel in any thing; to be skilful in practice or science.

MASTER-KEY, (mas'-ter-ke) *n. s.* The key which opens many locks, of which the subordinate keys open each only one.

MASTER-STROKE, (mas'-ter-stroke) *n. s.* Capital performance.

MASTERDOM, (mas'-ter-dum) *n. s.* Dominion; rule.

MASTERFUL, (mas'-ter-ful) *a.* Imperious; using the authority and power of a tyrant, lord, or master.

MASTERLINESS, (mas'-ter-le-nes) *n. s.* Eminent skill.

MASTERLY, (mas'-ter-le) *ad.* With the skill of a master.

MASTERLY, (mas'-ter-le) *a.* Suitable to a master; artful; skilful; imperious; with the sway of a master.

MASTERPIECE, (mas'-ter-pese) *n. s.* Capital performance; anything done or made with extraordinary skill.

MASTERSHIP, (mas'-ter-ship) *n. s.* Dominion; rule; power; superiority; pre-eminence; skill; knowledge; rank or office of a master; headship of a college or hospital.

MASTERY, (mas'-ter-e) *n. s.* Dominion; rule; superiority; pre-eminence; skill; dexterity; attainment of skill or power.

MASTICATION, (mas-te-ka'-shun) *n. s.* The act of chewing.

MASTICATORY, (mas'-te-ka-tur-e) *n. s.* A medicine to be chewed only, not swallowed.

MASTICH, MASTICK, (mas'-tik) *n. s.* The lentisk tree; a kind of gum gathered from trees of the same name.

MASTIFF, (mas'-tif) *n. s.* Plur. *mastives*; A dog of the largest size; a ban-dog; dog kept to watch the house.

MASTLESS, (mast'-les) *a.* Having no mast; bearing no mast.

MAT, (mat) *n. s.* A texture of sedge, flags, or rushes.

To MAT, (mat) *v. a.* To cover with mats; to twist together; to join like a mat.

MATADORE, (mat-a-dore') *n. s.* A term used in the games of quadrille and ombre; the matadores are the two black aces when joined with the two black deuces, or red sevens in trumps.

MATCH, (matsh) *n. s.* Anything that catches fire; generally a card, rope, or small chip of wood dipped in melted sulphur.

MATCH, (matsh) *n. s.* One equal to another; one able to contest with another; one that suits or tallies with another; a marriage; one to be married; a contest; a game; anything in which there is contest or opposition.

To MATCH, (matsh) *v. a.* To be equal to; to shew an equal; to oppose as equal; to suit; to proportion; to marry; to give in marriage.

To MATCH, (matsh) *v. n.* To be married; to suit; to be proportionate; to tally.

MATCHABLE, (matsh'-a-bl) *a.* Suitable; equal; fit to be joined; correspondent.

MATCHLESS, (matsh'-les) *a.* Having no equal; unequal; not matched; not alike.

MATCHLESSLY, (matsh'-les-le) *ad.* In a manner not to be equalled.

MATCHLESSNESS, (matsh'-les-nes) *n. s.* State of being without an equal.

MATCHLOCK, (matsh'-lok) *n. s.* The lock of the musket in former times, holding the match or piece of twisted rope, prepared to retain fire.

MATCHMAKER, (matsh'-ma-ker) *n. s.* One who contrives marriages; one who makes matches for burning.

MATE, (mate) *n. s.* A husband or wife; a companion, male or female; the male or female of animals; one that sails in the same ship; the second in subordination in a ship, as, the master's *mate*, the surgeon's *mate*. At the game of chess, the term used when the king is reduced to such a pass that there is no way for him to escape.

To MATE, (mate) *v. n.* To match; to marry; to be equal to; to oppose; to equal; to subdue; to confound; to crush.

MATELESS, (mate'-les) *a.* Without a companion; wanting a mate.

MATERIAL, (ma-te'-re-al) *a.* Consisting of matter; corporeal; not spiritual; important; momentous; essential; not formal, as, though the *material* action was the same, it was formally different.

MATERIALS, (ma-te'-re-alz) *n. s.* [scarcely used in the singular.] The substance of which anything is made.

MATERIALISM, (ma-te'-re-al-izm) *n. s.* The opinions of a materialist.

MATERIALIST, (ma-te'-re-al-ist) *n. s.* One who denies spiritual substances.

MATERIALITY, (ma-te-re-al'-e-te) *n. s.* Corporeity; material existence; not spirituality; importance.

To MATERIALIZE, (ma-te'-re-al-ize) *v. a.* To form into matter or substance.

MATERIALLY, (ma-te'-re-al-le) *ad.* In the state of matter; not formally; importantly; essentially.

MATERIALNESS, (ma-te'-re-al-nes) *n. s.* State of being material; importance.

MATERIATE, (ma-te'-re-ate) *a.* Consisting of matter.

MATERIATION, (mą-tę-rę-ą'-shun) *n. s.* The act of forming matter.

MATERNAL, (mą-tėr'-nąl) *a.* Motherly; befitting or pertaining to a mother.

MATERNITY, (mą-tėr'-nę-tę) *n. s.* The character or relation of a mother.

MATH, (*măth*) *n. s.* A mowing; used in composition, as, *aftermath*, *lattermath*.

MATHEMATICAL, (*măth*-ę-măt'-ę-kąl) } **MATHEMATICK**, (*măth*-ę-măt'-tik) } *a.* Considered according to the doctrine of the mathematicians.

MATHEMATICALLY, (*măth*-ę-măt'-tę-kąl-ę) *ad.* According to the laws of the mathematical sciences.

MATHEMATICIAN, (*măth*-ę-mą-tish'-un) *n. s.* A man versed in the mathematicks.

MATHEMATICKS, (*măth*-ę-măt'-tiks) *n. s.* That science which contemplates whatever is capable of being numbered or measured.

MATHESIS, (mą-*thę*'-sis, or *măth*'-ę-sis) *n. s.* The doctrine of mathematicks.

MATIN, (măt'-tin) *a.* Relating to the morning; used in the morning.

MATIN, (măt'-tin) *n. s.* Morning.

MATINS, (măt'-tinz) *n. s.* Morning worship.

MATRASS, (măt'-rąs) *n. s.* A chemical glass vessel made for digestion or distillation, sometimes bellied, and sometimes rising gradually tapered into a conical figure.

MATRICE, (mą'-tris) *n. s.* The womb; the cavity where the fœtus is formed; a mould; that which gives form to something inclosed.

MATRICIDE, (măt'-trę-side) *n. s.* Slaughter of a mother; a mother-killer.

To **MATRICULATE**, (mą-trik'-ų-late) *v. a.* To enter or admit to a membership of the universities of England; to enlist.

MATRICULATE, (mą-trik'-ų-late) *n. s.* A man matriculated.

MATRICULATE, (mą-trik'-ų-late) *a.* Admitted into, or inrolled in, any society, by setting down the name.

MATRICULATION, (mą-trik-ų-la'-shun) *n. s.* The act of matriculating.

MATRIMONIAL, (măt-trę-mo'-nę-ąl) *a.* Suitable to marriage; appertaining to marriage; connubial; nuptial; hymeneal.

MATRIMONIALLY, (măt-trę-mo'-nę-ąl-ę) *ad.* According to the manner or laws of marriage.

MATRIMONY, (mą'-trę-mun-ę) *n. s.* Marriage; the nuptial state; the contract of man and wife; nuptials.

MATRIX, (mą'-triks) *n. s.* Womb; a place where anything is generated or formed; a mould; a matrice.

MATRON, (mą'-trun) *n. s.* A wife, simply; an elderly lady; a term for a nurse in hospitals.

MATRONAL, (mą'-trǫ-nąl) *a.* Suitable to a matron; constituting a matron.

To **MATRONIZE**, (mą'-trun ize) *v. a.* To render matronlike, or sedate.

MATRONLIKE, (mą'-trun-like) *a.* Becoming a wife or matron

MATRONLY, (mą'-trun-lę) *ad.* Grave, serious; becoming a wife or matron.

MATROSS, (mą-trǫs') *n. s.* *Matrosses*, in the train of artillery, are a sort of soldiers next in degree under the gunners, who assist about the guns in traversing, spunging, firing, and loading them.

MATTER, (măt'-tėr) *n. s.* Body; substance extended; materials; that of which anything is composed; subject; thing treated; the whole; the very thing supposed; affair; business; import; consequence; importance; moment; purulent running; that which is formed by suppuration.

To **MATTER**, (măt'-tėr) *v. n.* To be of importance; to import;

MATTOCK, (măt'-tuk) *n. s.* An instrument of husbandry, used in digging; a kind of pickaxe;

MATTRASS, (măt'-trąs) *n. s.* A kind of quilt made to lie upon.

To **MATURATE**, (măt'-ų-rate) *v. a.* To ripen; to bring to perfection.

MATURATION, (măt'-ų-rą-shun) *n. s.* The state of growing ripe; the act of ripening.

MATURATIVE, (măt'-ų-rą-tiv) *a.* Ripening; conducive to ripeness.

MATURE, (mą-ture') *a.* Ripe; perfected by time; brought near to completion; well-disposed; fit for execution; well-digested.

To **MATURE**, (mą-ture') *v. a.* To ripen; to advance to ripeness; to advance towards perfection.

To **MATURE**, (mą-ture') *v. n.* To become ripe.

MATURELY, (mą-ture'-lę) *ad.* Ripely; completely; with counsel well-digested; early; soon.

MATURITY, (mą-tu-rę-tę) *n. s.* Ripeness; completion.

MATUTINAL, (măt'-ų-ti-nąl) *a.* Relating to the morning.

MAUDLIN, (mąwd'-lin) *a.* Drunk; fuddled.

MAUGRE, (mąw'-gėr) *ad.* In spite of; notwithstanding.

MAVIS, (mą'-vis) *n. s.* A thrush, or bird like a thrush.

MAUKIN, (mąw'-kin) *n. s.* A dishclout; a drag to sweep an oven; in some parts of England a scarecrow; a figure made up of clouts or patches; hence a coarse or dirty wench.

MAUL, (mąwl) *n. s.* A heavy hammer; commonly written *mall*.

To **MAUL**, (mąwl) *v. a.* To beat; to bruise; to hurt in a coarse and butcherly manner.

MAUND, (mąnd) *n. s.* A hand-basket.

To **MAUND**, (mąnd) *v. n.* To mutter, as beggars do; to mumble; to use unintelligible terms.

To **MAUNDER**, (mąn'-dėr) *v. n.* To grumble; to moan; to murmur; to beg.

MAUNDERER, (mȧn'-dȩr-ȩr) *n. s.* A murmurer; a grumbler.
MAUNDY-THURSDAY, (mȧwn'-dȩ-*thurs*'-dȧ) *n. s.* The Thursday before Good Friday.
MAUSOLEAN, (mȧw-sȯ-lȩ'-ȧn) *a.* Monumental.
MAUSOLEUM, (mȧw-sȯ-lȩ'-ŭm) *n. s.* A pompous funeral monument.
MAW, (mȧw) *n. s.* The stomach of animals.
MAWK, (mȧwk) *n. s.* A maggot.
MAWKISH, (mȧw'-kish) *a.* Apt to give satiety; apt to cause loathing.
MAWKISHNESS, (mȧw'-kish-nȩs) *n. s.* Aptness to cause loathing.
MAWKY, (mȧw'-kȩ) *a.* Magotty; full of maggots.
MAW-WORM, (mȧw'-wurm) *n. s.* Stomach worms.
MAXILAR, (mȧg-zil'-lȧr) } *a.* Belonging
MAXILARY, (mȧks'-il-lȧr-ȩ) } to the jawbone.
MAXIM, (mȧks'-im) *n. s.* An axiom; a general principle; a leading truth.
MAXIMUM, (mȧks'-ȩ-mŭm) *n. s.* In mathematicks, the greatest quainty attainable in any given case; opposed to *minimum*.
MAY, (mȧ) auxiliary verb, preterite *might*. To be at liberty; to be permitted; to be allowed; as, you *may* do for me all you can: to be possible; to have power; as what the king *may do*; a word expressing desire: as, *may* you live happily.
MAY-*be*, (mȧ'-bȩ) } Perhaps; *it* may be
MAY-*hap*, (mȧ-hȧp') } *that*; it *may happen*.
MAY, (mȧ) *n. s.* The fifth month of the year; the confine of Spring and Summer; the early or gay part of life.
To MAY, (mȧ) *v. n.* To gather flowers on May morning.
MAY-DAY, (mȧ'-dȧ) *n. s.* The first of May.
MAY-GAME, (mȧ'-gȧme) *n. s.* Diversion; sport; such as are used on the first of May.
MAY-POLE, (mȧ'-pȯle) *n. s.* Pole to be danced round in May.
MAYHEM, (mȧ'-hȩm) *n. s.* An old law term; the act of maiming.
MAYOR, (mȧ'-ur) *n. s.* The chief magistrate of a corporation.
MAYORALTY, (mȧ'-ur-ȧl-tȩ) *n. s.* The office of a mayor.
MAYORESS, (mȧ'-ur-ȩs) *n. s.* The wife of the mayor.
MAZARD, (mȧz'-zȩrd) *n. s.* A jaw.
MAZE, (mȧze) *n. s.* A labyrinth; a place of perplexity and winding passages; confusion of thought; uncertainty; perplexity.
To MAZE, (mȧze) *v. a.* To bewilder; to confuse.
To MAZE, (mȧze) *v. n.* To be bewildered; to be confounded.
MAZEDNESS, (mȧ'-zȩd-nȩs) *n. s.* Confusion; astonishment.
MAZY, (mȧ'-zȩ) *a.* Perplexed with windings; confused.
ME, (mȩ) The oblique case of *I*.

MEAD, (mȩde) *n. s.* A kind of drink made of water and honey.
MEAD, (mȩde) } *n. s.* Ground somewhat watery, not
MEADOW, (mȩd'dȯ) } plowed, but covered with grass and flowers; pasture, or grass land, annually mown for hay.
MEAGER, (mȩ'-gȩr) *a.* Lean; wanting flesh; starved; poor; hungry.
MEAGERLY, (mȩ'-gȩr-lȩ) *ad.* Poorly; barrenly.
MEAGERNESS, (mȩ'-gȩr-nȩs) *n. s.* Leanness; want of flesh; scantiness; bareness.
MEAL, (mȩle) *n. s.* The act of eating at a certain time; a repast; the food eaten; the flower or edible part of corn.
MEALMAN, (mȩle'-mȧn) *n. s.* One that deals in meal.
MEALY, (mȩ'-lȩ) *a.* Having the taste or soft insipidity of meal; having the appearance or qualities of meal; besprinkled, as with meal.
MEAN, (mȩne) *a.* Wanting dignity; of low rank or birth; low-minded; base; ungenerous; spiritless; contemptible; despicable; low in the degree of any good quality; low in worth; low in power; middle; moderate; without excess; intervening; intermediate.
MEAN, (mȩne) *n. s.* Mediocrity: middle rate; medium; measure; interval; interim; mean time. It is used in the plural with an adjective singular as the instrument used in order to any end, as "by *this* means it was affected." *By all means*, Without doubt; without hesitation; without fail. *No means*, Not in any degree; not at all. *Means* are likewise used for revenue; fortune; probably from *demesnes*. *Mean-time*. *Mean-while*, In the intervening time.
To MEAN, (mȩne) *v. n.* To have in the mind; to purpose; to think.
To MEAN, (mȩne) *v. a.* To purpose; to intend; to design; to hint covertly.
MEANDER, (mȩ-ȧn'-dȩr) *n. s.* Maze; labyrinth; flexuous passage; serpentine winding; winding course.
To MEANDER, (mȩ-ȧn'-dȩr) *v. n.* To run with a serpentine course; to be winding, or intricate.
MEANDROUS, (mȩ-ȧn'-drus) *a.* Winding; flexuous.
MEANING, (mȩ'-ning) *n. s.* Purpose; intention; habitual intention; the sense; the thing understood; power of thinking.
MEANLY, (mȩne'-lȩ) *ad.* Moderately; not in a great degree; without dignity; poorly; without greatness of mind; ungenerously; without respect.
MEANNESS, (mȩne'-nes) *n. s.* Want of excellence; want of dignity; low rank; poverty; lowness of mind; sordidness; niggardliness.
MEANT, (mȩnt) Perf. and part. pass. of *To mean*.
MEASE, (mese) *n. s.* A mease of herrings is five hundred.

MEASLES, (mē'-zlz) *n. s.* A kind of eruptive and infectious fever; a disease of swine; a disease of trees.

MEASLY, (mē'-zlē) *a.* Scabbed with the measles.

MEASURABLE, (mezh'-ūr-ą-bl) *a.* Such as may be measured; moderate; in small quantity.

MEASURABLENESS, (mezh'-ūr-ą-bl-nes) *n. s.* Quality of admitting to be measured.

MEASURABLY, (mezh'-ūr-ą-blē) *ad.* In a manner that may be measured.

MEASURE, (mezh'-ūr) *n. s.* That by which anything is measured; the rule by which anything is adjusted or proportioned; proportion; quantity settled; a stated quantity; as, a *measure* of wine; sufficient quantity; allotment; portion allotted; degree; quantity; proportionate time; musical time; motion harmonically regulated; a stately dance; moderation; not excess; limit; boundary; any thing adjusted; syllables metrically numbered; metre; mean of action; mean to an end; to have hard *measure;* to be hardly treated.

To MEASURE, (mezh'-ūr) *v. a.* To compute the quantity of anything by some settled rule; to judge of quantity or extent, or greatness; to adjust; to proportion; to mark out in stated quantities; to allot or distribute by measure.

MEASURELESS, (mezh'-ūr-les) *a.* Immense; immeasurable.

MEASUREMENT, (mezh'-ūr-ment) *n. s.* Mensuration; act of measuring.

MEASURER, (mezh'-ūr-ėr) *n. s.* One that measures.

MEAR, (meer) *n. s.* A measure of ground, a term used among miners.

MEAT, (mete) *n. s.* Flesh to be eaten; food in general.

To MEAW, (mū) } *v. n.* To cry as a
To MEAWL, (mūle) } cat.

MECHANICAL, (mė-kąn'-ė-kąl) } *a.* Con-
MECHANICK, (mė-kąn'-nik) } structed by the laws of mechanicks; skilled in mechanicks; mean; servile; of mean occupation.

MECHANICK, (mė-kąn'-nik) *n. s.* A manufacturer; a low workman.

MECHANICKS, (mė-kąn'-niks) *n. s.* A mathematical science, which shews the effects of powers or moving forces, so far as they are applied to engines, and demonstrates the laws of motion.

MECHANICALLY, (mė-kąn'-nė-kąl-ė) *ad.* According to the laws of mechanism.

MECHANICALNESS, (mė-kąn'-nė-kąl-nes) *n. s.* Agreeableness to the laws of mechanism; meanness.

MECHANICIAN, (mek-ą-nish'-ąn) *n. s.* A man professing or studying the construction of machines.

MECHANISM, (mek'-ą-nizm) *n. s.* Action according to mechanick laws; construction of parts depending upon each other in any complicated fabrick.

MECHANIST, (mek'-ą-nist) *n. s.* A mechanician.

MECHLIN, (mek'-lin) *a.* The epithet given to lace made at Mechlin.

MECHOACAN, (mė-kō'-ą-kąn) *n. s.* [from the place in South America.] A large root, which in powder is a gentle and mild purgative.

MECONIUM, (mė-kō'-nė-ūm) *n. s.* Expressed juice of poppy.

MEDAL, (med'-dąl) *n. s.* An ancient coin; a piece stamped in honour of some remarkable performance.

MEDALLICK, (mė-dąl'-lik) *a.* Pertaining to medals.

MEDALLION, (mė-dąl'-yūn) *n. s.* A large antique stamp or medal.

MEDALLIST, (med'-dąl-ist) *n. s.* A man skilled or curious in medals.

To MEDDLE, (med'-dl) *v. n.* To have to do; to interpose; to act in any thing; to interpose or intervene importunely or officiously.

To MEDDLE, (med'-dl) *v. a.* To mix; to mingle.

MEDDLER, (med'-dl-ėr) *n. s.* One who busies himself with things in which he has no concern.

MEDDLESOME, (med'-dl-sūm) *a.* Intermeddling.

MEDDLESOMENESS, (med'-dl-sūm-nes) *n. s.* Officiousness; forwardness to busy one's self, where one has no concern.

MEDDLING, (med'-dl-ing) *n. s.* Officious and impertinent interposition.

MEDIA, (mē'-dė-ą) See MEDIUM.

MEDIASTINE, (mė-dė-ąs'-tin) *n. s.* The membriated body about which the guts are convolved.

To MEDIATE, (mē'-dė-ąte,) *v. n.* To interpose as an equal friend to both parties; to intercede; to be between two.

To MEDIATE, (mē'-dė-ąte) *v. a.* To effect by mediation; to limit by something in the middle.

MEDIATE, (mē'-dė-ąte) *a.* Interposed; intervening; middle; between two extremes; acting as a means;

MEDIATELY, (mē'-dė-ąte-lē) *ad.* By a secondary cause.

MEDIATION, (mė-dė-ą'-shūn) *n. s.* Interposition; intervention; agency between two parties, practised by a common friend; agency interposed; intervenient power; intercession; intreaty for another.

MEDIATOR, (mė-dė-ą'-tūr) *n. s.* One that intervenes between two parties; an intercessor; an intreator for another; one of the characters of our blessed Saviour.

MEDIATORIAL, (mė-dė-ą'-tō'-rė-ąl) } *a.*
MEDIATORY, (mē'-dė-ą-tūr-ė) } Belonging to a mediator.

MEDIATORSHIP, (mė-dė-ą'-tur-ship) *n. s* The office of a mediator.

MEDIATRIX, (mė-dė-ą'-triks) *n. s.* A female mediator.

MEDICABLE, (med'-ė-ką-bl) *a.* That may be healed.

MEDICAL (mĕd'-ĕ-kăl) *a.* Physical; relating to the art of healing.
MEDICALLY, (mĕd'-ĕ-kăl-ĕ) *ad.* Physically; medicinally.
MEDICAMENT, (mĕd'-ĕ-kă-mĕnt) *n. s.* Anything used in healing; generally topical applications.
MEDICAMENTAL, (mĕd-ĕ-kă-mĕnt'-ăl) *a.* Relating to medicine, internal or topical.
MEDICAMENTALLY, (mĕd-ĕ-kă-mĕnt'-ăl-ĕ) *ad.* After the manner of medicine.
To MEDICATE, (mĕd'-ĕ-kāte) *v. a.* To tincture or impregnate with anything medicinal.
MEDICATION, (mĕd-ĕ-kā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of tincturing or impregnating with medicinal ingredients; the use of physick.
MEDICINABLE, (mĕ-dĭs'-sĭn-ă-bl) *a.* Having the power of physick.
MEDICINAL, (mĕ-dĭs'-ĕ-năl) (mĕd-ĕ-sī'-năl) *a.* Having the power of healing; having physical virtue; belonging to physick.
MEDICINALLY, (mĕ-dĭs'-sĕ-năl-lĕ) *ad.* Physically.
MEDICINE, (mĕd'-dĕ-sĭn) *n. s.* Physick; any remedy administered by a physician.
To MEDICINE, (mĕd'-dĕ-sĭn) *v. a.* To restore or cure by medicine.
MEDIETY, (mĕ-dī'-ĕ-tĕ) *n. s.* Middle state; participation of two extremes; half.
MEDIOCRE, (mē-dē-ōkr') *a.* Of moderate degree; middle rate; middling.
MEDIOCRITY, (mē-dē-ŏk'-rĕ-tĕ) *n. s.* Moderate degree; middle rate.
To MEDITATE, (mĕd'-ĕ-tāte) *v. a.* To plan; to scheme; to contrive; to think on; to revolve in the mind.
To MEDITATE, (mĕd'-ĕ-tāte) *v. n.* To think; to muse; to contemplate.
MEDITATION, (mĕd-ĕ-tā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Deep thought; close attention; contrivance; contemplation; thought employed upon sacred objects; a series of thoughts, occasioned by any object or occurrence.
MEDITATIVE, (mĕd'-ĕ-tă-tĭv) *a.* Addicted to meditation; expressing intention or design.
MEDITERRANEAN, MEDITERRANEOUS, (mĕd-ĕ-tĕr-rā'-nē-ăn, mĕd-ĕ-tĕr-rā'-nē-ŭs) *a.* Encircled with land; inland; remote from the sea.
MEDIUM, (mē'-dē-ŭm) *n. s.* Anything intervening; anything used in ratiocination, in order to a conclusion; the middle place or degree; the just temperature between extremes.
MEDLAR, (mĕd'-lăr) *n. s.* A tree; the fruit of that tree.
MEDLEY, (mĕd'-lĕ) *n. s.* A mixture; a miscellany; a mingled mass.
MEDLEY, (mĕd'-lĕ) *a.* Mingled; confused.
MEDULLAR, (mĕ-dŭl'-lăr) MEDULLARY, (mĕd'-ŭl-lăr-ĕ) *a.* Pertaining to the marrow.
MEED, (mēēd) *n. s.* Reward; recompence; now rarely used, except by poets; present; gift.
MEEK, (mēēk) *a.* Mild of temper; not proud; not rough; not easily provoked; soft; gentle; expressing humility and gentleness.
To MEEKEN, (mēē'-kn) *v. a.* To make meek; to soften.
MEEKLY, (mēēk'-lĕ) *ad.* Mildly; gently.
MEEKNESS, (mēēk'-nĕs) *n. s.* Gentleness; mildness; softness of temper.
MEER, (mēre) *a.* Simple; unmixed. See MERE.
MEER, (mēre) *n. s.* A lake. See MERE.
MEET, (mēēt) *a.* Fit; proper; qualified; seemly.
To MEET, (mēēt) *v. a.* Pret. and part. *met*; To come face to face; to encounter; to join another in the same place; to close one with another; to find; to light on; to assemble from different parts.
To MEET, (mēēt) *v. n.* To encounter; to close face to face; to encounter in hostility; to assemble; to come together. *To meet with*, To light on; to find; to join: to suffer unexpectedly; to encounter; to engage.
MEETER, (mēēt'-ĕr) *n. s.* One that accosts another.
MEETING, (mēēt'-ĭng) *n. s.* An assembly; a convention; an interview; a conventicle; an assembly of dissenters; a conflux, as, the *meeting* of two rivers.
MEETING-HOUSE, (mēēt'-ĭng-hŏŭse) *n. s.* Place where dissenters assemble to worship.
MEETLY, (mēēt'-lĕ) *ad.* Fitly; properly.
MEETNESS, (mēēt'-nĕs) *n. s.* Fitness; propriety.
MEGACOSM, (mĕg'-ă-kŏzm) *n. s.* The great world.
MEGRIM, (mē'-grĭm) *n. s.* Disorder of the head.
MELANCHOLICK, (mĕl'-ăn-kŏl-lĭk) *a.* Disordered with melancholy; fanciful; hypochondriacal; gloomy; unhappy; unfortunate; dismal.
MELANCHOLILY, (mĕl'-ăn-kŏl-lĕ-lĕ) *ad.* In a melancholy manner.
MELANCHOLINESS, (mĕl'-ăn-kŏl-lĕ-nĕs) *n. s.* Disposition to gloominess; state of being melancholy.
MELANCHOLIST, (mĕl'-ăn-kŏl-ĭst) *n. s.* One disordered with melancholy; a fanciful or hypochondriacal person.
MELANCHOLY, (mĕl'-ăn-kŏl-ĕ) *n. s.* A disease, supposed to proceed from a redundance of black bile; a kind of madness, in which the mind is always fixed on one object; a gloomy, pensive, discontented temper.
MELANCHOLY, (mĕl'-ăn-kŏl-ĕ) *a.* Gloomy; dismal; diseased with melancholy; fanciful; habitually dejected.
MELANGE, (mĕl-lănje') *n. s.* A mixture.
To MELIORATE, (mē'-lē-ō-rāte) *v. a.* To better; to improve.

MELIORATION, (me-le-o-ra'-shun) *n. s.* Improvement; act of bettering.

MELIORITY, (me-le-or'-o-te) *n. s.* State of being better.

To **MELL**, (mel) *v. n.* To mix; to meddle.

MELLIFEROUS, (mel-lif'-fer-us) *a.* Productive of honey.

MELLIFICATION, (mel-le-fe-ka'-shun) *n. s.* The art or practice of making honey; production of honey.

MELLIFLUENCE, (mel-lif'-flu-ense) *n. s.* A honied flow; a flow of sweetness.

MELLIFLUENT, (mel-lif'-flu-ent) } *a.*
MELLIFLUOUS, (mel-lif'-flu-us) }
Flowing with honey; flowing with sweetness.

MELLOW, (mel'-lo) *a.* Soft with ripeness; full ripe; soft in sound; soft; unctuous; drunk; melted down with drink.

To **MELLOW**, (mel'-lo) *v. a.* To ripen; to mature; to soften by ripeness; to ripen by age; to soften; to mature to perfection.

To **MELLOW**, (mel'-lo) *v. n.* To grow mature; to ripen.

MELLOWNESS, (mel'-lo-nes) *n. s.* Maturity of fruits; ripeness; softness by maturity; maturity; full of age; softness of sound.

MELLOWY, (mel'-lo-e) *a.* Soft; unctuous.

MELODIOUS, (me-lo'-de-us) *a.* Musical; harmonious.

MELODIOUSLY, (me-lo'-de-us-le) *ad.* Musically; harmoniously.

MELODIOUSNESS, (me-lo'-de-us-nes) *n. s.* Sweetness of sound; musicalness.

MELODRAME, (mel'-o-dram) *n. s.* A modern word for a dramatick performance, in which songs are intermixed.

MELODY, (mel'-lo-de) *n. s.* Musick; sweetness of sound.

MELON, (mel'-lun) *n. s.* A well known plant and its fruit.

To **MELT**, (melt) *v. a.* To dissolve, to make liquid; to dissolve, to break in pieces; to soften to love or tenderness; to waste away.

To **MELT**, (melt) *v. n.* To become liquid; to dissolve; to be softened to pity, or any gentle passion; to grow tender, mild, or gentle; to be dissolved, to lose substance.

MELTER, (melt'-er) *n. s.* One that melts metals.

MELTINGLY, (melt'-ing-le) *ad.* Like something melting.

MELTING, (melt'-ing) *n. s.* Act of softening; intenseration.

MELTINGNESS, (melt'-ing-nes) *n. s.* Disposition to be softened by love or tenderness.

MEMBER, (mem'-ber) *n. s.* A limb; a part appendant to the body; a part of a discourse or period; a head; a clause; any part of an integral; one of a community.

MEMBERED, (mem'-berd) *a.* Having limbs. A term of heraldry, applied to the beak and legs of a bird, when of a different tincture from the body.

MEMBRANE, (mem'-brane) *n. s.* A web of several sorts of fibres, interwoven together for the covering and wrapping up some parts of the body.

MEMBRANACEOUS, (mem-bra-na'-shus) }
MEMBRANEOUS, (mem-bra'-ne-us) }
MEMBRANOUS, (mem'-bra-nus) }
ad. Consisting of membranes.

MEMENTO, (me-men'-to) *n. s.* A memorial notice; a hint to awaken the memory.

MEMOIR, { me-moir' } *n. s.* An account
{ mem'-war } of transactions familiarly written; hint; notice; account of anything.

MEMORABLE, (mem'-o-ra-bl) *a.* Worthy of memory; not to be forgotten.

MEMORABLY, (mem'-o-ra-ble) *ad.* In a manner worthy of memory.

MEMORANDUM, (mem-o-ran'-dum) *n. s.* In the plural *memoranda* and *memorandums*; a note to help the memory.

To **MEMORATE**, (mem'-o-rate) *v. a.* To make mention of a thing.

MEMORATIVE, (mem'-o-ra-tiv) *a.* Tending to preserve memory of anything.

MEMORIAL, (me-mo'-re-al) *a.* Preservative of memory; contained in memory.

MEMORIAL, (me-mo'-re-al) *n. s.* A monument; something to preserve memory; hint to assist the memory; an address reminding of services and soliciting reward.

MEMORIALIST, (me-mo'-re-al-ist) *n. s.* One who writes memorials.

To **MEMORIZE**, (mem'-o-rize) *v. a.* To record; to commit to memory by writing; to cause to be remembered.

MEMORY, (mem'-o-re) *n. s.* The power of retaining or recollecting things past; retention; reminiscence; recollection; exemption from oblivion; time of knowledge.

MEN, (men) The plural of *man*.

To **MENACE**, (men'-nase) *v. a.* To threaten; to threat.

MENACE, (men'-nase) *n. s.* Threat.

MENACER, (men'-na-ser) *n. s.* A threatener; one that threats.

MENACING, (men'-na-sing) *n. s.* Threat.

MENAGE, (me-nazh') *n. s.* A collection of animals; sometimes used for *manage*, and *manage*.

MENAGERY, (men-azh-er-e') *n. s.* A collection of foreign animals; the place in which they are kept.

MENAGOGUE, (men'-a-gog) *n. s.* A medicine that promotes the flux of the menses.

To **MEND**, (mend) *v. a.* To repair from breach or decay; to correct; to alter for the better; to help; to advance; to improve; to increase.

To **MEND**, (mend) *v. n.* To grow better; to advance in any good.

MENDABLE, (men'-da-bl) *a.* Capable of being mended.

MENDACIOUS, (men-da'-she-us) *a.* False; lying.

MENDACITY, (men-das'-se-te) *n. s.* Falsehood.

MENDER, (mend'-er) *n. s.* One who makes any change for the better.
MENDICANCY, (men'-de-kan-se) *n. s.* beggary.
MENDICANT, (men'-de-kant) *a.* Begging; poor to a state of beggary.
MENDICANT, (men'-de-kant) *n. s.* A beggar; one of some begging fraternity.
To MENDICATE, (men'-de-kate) *v. a.* To beg; to ask alms.
MENDICITY, (men-dis'-se-te) *n. s.* The life of a beggar.
MENIAL, (me'-ne-al) *a.* Belonging to the retinue or train of servants.
MENIAL, (me'-ne-al) *n. s.* One of the train of servants.
MENDMENT, (mend'-ment) *n. s.* Amendment.
MENINGES, (me-nin'-jes) *n. s.* The two membranes that envelope the brain, which are called the pia mater and dura mater.
MENOLOGY, (me-nol'-lo-je) *n. s.* A register of months.
MENSAL, (men'-sal) *a.* Belonging to the table; transacted at table.
MENSE, (mense) *n. s.* Propriety; decency; manners.
MENSEFUL, (mens'-ful) *a.* Graceful; mannerly.
MENSELESS, (mens'-les) *a.* Without civility; void of decency and propriety; graceless.
MENSTRUAL, (mens'-stru-al) *a.* Monthly; happening once a month; lasting a month; pertaining to a menstruum.
MENSTRUOUS, (mens'-stru-us) *a.* Having the catamenia; happening to women at certain times.
MENSTRUUM, (mens'-stru-um) *n. s.* Any liquor used as a dissolvent, or to extract the virtues of ingredients by infusion, decoction.
MENSURABILITY, (men-su-ra-bil'-e-te) *n. s.* Capacity of being measured.
MENSURABLE, (men'-su-ra-bl) *a.* Measurable; that may be measured.
MENSURAL, (men'-su-ral) *a.* Relating to measure.
To MENSURATE, (men'-su-rate) *v. a.* To measure; to take the dimension of anything.
MENSURATION, (men-su-ra'-shun) *n. s.* The act or practice of measuring; result of measuring.
MENTAL, (ment'-al) *a.* Intellectual; existing in the mind.
MENTALLY, (men'-tal-e) *ad.* Intellectually; in the mind; not practically or externally, but in thought or meditation.
MENTION, (men'-shun) *n. s.* Oral or written, or recital of anything; cursory or incidental nomination.
To MENTION, (men'-shun) *v. a.* To write or express in words or writing.
MEPHITICAL, (me-fit'-e-kal) } *a.* Ill savoured;
MEPHITICK, (me-fit'-ik) } stinking.
MERACIOUS, (me-ra'-shus) *a.* Strong; racy.
MERCANTANTE, (mer'-kan-tant-a) *n. s.* A foreign trader; a merchant.
MERCANTILE, (mer'-kan-til) *a.* Trading; commercial.
MERCATURE, (mer'-ca-ture) *n. s.* The practice of buying and selling.
MERCINARINESS, (mer'-se-na-re-nes) *n. s.* Venality; respect to hire or reward.
MERCENARY, (mer'-se-na-re) *a.* Venal; hired; sold for money; too studious of profit.
MERCENARY, (mer'-se-na-re) *n. s.* A hireling; one retained or serving for pay.
MERCER, (mer'-ser) *n. s.* One who sells silks.
MERCERSHIP, (mer'-ser-ship) *n. s.* Business of a mercer.
MERCERY, (mer'-ser-e) *n. s.* Any ware to sell; trade of mercers; traffick of silks.
MERCHANDISE, (mer'-tshan-dize) *n. s.* Traffick; commerce; trade; wares; any thing to be bought or sold.
To MERCHANDISE, (mer'-tshan-dize) *v. n.* To trade; to traffick; to exercise commerce.
MERCHANT, (mer'-tshant) *n. s.* One who trafficks to remote countries.
MERCHANTLIKE, (mer'-tshant-like) *a.* Like a merchant.
MERCHANT-MAN, (mer'-tshant-man) *n. s.* A ship of trade.
MERCIFUL, (mer'-se-ful) *a.* Compassionate: tender; kind; unwilling to punish; willing to pity and spare.
MERCIFULLY, (mer'-se-ful-le) *ad.* Tenderly; mildly; with pity; with compassion.
MERCIFULNESS, (mer'-se-ful-nes) *n. s.* Tenderness; willingness to spare.
MERCILESS, (mer'-se-les) *a.* Void of mercy; pitiless; hard-hearted; cruel.
MERCILESSLY, (mer'-se-les-le) *ad.* In a manner void of pity.
MERCILESSNESS, (mer'-se-les-nes) *n. s.* Want of pity.
MERCURIAL, (mer-ku'-re-al) *a.* Formed under the influence of Mercury; active; sprightly; consisting of quicksilver; as, *mercurial* medicines.
MERCURIAL, (mer-ku'-re-al) *n. s.* An active, sprightly, gay person; mercurials are preparations of mercury.
MERCURY, (mer'-ku-re) *n. s.* One of the planets; the chymist's name for quicksilver. It is applied to the carriers of news and pamphlets; a plant.
To MERCURY, (mer'-ku-re) *v. a.* To wash with a preparation of mercury.
MERCY, (mer'-se) *n. s.* Tenderness; goodness; pity; willingness to spare and save; clemency; mildness; unwillingness to punish; pardon; discretion; power of acting at pleasure.
MERCY-SEAT, (mer'-se-sete) *n. s.* The covering of the ark of the covenant, in which the tables of the law were deposited.
MERE, (mere) *a.* That or this only; such

and nothing else; this only; absolute; entire.

MERE, (mere) *n. s.* A pool; commonly a large pool or lake; as, *Winander mere*; a boundary; a ridge of land.

MERELY, (mere-le) *ad.* Simply; only; thus and no other way; absolutely.

MERETRICIOUS, (mer-re-trish-us) *a.* Whorish; such as is practised by prostitutes; alluring by false show.

MERETRICIOUSLY, (mer-re-trish'-us-le) *ad.* Whorishly; after the manner of whores.

MERETRICIOUSNESS, (mer-re-trish'-us-nes) *n. s.* False allurement like those of strumpets.

To MERGE, (merje) *v. a.* To immerse; to plunge.

To MERGE, (merje) *v. n.* To be swallowed up; to be lost; to be sunk.

MERIDIAN, (me-rid'-e-an) *n. s.* Noon; mid-day; the line drawn from north to south, which the sun crosses at noon; the particular place or state of anything; the highest point of glory or power.

MERIDIAN, (me-rid'e-an) *a.* Being at the point of noon; extended from north to south; raised to the highest point.

MERIDIONAL, (me-rid'-e-o-nal) *a.* Southern; southerly; having a southern aspect.

MERIDIONALITY, (me-rid-e-o-nal'-e-te) *n. s.* Position in the south; aspect towards the south.

MERIDIONALLY, (me-rid'-e-o-nal-le) *ad.* In the direction of the meridian.

MERIT, (mer'-it) *n. s.* Desert; excellence deserving honour or reward; reward deserved; claim; right; character with respect to desert of good or evil.

To MERIT, (mer'-it) *v. a* To deserve; to have a right to claim anything as deserved; to earn.

MERITABLE, (mer'-it-a-bl) *a.* Deserving of reward; fit to be rewarded.

MERITORIOUS, (mer-re-to'-re-us) *a.* Deserving of reward; high in desert.

MERITORIOUSLY, (mer-re-to'-re-us-le) *ad.* In such a manner as to deserve reward.

MERITORIOUSNESS, (mer-re-to'-re-us-nes) *n. s.* The act or state of deserving well.

MERLE, (merl) *n. s.* A blackbird.

MERLIN, (mer'-lin) *n. s.* A kind of hawk.

MERMAID, (mer'-made) *n. s.* A sea woman; an animal fabled to have a woman's head and fish's tail.

MERMAN, (mer-man) *n. s.* The sea man; the male of the mermaid.

MERRILY, (mer'-re-le) *ad.* Gaily; airily; cheerfully; with mirth.

MERRIMAKING, (mer'-re-ma-king) *n. s.* a festival; a meeting of mirth.

MERRIMENT, (mer'-re-ment) *n. s.* Mirth; gaiety; cheerfulness; laughter.

MERRINESS, (mer'-re-nes) *n. s.* Mirth; merry disposition.

MERRY, (mer'-re) *a.* Pleasant; sweet; agreeable; delightful; charming; laughing; loudly cheerful; gay of heart; causing laughter. *To make merry*, To junket; to be jovial.

MERRY-ANDREW, (mer-re-an'-dru) *n. s.* A buffoon; a zany; a jack-pudding.

MERRYMEETING, (mer'-re-meet-ing) *n. s.* A meeting for mirth; a festival.

MERRYTHOUGHT, (mer'-re-thawt) *n. s.* The breast bone of fowls; so called because boys and girls pull in play at the two sides, the longest part broken off betokening priority of marriage.

MERSION, (mer'-shun) *n. s.* The act of sinking or dipping.

MESERAICK, (mez-er-a'-ik) *n. s.* Belonging to the mesentery.

MESEEMS, (me-seems) *impersonal verb.* I think; it appears to me; methinks.

MESENTERY, (mez'-zen-ter-e) *n. s.* That round which the guts are convolved.

MESENTERICK, (mez-zen-ter'-ik) *a.* Relating to the mesentery.

MESH, (mesh) *n. s.* The interstice of a net; the space between the threads of a net.

To MESH, (mesh) *v. a.* To catch in a net, to ensnare.

MESHY, (mesh'-e) *a.* Reticulated; of network.

MESOLOGARITHMS, (mes-o-log-a-rithms) *n. s.* The logarithms of the cosines and tangents, so denominated by Kepler.

MESOMELAS, (mes-o'-me-las) *n. s.* A precious stone with a black vein parting every colour in the midst.

MESS, (mes) *n. s.* A dish; a quantity of food sent to table together; the ordinary of military men at a regulated price; the meal provided for a certain number.

To MESS, (mes) *v. n.* To eat; to feed; to contribute to the common expense of the table in settled proportions. Chiefly a military phrase.

MESSAGE, (mes'-saje) *n. s.* An errand; any thing committed to another to be told to a third.

MESSENGER, (mes'-sen-jer) *n. s.* One who carries an errand; one who brings an account or foretoken of anything; an harbinger; a forerunner.

MESSIAH, (mes-si'-a) *n. s.* The Anointed; the Christ; the Saviour of the world; the Prince of peace.

MESSIAHSHIP, (mes-si'-a-ship) *n. s.* The office of Messiah.

MESSIEURS, (mesh'-sheerz) *n. s.* Sirs; gentlemen.

MESSMATE, (mes-mate) *n. s.* One who eats at the same table.

MESSUAGE, (mes'-swaje) *n. s.* The house and ground set apart for household uses.

MET, (met) The pret. and part. of *meet*.

METABASIS, (me-tab'-a-sis) *n. s.* In rhetorick, A figure by which the orator passes from one thing to another.

METABOLA, (me-tab'-bo-la) *n. s.* In medicine, A change of time, air, or disease.

METACARPAL, (met-a-kar'-pal) *a.* Belonging to the metacarpus.

METACARPUS, (met-ę-kär'-pus) *n. s.* A bone of the arm made up of four bones, which are joined to the fingers.

METACHRONISM, (me-tak'-ro-nizm) *n. s.* A mistake in the computation of time; placing an event after the time when it really happened.

METAGE, (mēte'-aje) *n. s.* Measurement of coals; price of measuring.

METAGRAMMATISM, (met-ę-gram'-ą-tizm) *n. s.* A dissolution of a name into its letters, as its elements, and a new connexion of it by artificial transposition, making some perfect sense applicable to the person named.

METAL, (met'-ąl) *n. s.* A firm, heavy, and hard substance, opake, fusible by fire, and concreting again when cold into a solid body such as it was before, which is malleable under the hammer, and is of a bright, glossy, and glittering substance where newly cut or broken.

METALEPSIS, (met-ą-lep'-sis) *n. s.* A continuation of a trope in one word through a succession of significations.

METALEPTICALLY, (met-ą-lep'-te-kąl-le) *ad.* By transposition.

METALLICAL, (me-tąl'-le-kąl) } *a.* Partaking of metal; containing metal; consisting of metal.
METALLICK, (me-tąl'-lik) }

METALLIFEROUS, (met-ąl-lif'-fer-us) *a.* Producing metals.

METALLINE, (met-tąl'-line, *or* met'-ąl-line) *a.* Impregnated with metal; consisting of metal.

METALLIST, (met'-tąl-list) *n. s.* A worker in metals; skilled in metals.

METALLOGRAPHY, (met-tąl-log'-grą-fe) *n. s.* An account or description of metals.

METALLURGIST, (met-tąl'-lur-jist) *n. s.* A worker in metals.

METALLURGY, (met-tąl'-lur-je) *n. s.* The art of working metals, or separating them from their ore.

To **METAMORPHOSE**, (met-ta-mor'-fuz) *v. a.* To change the form or shape of anything.

METAMORPHOSER, (met-ta-mor'-fuz-er) *n. s.* One who changes the shape.

METAMORPHOSIS, (met-ta-mor'-fo-sis) *n. s.* Transformation; change of shape.

METAPHOR, (met'-ta-fur) *n. s.* The application of a word to an use to which, in its original import, it cannot be put, as, he *bridles* his anger; he *deadens* the sound; the spring *awakes* the flowers: a metaphor is a simile comprised in a word.

METAPHORICAL, (met-ta-for'-e-kąl) } *a.* Not literal; not according to the primitive meaning of the word; figurative.
METAPHORICK, (met-ta-for'-ik) }

METAPHORICALLY, (met-ta-for'-e-kąl-le) *ad.* Figuratively; not literally.

METAPHORIST, (met-taf-o'-rist) *n. s.* A maker of metaphors.

METAPHRASE, (met'-ta-fraze) *n. s.* A mere verbal translation from one language into another; a close interpretation.

METAPHRAST, (met'-ta-frast) *n. s.* A literal translator; one who translates word for word from one language into another; an interpreter.

METAPHRASTICK, (met-ę-fras'-tik) *a.* Close in interpretation; literal.

METAPHYSICAL, (met-ta-fiz'-e-kąl) } *a.* Versed in metaphysicks; relating to metaphysicks.
METAPHYSICK, (met-ta-fiz'-ik) }

METAPHYSICALLY, (met-ą-fiz'-e-kąl-e) *ad.* In a metaphysical manner; with a metaphysical distinction.

METAPHYSICIAN, (met-ą-fe-zish'-ąn) *n. s.* One versed in metaphysicks.

METAPHYSICK, (met'-ta-fiz-ik) } *n. s.* Ontology; the doctrine of the general affections of substances existing.
METAPHYSICKS, (met'-ta-fiz-iks) }

METAPLASM, (met'-ą-plązm) *n. s.* A figure in rhetorick, wherein words or letters are transposed contrary to their natural order.

METASTASIS, (me-tas'-ta-sis) *n. s.* Translation or removal.

METATARSAL, (met-ę-tar'-sąl) *a.* Belonging to the metatarsus.

METATARSUS, (met-ą-tar'-sus) *n. s.* The middle of the foot, which is composed of five small bones connected to those of the first part of the foot.

METATHESIS, (me-tath'-e-sis) *n. s.* A transposition.

To **METE**, (mete) *v. a.* To measure; to reduce to measure.

METES, (metes) *n. s. pl.* Admeasurements; allotments.

METEMPSYCHOSIS, (me-temp-se-ko'-sis) *n. s.* The transmigration of souls from body to body.

METEOR, (me'-te-ur) *n. s.* Any bodies in the air or sky that are of a flux and transitory nature.

METEOROLOGICAL, (me-te-o-ro-lod'-je-kąl) *a.* Relating to the doctrine of meteors.

METEOROLOGIST, (me-te-o-rol'-lo-jist) *n. s.* A man skilled in meteors, or studious of them.

METEOROLOGY, (me-te-o-rol'-lo-je) *n. s.* The doctrine of meteors.

METEOROUS, (me-te'-o-rus) *a.* Having the nature of a meteor.

METER, (me'-ter) *n. s.* A measurer, as, a coal-*meter*, a land-*meter*.

METEWAND, (mete'-wand) *n. s.* A staff of a certain length wherewith measures are taken.

METHEGLIN, (me-theg'-lin) *n. s.* Drink made of honey boiled with water and fermented.

METHINKS, (me-thinks') *verb impersonal.* I think; it seems to me; meseems.

METHOD, (meth'-ud) *n. s.* The placing of several things, or performing several operations in such an order as is most convenient to attain some end.

METHODICAL, (mẹ-*thọd*'-ẹ-kạl) } *a.* Rang-
METHODICK, (mẹ*th*-ọd'-ik) } ed or proceeding in due or just order.

METHODICALLY, (mẹ-*thọd*'-ẹ-kạl-ẹ) *ad.* According to method and order.

METHODISM, (mẹ*th*'-od-izm) *n. s.* The religious opinions of *methodists*.

METHODIST, (mẹ*th*-ọ-dist) *n. s.* An observer of method, generally speaking, without reference either to physick or religion; a physician who practises by theory; one of a kind of puritans, so called from their profession to live by rules and in constant method; the followers of Wesley and Whitfield.

METHODISTICAL, (mẹ*th*-ọ-dis'-tẹ-kạl) *a.* Relating to the religious sect of methodists.

To METHODIZE, (mẹ*th*'-ọ-dize) *v. a.* To regulate; to dispose in order.

METHOUGHT, (mẹ-*th*ạwt') The pret. of *methinks*; I thought; it appeared to me.

METONYMICAL, (mẹt-tọ-nim'-mẹ-kạl) *a.* Put by metonymy for something else.

METONYMICALLY, (mẹt-tọ-nim'-mẹ-kạl-ẹ) *ad.* By metonymy; not literally.

METONYMY, (mẹ-tọn'-ẹ-mẹ, or mẹt'-ọ-nim-ẹ) *n. s.* A rhetorical figure, by which one word is put for another, as the matter for the materiate; *he died by steel*, that is, by a sword.

METOPE, (mẹt'-ọ-pẹ) *n. s.* A square space between triglyphs in the frize of the Dorick order.

METOPOSCOPIST, (mẹt-ọ-pọs'-kọ-pist) *n. s.* One versed in the study of physiognomy.

METOPOSCOPY, (mẹt-tọ-pọs'-kọ-pẹ) *n. s.* The study of physiognomy.

METRE, (mẹ'-tẹr) *n. s.* Speech confined to a certain number and harmonick disposition of syllables; verse; measure; numbers.

METRICAL, (mẹt'-trẹ-kạl) *a.* Pertaining to metre or numbers; consisting of verses, as, *metrical* precepts.

METRICIAN, (mẹ-trish'-ạn) } *n. s.* A writer
METRIST, (mẹ'-trist) } of verses.

METROPOLIS, (mẹ-trọp'-pọ-lis) *n. s.* The mother city; the chief city of any country or district.

METROPOLITAN, (mẹt-trọ-pọl'-lẹ-tạn) *n. s.* A bishop of the mother church; an archbishop.

METROPOLITAN, (mẹt-trọ-pọl'-lẹ-tạn) *a.* Belonging to a metropolis.

METROPOLITE, (mẹ-trọp'-ọ-lite) *n. s.* A metropolitan; an archbishop; a bishop of the mother church.

METROPOLITICAL, (mẹt-trọ-po-lit'-ẹ-kạl) *a.* Chief or principal as applied to cities; denoting archiepiscopal dignity or power.

METROPOLITICK, (mẹt-trọ-pọl'-ẹ-tik) *a.* Archiepiscopal.

METTLE, (mẹt'-tl) *n. s.* Spirit; spriteliness; courage.

METTLED, (mẹt'-tld) *a.* Spritely; courageous; full of ardour.

METTLESOME, (mẹt'-tl-sụm) *a.* Spritely; lively; brisk.

METTLESOMELY, (mẹt'-tl-sụm-lẹ) *ad.* With spriteliness.

MEW, (mụ) *n. s.* A cage for hawks; a cage an inclosure; a place where anything is confined; a sea-fowl. In the plural, it is generally applied to the stable yards in London.

To MEW, (mụ) *v. a.* To shut up; to confine; to imprison; to inclose; to shed the feathers.

To MEW, (mụ) *v. n.* To change; to put on a new appearance; to cry as a cat.

To MEWL, (mụle) *v. n.* To squall as a child.

MEWLER, (mụ'-lẹr) *n. s.* One who squalls or mewls.

MEZZO-RELIEVO, (mẹt'-zọ-rẹl-yạ'-vọ) *n. s.* Projection of figures between the proportion of those in *alto* and *basso relievo*; called also *demi-relievo*.

MEZZOTINTO, (mẹt-zọ-tin'-tọ) *n. s.* A kind of graving so named as nearly resembling paint, the word importing half-painted.

MIASM, (mẹ'-ạzm) *n. s.* Such particles or atoms as are supposed to arise from distempered, putrefying, or poisonous bodies.

MICA, (mi'-kạ) *n. s.* In natural history, A genus of talcs.

MICACEOUS, (mi-kạ'-shẹ-ụs) *a.* Of the nature of mica; easily separable.

MICE, (mise) The plural of *mouse*.

MICHAELMAS, (mik'-ẹl-mas) *n. s.* The feast of the archangel *Michael*, celebrated on the twenty-ninth of September.

MICKLE, (mik'-kl) *a.* Much; great.

MICROCOSM, (mi'-krọ-kọzm) *n. s.* The little world. Man is so called.

MICROCOSMICAL, (mi-krọ-kọz'-mẹ-kạl) *a.* Pertaining to the microcosm.

MICROGRAPHY, (mi-krọg'-rạ-fẹ) *n. s.* The description of the parts of such very small objects as are discernible only with a microscope.

MICROMETER, (mi-krọm'-mẹ-tẹr) *n. s.* An instrument contrived to measure small spaces.

MICROSCOPE, (mi-krọ'-skọpe) *n. s.* An optick instrument, contrived to give to the eye a large appearance of many objects which could not otherwise be seen.

MICROSCOPICAL, (mi-krọ-skọp'-ẹ-kạl) }
MICROSCOPICK, (mi-krọ-skọp'-pik) } *a.* Made by a microscope; assisted by a microscope; resembling a microscope.

MID, (mid) *a.* Middle; equally between two extremes; it is much used in composition.

MID-DAY, (mid'-dạ) *a.* Meridional, being at noon.

MID-DAY, (mid'-dạ) *n. s.* Noon; meridian.

MIDDEN, (mid'-dn) } *n. s.* A dunghill.
MIDDING, (mid'-ding) }

MIDDLE, (mid'-dl) *a.* Equally distant from the two extremes; intermediate; intervening.

MIDDLE, (mid'-dl) *n. s.* Part equally distant from two extremities; the part remote

from the verge; the time that passes, or events that happen, between the beginning and end.

MIDDLE-AGED, (mid'-dl-ajd) *a.* Placed about the middle of life.

MIDDLEMOST, (mid'-dl-most) *a.* Being in the middle.

MIDDLING, (mid'-ling) *a.* Of middle rank; of condition equally remote from high and low; of moderate size; having moderate qualities of any kind.

MIDDLINGLY, (mid'-ling-le) *ad.* Passably; indifferently.

MIDGE, (midje) *n. s.* A gnat.

MIDLAND, (mid'-land) *a.* Remote from the coast; surrounded by land; mediterranean.

MIDLEG, (mid'-leg) *n. s.* Middle of the leg.

MIDLENT, (mid'-lent) *n. s.* The middle of Lent.

MIDMOST, (mid'-most) *a.* The middle.

MIDNIGHT, (mid'-nite) *n. s.* The noon of night; the depth of night; twelve at night.

MIDNIGHT, (mid'-nite) *a.* Being in the middle of the night.

MIDRIFF, (mid'-drif) *n. s.* The diaphragm.

MIDSHIP, (mid'-ship) *n. s.* A term of distinction, applied by shipwrights to several pieces of timber which lie in the broadest part of the vessel.

MIDSHIPMAN, (mid'-ship-man) *n. s.* An officer aboard a ship, next in rank to a lieutenant.

MIDST, (midst) *n. s.* Middle.

MIDST, (midst) *a.* Midmost; being in the middle.

MIDST, (midst) *prep.* Poetically used for *amidst*.

MIDSTREAM, (mid'-strẹme) *n. s.* Middle of the stream.

MIDSUMMER, (mid'-sum-mer) *n. s.* The summer solstice, reckoned to fall on June the twenty-first.

MIDWARD, (mid'-werd) *ad.* Midst.

MIDWAY, (mid'-wa) *n. s.* The part of the way equally distant from the beginning and end.

MIDWAY, (mid'-wa) *a.* Being in the middle between two places.

MIDWAY, (mid'-wa) *ad.* In the middle of the passage.

MIDWIFE, (mid'-wife) *n. s.* A woman who assists women in childbirth.

MIDWIFERY, (mid'-if-re) *n. s.* Assistance given at child-birth; trade of a midwife; act of production; help to production; co-operation in production.

MIDWINTER, (mid'-win-ter) *n. s.* The winter solstice: December the twenty-first.

MIEN, (mene) *n. s.* Air; look; manner.

MIGHT, (mite) the pret. of *may*. To have had power to; to have been possible.

MIGHT, (mite) *n. s.* Power; strength; force.

MIGHT *and main*, (mite) Utmost force; highest degree of strength.

MIGHTILY, (mi'-te-le) *ad.* With great power; powerfully; efficaciously; forcibly; vehemently; vigorously; violently; in a great degree; very much.

MIGHTINESS, (mi'-te-nes) *n. s.* Power; greatness; height of dignity.

MIGHTY, (mi'-te) *a.* Strong; valiant; powerful; having great command; powerful by influence; great in number; strong in corporeal or intellectual power; impetuous; violent; vast; enormous; bulky; excellent; of superiour eminence; forcible; efficacious; expressing or implying power; momentous.

MIGHTY, (mi'-te) *ad.* In a great degree.

MIGNONETTE, (min-yo-net') *n.* An annual flower, with a strong sweet scent like that of raspberries.

To MIGRATE, (mi'-grate) *v. n.* To remove from one place to another; to change residence.

MIGRATION, (mi-gra'-shun) *n. s.* Act of changing residence; change of place; removal.

MIGRATORY, (mi'-gra-tur-e) *a.* Disposed to remove from one place to another; changing residence.

MILCH, (milsh) *a.* Giving milk.

MILD, (mild) *a.* Kind; tender; good; indulgent; merciful; compassionate; clement; soft; gentle; not violent; not acrid; not corrosive; not acrimonious; demulcent; assuasive; mellow; sweet; having no mixture of acidity.

MILDEW, (mil'-du) *n. s.* A disease in plants, caused by a dewy moisture which falls and by its acrimony corrodes the plant: or *mildew* is rather a concrete substance, which exudes through the pores of the leaves: what the gardeners commonly call *mildew* is an insect preying upon this exsudation.

To MILDEW, (mil'-du) *v. a.* To taint with mildew.

MILDLY, (mild'-le) *ad.* Tenderly; not severely; gently; not violently.

MILDNESS, (mild'-nes) *n. s.* Gentleness; tenderness; mercy; clemency; contrariety to acrimony.

MILE, (mile) *n. s.* The usual measure o roads in England, one thousand seven hundred and sixty yards.

MILESTONE, (mile'-stone) *n. s.* A stone set to mark the miles.

MILIARY, (mil'-ya-re) *a.* Small; resembling a millet seed.

MILIARY *fever*, (mil'-ya-re-fe'-ver) *n. s.* A fever that produces small eruptions.

MILITANCY, (mil'-le-tan-se) *n. s.* Warfare.

MILITANT, (mil'-le-tant) *a.* Fighting; prosecuting the business of a soldier; engaged in warfare: a term applied to the church of Christ on earth, as opposed to the church triumphant.

MILITARY, (mil'-le-ta-re) *a.* Engaged in the life of a soldier; soldierly; suiting a soldier; pertaining to a soldier; warlike; effected by soldiers.

MILITARY, (mil'-le-tą-re) *n. s. pl.* The soldiery.
MILITARILY, (mil'-le-tą-re-le) *ad.* In a soldiery manner.
To MILITATE, (mil'-le-tate) *v. n.* To oppose; to operate against.
MILITIA, (mil-lish'-yą) *n. s.* The trainbands; the standing force of a nation.
MILK, (milk) *n. s.* The liquor with which animals feed their young from the breast; emulsion made by contusion of seeds.
To MILK, (milk) *v. a.* To draw milk from the breast by the hand; to suck.
MILKEN, (milk'-kn) *a.* Consisting of milk.
MILKER, (milk'-er) *n. s.* One that milks animals.
MILKINESS, (milk'-e-nes) *n. s.* Softness like that of milk; approach to the nature of milk.
MILKMAID, (milk'-made) *n. s.* Woman employed in the dairy.
MILKMAN, (milk-man) *n. s.* A man who sells milk.
MILKPAIL, (milk'-pale) *n. s.* Vessel into which cows are milked.
MILKPAN, (milk'-pan) *n. s.* Vessel in which milk is kept in the dairy.
MILKPOTTAGE, (milk-pot'-taje) *n. s.* Food made by boiling milk with water and oatmeal.
MILKSCORE, (milk'-skore) *n. s.* Account of milk owed for, scored on a board.
MILKSOP, (milk'-sop) *n. s.* A soft, mild, effeminate, feeble-minded man.
MILKTOOTH, (milk'-tooth) *n. s.* *Milkteeth* are those small teeth which come forth before when a foal is about three months old, and which he begins to cast about two years and a half after.
MILKWHITE, (milk'-white) *a.* White as milk.
MILKWOMAN, (milk'-wum-an) *n. s.* A woman whose business is to serve families with milk.
MILKY, (milk'-e) *a.* Made of milk; resembling milk; yielding milk; soft; gentle; tender; timorous.
MILKY-WAY, (milk'-e-wa) *n. s.* The galaxy, a broad white path or track encompassing the whole heavens: it consists of an innumerable quantity of fixed stars, different in situation and magnitude, from the confused mixture of whose light its whole colour is supposed to be occasioned.
MILL, (mil) *n. s.* An engine or fabrick in which corn is ground to meal, or any other body is comminuted.
To MILL, (mil) *v. a.* To grind; to comminute; to beat up chocolate; to stamp coin in the mints.
MILL-COG, (mil'-kog) *n. s.* The denticulations on the circumference of wheels, by which they lock into other wheels.
MILL-DAM, (mil'-dam) *n. s.* The mound by which the water is kept up to raise it for the mill.
MILL-HORSE, (mil'-horse) *n. s.* Horse that turns a mill.
MILL-SIXPENCE, (mil'-siks-pense) *n. s.* One of the first milled pieces of money used in England, and coined in 1561.
MILL-TEETH, (mil'-teeth) *n. s.* The grinders; *dentes molares*, double teeth.
MILLENARIAN, (mil-le-na'-re-an) *n. s.* One who expects the millennium.
MILLENARY, (mil'-le-na-re) *n. s.* The space of a thousand years; one who expects the millennium.
MILLENARY, (mil'-le-na-re) *a.* Consisting of a thousand.
MILLENIAL, (mil-len'-ne-al) *a.* Pertaining to the millennium.
MILLENNIUM, (mil-len'-ne-um) *n. s.* A thousand years; generally taken for a thousand years during which, according to an ancient tradition in the church, grounded on a doubtful text in the Apocalypse, our blessed saviour shall reign with the faithful upon earth after the resurrection, before the final completion of beatitude.
MILLEPED, (mil'-le-ped) *n. s.* A species of the wood-louse, so called from its numerous feet; the palmer-worm also has this name.
MILLER, (mil'-ler) *n. s.* One who attends a mill.
MILLER'S-THUMB, (mil'-lerz-*thum*) *n. s.* A small fish found in brooks, also a species of wren.
MILLESIMAL, (mil-les'-se-mal) *a.* Thousandth; consisting of thousandth parts.
MILLET, (mil'-let) *n. s.* A plant; a kind of fish.
MILLINER, (mil'-le-ner) *n. s.* One who sells ribbands and dresses for women.
MILLION, (mil'-yun) *n. s.* The number of an hundred myriads, or ten hundred thousand; a proverbial name for any very great number.
MILLIONTH, (mil'yunth) *a.* The ten hundred thousandth: the ordinal of a million.
MILLSTONE, (mil'-stone) *n. s.* The stone by which corn is comminuted.
MILT, (milt) *n. s.* The sperm of the male fish; the spleen.
To MILT, (milt) *v. a.* To impregnate the roe or spawn of the female fish.
MILTER, (milt'-er) *n. s.* The he of any fish, the she being called spawner.
MIME, (mime) *n. s.* A buffoon who practises gesticulations, either representative of some action, or merely contrived to raise mirth; a ludicrous composition; a farce.
To MIME, (mime) *v. n.* To play the mime.
MIMETICAL, (me-met'-i-kal) } *a.* Imita-
MIMETICK, (me-met'-ik) } tive; having a tendency to imitate.
MIMICAL, (mim'-me-kal) *a.* Imitative; befitting a mimick; acting the mimick.
MIMICALLY, (mim'-me-kal-e) *ad.* In imitation; in a mimical manner.
MIMICK, (mim'-mik) *n. s.* A ludicrous imitator; a buffoon who copies another's act or manner; a mean or servile imitator.
MIMICK, (mim'-mik) *a.* Imitative.
To MIMICK, (mim'-mik) *v. a.* To imitate

as a buffoon; to ridicule by a burlesque imitation.

MIMICKRY, (mim'-mik-re) *n. s.* Burlesque imitation.

MIMOGRAPHER, (mi-mog'-gra-fer) *n. s.* A writer of farces.

MINACIOUS, (mi-na'-shus) *a.* Full of threats.

MINACITY, (mi-nas'-se-te) *n. s.* Disposition to use threats.

MINARET, (min-a-ret') *n. s.* A kind of spire in Saracen architecture.

MINATORY, (mi'-na-tur-e) *a.* Threatening.

To MINCE, (minse) *v. a.* To cut into very small parts; to mention anything scrupulously, by a little at a time; to palliate; to extenuate; to speak with affected softness; to clip the words.

To MINCE, (minse) *v. n.* To walk nicely by short steps; to act with appearance of scrupulousness and delicacy; to speak small and imperfectly.

MINCE-PIE, (minse-pi') } *n. s.* A pie
MINCED-PIE, (minst-pi') } made of meat minced or cut into very small pieces, with other ingredients; called also a Christmas-pie, as being mostly in use about the time of Christmas.

MINCINGLY, (min'-sing-le) *ad.* In small parts; not fully; affectedly.

MIND, (mind) *n. s.* The intelligent power; intellectual capacity; liking; choice; inclination; propension; affection; thoughts; sentiments; opinion; memory; remembrancy.

To MIND, (mind) *v. a.* To mark; to attend; to regard.

To MIND, (mind) *v. n.* To incline; to be disposed.

MINDED, (mind'-ed) *a.* Disposed; inclined; affected.

MINDFUL, (mind'-ful) *a.* Attentive; heedful; having memory.

MINDFULLY, (mind'-ful-le) *ad.* Attentively; heedfully.

MINDFULNESS, (mind'-ful-nes) *n. s.* Attention; regard.

MINDLESS, (mind'-les) *a.* Inattentive; regardless; not endued with a mind; having no intellectual powers; stupid; unthinking.

MINE, (mine) *pron. poss.* Belonging to me.

MINE, (mine) *n. s.* A place or cavern in the earth, which contains metals or minerals; a cavern dug under any fortification that it may sink for want of support, or, in modern war, that powder may be lodged in it, which being fired, whatever is over it may be blown up.

To MINE, (mine) *v. n.* To dig mines or burrows; to practise secret means of injury.

To MINE, (mine) *v. a.* To sap; to ruin by mines; to destroy by slow degrees.

MINER, (mine'-er) *n. s.* One that digs for metals; one who makes military mines.

MINERAL, (min'-er-al) *n. s.* Fossile body; matter dug out of mines; all metals are minerals, but all minerals are not metals; minerals in the restrained sense are bodies that may be melted, but not malleated.

MINERAL, (min'-ner-al) *a.* Consisting of fossile bodies.

MINERALIST, (min'-ner-al-ist) *n. s.* One skilled or employed in minerals.

MINERALOGIST, (min-ner-al'-lo-jist) *n. s.* One who discourses on minerals.

MINERALOGY, (min-ner-al'-lo-je) *n. s.* The doctrine of minerals.

To MINGLE, (ming'-gl) *v. a.* To mix; to join; to compound; to unite with something so as to make one mass; to confuse.

To MINGLE, (ming'-gl) *v. n.* To be mixed; to be united with.

MINGLER, (ming'-gl-er) *n. s.* He who mingles.

MINIARD, (min'-yard) *a.* Soft; dainty.

To MINIARDIZE, (min'-yar-dize) *v. a.* To render, soft, delicate, or dainty

To MINIATE, (min'-e-ate) *v. a.* To paint or tinge with vermilion.

MINIATURE, (min'-e-ture) *n. s.* Painting by powders mixed with gum and water; representation in a small compass; representation less than the reality; red letter; rubrick distinction.

MINIKEN, (min'-ne-kin) *a.* Small; diminutive.

MINIM, (min'-nim) *n. s.* A small being; a dwarf; anciently, the shortest note in musick; now, equal to two crotchets; a small sort of printing letter.

MINIMUM, (min'-ne-mum) *n. s.* The smallest quantity possible.

MINIMUS, (min'-ne-mus) *n. s.* A being of the least size.

MINION, (min'-yun) *n. s.* A favourite; a darling; a low dependant; vermilion.

MINIONSHIP, (min'-yun-ship) *n. s.* State of a favourite.

MINIOUS, (min'-yus) *a.* Of the colour of red lead or vermilion.

To MINISH, (min'-nish) *v. a.* To lessen; to lop; to impair.

MINISTER, (min'-nis-ter) *n. s.* An agent; one who is employed to any end; one who acts under another; one who is employed in the administration of government; one who serves at the altar; one who performs sacerdotal functions; a delegate; an official; an agent from a foreign power without the dignity of an ambassadour.

To MINISTER, (min'-nis-ter) *v. a.* To give; to supply; to afford.

To MINISTER, (min'-nis-ter) *v. n.* To attend; to serve in any office; to give medicines; to give supplies of things needful; to give assistance; to contribute; to afford; to attend on the service of God,

MINISTERIAL, (min-nis-te'-re-al) *a.* Attendant; acting at command; acting under superiour authority; sacerdotal; belonging to the ecclesiasticks or their office; pertaining to ministers of state.

MINISTERIALLY, (min-nis-tē'-re-ăl-e) *ad.* In a ministerial manner.
MINISTERY, (min'-nis-tre) *n. s.* Office; service. Now contracted to *ministry*.
MINISTRAL, (min'-nis-trăl) *a.* Pertaining to a minister.
MINISTRANT, (min'-nis-trant) *a.* Attendant; acting at command.
MINISTRATION, (min-nis-trā'-shun) *n. s.* Agency; intervention; office of an agent delegated or commissioned by another; service; office; ecclesiastical function.
MINISTRY, (min'-nis-tre) *n. s.* Office; service; office of one set apart to preach; ecclesiastical function; agency; interposition; business; persons employed in the publick affairs of a state.
MINIUM, (min'-yum) *n. s.* Red lead.
MINNOW, (min'-no) *n. s.* A very small fish; a pink.
MINOR, (mī'-nur) *a.* Petty; inconsiderable; inferiour; less; smaller.
MINOR, (mī'-nur) *n. s.* One under age; the second or particular proposition in the syllogism.
MINORITY, (mi-nor'-e-te) *n. s.* The state of being under age; the state of being less; the smaller number.
MINOTAUR, (min'-no-tawr) *n. s.* A monster invented by the poets, half man and half bull.
MINSTER, (min'-stĕr) *n. s.* A monastery; an ecclesiastical fraternity; a cathedral church.
MINSTREL, (min'-strel) *n. s.* A musician; one who plays upon instruments; a singer.
MINSTRELSY, (min'-strel-se) *n. s.* Musick; instrumental harmony; a number of musicians.
MINT, mint) *n. s.* A savoury plant.
MINT, (mint) *n. s.* The place where money is coined; any place of invention.
To MINT, (mint) *v. a.* To coin; to stamp money; to invent; to forge.
MINTAGE, (mint'-ĕje) *n. s.* That which is coined or stamped; the duty paid for coining.
MINTER, (mint'-ĕr) *n. s.* A coiner; an inventer.
MINTMAN, (mint'-măn) *n. s.* One skilled in coinage.
MINTMASTER, (mint'-mas-ter) *n. s.* One who presides in coinage; one who invents.
MINUET, (min'-nu-et) *n. s.* A stately regular dance.
MINUM, (min'-num) *n. s.* [See MINIM] With printers: a small sort of printing letter; called also *minion*. With musicians: a note of slow time, two of which make a semibrief.
MINUTE, (mi-nute') *a.* Small; little; slender; small in bulk; small in consequence.
MINUTE, (min'-nute) *n. s.* The sixtieth part of an hour; any small space of time; the first draught of any agreement in writing; a short note of any thing done, or to be done; a minute detail of things singly enumerated.
To MINUTE, (min'-nute) *v. a.* To set down in short hints.
MINUTE-BOOK, (min'-nute-book) *n. s.* Book of short hints.
MINUTE-GLASS, (min'-nute-glas) *n. s.* Glass of which the sand measures a minute.
MINUTE-HAND, (min'-nute-hand) *n. s.* The hand that points to the minutes of a clock or watch.
MINUTE-WATCH, (min'-nute-wotsh) *n. s.* A watch in which minutes are more distinctly marked than in common watches which reckon by the hour.
MINUTELY, (min-nute'-le) *a.* Happening every minute.
MINUTELY, (min'-nute-le) *ad.* Every minute; very little time intervening.
MINUTELY, (mi-nute'-le) *ad.* To a small point; exactly; to the least part; nicely.
MINUTENESS, (mi-nute'-nes) *n. s.* Smallness; exility; inconsiderableness.
MINUTIÆ, (mi-nu'-she-e) *n. s. pl.* The smallest particulars.
MINX, (mingks) *n. s.* A young, pert, wanton girl; a she puppy.
MINY, (mī'-ne) *a.* [from *mine*] Subterraneous; below the surface.
MIRACLE, (mir'-ă-kl) *n. s.* A wonder; something above human power. In theology, An effect above human or natural power, performed in attestation of some truth.
MIRACULOUS, (mi-rak'-ku-lus) *a.* Done by miracle; produced by miracle; effected by power more than natural.
MIRACULOUSLY, (mi-rak'-ku-lus-le) *ad.* By miracle; by power above that of nature.
MIRACULOUSNESS, (mi-rak'-ku-lus-nes) *n. s.* The state of being effected by miracle; superiority to natural power.
MIRE, (mire) *n. s.* Mud; dirt at the bottom of water.
To MIRE, (mire) *v. a.* To whelm in the mud; to soil with mud.
MIRINESS, (mī'-re-nes) *n. s.* Dirtiness; fulness of mire.
MIRK, (mirk) *a.* Dark; obscure.
MIRKSOME, (mirk'-sum) *a.* Dark; obscure.
MIRKSOMENESS, (mirk'-sum-nes) *n. s.* Obscurity.
MIRKY, (mir'-ke) *a.* Dark; wanting light; gloomy.
MIRROR, (mir'-rur) *n. s.* A looking glass; anything which exhibits representations of objects by reflection. It is used for pattern; for that on which the eye ought to be fixed.
MIRTH, (merth) *n. s.* Merriment; jollity; gaiety; laughter.
MIRTHFUL, (merth'-ful) *a.* Merry; gay, cheerful.
MIRTHFULLY, (merth'-ful-le) *ad.* In a merry manner.
MIRTHLESS, (merth'-les) *a.* Joyless; cheerless.
MIRY, (mī'-re) *a.* Deep in mud; muddy; consisting of mire.

MIS, (mis) An inseperable particle used in composition to mark an ill sense, or depravation of the meaning: as, *chance*, luck; *mischance*, &c.

MISACCEPTATION, (mis-ak-sep-ta'-shun) *n. s.* The act of taking in a wrong sense.

MISADVENTURE, (mis-ad-vent'-yur) *n. s.* Mischance; misfortune; ill luck; bad fortune.

MISADVISED, (mis-ad-vizd') *a.* Ill directed.

To MISAFFIRM, (mis-af-firm') *v. a.* To state incorrectly; to affirm falsely.

MISAIMED, (mis-amd') *a.* Not aimed rightly.

MISALLEGATION, (mis-al-le-ga'-shun) *n. s.* False statement.

To MISALLEGE, (mis-al-ledje') *v. a.* To cite falsely as a proof of argument.

MISALLIANCE, (mis-al-li'-anse) *n. s.* Improper association.

MISALLIED, (mis-al-ide') *a.* Ill associated.

MISANTHROPE, (mis'-an-*thr*ope) *n. s.* A hater of mankind.

MISANTHROPICAL, (mis-an-*thr*op'-e-kal)
MISANTHROPICK, (mis-an-*thr*op'-ik) } *a.* Hating mankind.

MISANTHROPIST, (mis-an'-*thr*o-pist) *n. s.* A hater of mankind.

MISANTHROPY, (mis-an'-*thr*o-pe) *n. s.* Hatred of mankind.

MISAPPLICATION, mis-ap-ple-ka'-shun) *n. s.* Application to a wrong purpose.

To MISAPPLY, (mis-ap-pli') *v. a.* To apply to wrong purposes.

To MISAPPREHEND, (mis-ap-pre-hend') *v. a.* Not to understand rightly.

MISAPPREHENSION, (mis-ap-pre-hen'-shun) *n. s.* Mistake; not right apprehension.

To MISASCRIBE, (mis-as-skribe') *v. a.* To ascribe falsely.

To MISASSIGN, (mis-as-sine') *v. a.* To assign erroneously.

To MISBECOME, (mis-be-kum') *v. a.* Not to become; to be unseemly; not to suit.

MISBEGOT, (mis-be-got')
MISBEGOTTEN, (mis-be-got'tn) } *a.* Unlawfully or irregularly begotten.

To MISBEHAVE, (mis-be-have') *v. n.* To act ill or improperly.

To MISBEHAVE, (mis-be-have') *v. a.* To conduct ill or improperly.

MISBEHAVED, (mis-be-havd') *a.* Untaught; ill-bred; uncivil.

MISBEHAVIOUR, (mis-be-have'-yur) *n. s.* Ill conduct; bad practice.

MISBELIEF, (mis-be-leef') *n. s.* False religion; a wrong belief.

To MISBELIEVE, (mis-be-leve') *v. n.* To hold a false religion; to believe wrongly.

MISBELIEVER, (mis-be-lee'-ver) *n. s.* One that holds a false religion, or believes wrongly.

To MISCALCULATE, (mis-kal'-ku-late) *v. a.* To reckon wrong.

MISCALCULATION, (mis-kal-ku-la'-shun) *n. s.* Wrong computation.

To MISCAL, (mis-kawl') *v. a.* To name improperly.

MISCARRIAGE, (mis-kar'-raje) *n. s.* Ill conduct; unhappy event of our undertakings; failure; abortion; act of bringing forth before the time.

To MISCARRY, (mis-kar'-re) *v. n.* To fail; not to have the intended event; not to succeed; to have an abortion.

To MISCAST, (mis-kast') *v. a.* To take a wrong account of.

MISCELLANEOUS, (mis-sel-la'-ne-us) *a.* Mingled; composed of various kinds.

MISCELLANEOUSNESS, (mis-sel-la'-ne-us-nes) *n. s.* Composition of various kinds.

MISCELLANY, (mis'-sel-len-e) *a.* Mixed of various kinds.

MISCELLANY, (mis'-sel-len-e) *n. s.* A mass formed out of various kinds.

MISCHANCE, (mis-tshanse') *n. s.* Ill luck; ill fortune; misfortune; mishap.

MISCHIEF, (mis'-tshef) *n. s.* Harm; hurt; whatever is ill and injuriously done; ill consequence; vexatious affair.

To MISCHIEF, (mis'-tshef) *v. a.* To hurt; to harm; to injure.

MISHIEFMAKER, (mis'-takif-ma-kur) *n. s.* One who causes mischief.

MISCHIEF-MAKING, (mis'-tshef-ma-king) *a.* Causing harm or dissension.

MISCHIEVOUS, (mis'-tshe-vus) *a.* Harmful; hurtful; destructive; noxious; pernicious; injurious; wicked; spiteful; malicious.

MISCHIEVOUSLY, (mis'-tshe-vus-le) *ad.* Noxiously; hurtfully; wickedly.

MISCHIEVOUSNESS, (mis'-tshe-vus-nes) *n. s.* Hurtfulness; perniciousness; wickedness.

MISCIBLE, (mis'-se-bl) *a.* Possible to be mingled.

MISCITATION, (mis-si-ta'-shun) *n. s.* Unfair or false quotation.

To MISCITE, (mis-site') *v. a.* To quote wrong.

MISCLAIM, (mis-klame') *n. s.* Mistaken claim.

MISCOMPUTATION, (mis-kom-pu-ta'-shun) *n. s.* False reckoning.

To MISCONCEIVE, (mis-con-seve') *v. a.* To misjudge; to have a false notion of.

MISCONCEIT, (mis-kon-seet')
MISCONCEPTION, (mis-kon-sep-shun) } *n. s.* False opinion, wrong notion.

MISCONDUCT, (mis-kon'-dukt) *n. s.* Ill behaviour; ill management.

To MISCONDUCT, (mis-kon-dukt') *v. a.* To manage amiss; to carry on wrong.

MISCONJECTURE, (mis-kon-jekt'-yur) *n. s.* A wrong guess.

To MISCONJECTURE, (mis-kon-jekt'-yur) *v. n.* To make a wrong guess.

MISCONSTRUCTION, (mis-kon-struk-shun) *n. s.* Wrong interpretation of words or things.

To MISCONSTRUE, (mis-kon-'stru) *v. a.* To interpret wrong.

MISCONSTRUER, (mis-kŏn'-stru-ẽr) *n. s.* One who makes a wrong interpretation.

MISCONTINUANCE, (mis-kŏn-tin'-u-ãnse) *n. s.* Cessation; intermission.

To MISCOUNSEL, (mis-kŏun'-sĕl) *v. a.* To advise wrong.

To MISCOUNT, (mis-kŏunt') *v. a.* To reckon wrong.

To MISCOUNT, (mis-kŏunt') *v. n.* To make a false reckoning.

MISCREANCE, (mis'-krẽ-ãnse) } *n. s.* Unbelief; false faith; adherence to a false religion.
MISCREANCY, (mis'-krẽ-ãn-se) }

MISCREANT, (mis'-krẽ-ãnt) *n. s.* One that holds a false faith; one who believes in false gods; a vile wretch.

MISCREATE, (mis-krẽ-ãte') } *a.* Formed unnaturally or illegitimately; made as by a blunder of nature.
MISCREATED, (mis-krẽ-ã'-tĕd) }

To MISDATE, (mis-dãte') *v. a.* To mark with untrue time.

MISDEED, (mis-dēed') *n. s.* Evil action.

To MISDEEM, (mis-dēem') *v. a.* To judge ill of; to mistake.

To MISDEMEAN, (mis-dẽ-mēne') *v. a.* To behave ill.

MISDEMEANOUR, (mis-dẽ-mē'-nur) *n. s.* Offence; ill behaviour.

To MISDIRECT, (mis-di-rĕkt') *v. a.* To lead or guide amiss.

To MISDO (mis-dōō') *v. a.* To do wrong; to commit.

To MISDO, (mis-dōō') *v. n.* To commit faults.

MISDOER, (mis-dōō'-ẽr) *n. s.* An offender; a criminal; a malefactor.

MISDOING, (mis-dōō'-ing) *n. s.* Offence; deviation from right.

To MISDOUBT, (mis-dŏŭt') *v. a.* To suspect of deceit or danger.

MISDOUBT, (mis-dŏŭt') *n. s.* Suspicion of crime or danger; irresolution; hesitation.

To MISEMPLOY, (mis-ĕm-plŏe') *v. a.* To use to wrong purposes.

MISEMPLOYMENT, (mis-ĕm-plŏe'-mĕnt) *n. s.* Improper application.

MISENTRY, (mis-ĕn'-tre) *n. s.* A wrong entry.

MISER, (mi'-zẽr) *n. s.* A wretched person; one overwhelmed with calamity; a wretch; a mean fellow; a wretch covetous to extremity: the last is the only sense now in use.

MISERABLE, (miz'-zẽr-ã-bl) *a.* Unhappy; calamitous; wretched; worthless; culpably parsimonious; stingy; despicable; wretched; mean.

MISERABLENESS, (miz'-zẽr-ã-bl-nĕs) *n. s.* State of misery.

MISERABLY, (miz'-zẽr-ã-ble) *ad.* Unhappily; calamitously; wretchedly; meanly; covetously.

MISERY, (miz'-zẽr-e) *n. s.* Wretchedness; unhappiness; calamity; misfortune.

To MISFASHION, (mis-fãsh'-ŭn) *v. a.* To form wrong.

To MISFORM, (mis-fŏrm') *v. a.* To put in an ill form.

MISFORTUNE, (mis-fŏr'-tŭne) *n. s.* Calamity; ill luck; want of good fortune.

To MISGIVE, (mis-giv') *v. a.* To fill with doubt; to deprive of confidence; to grant or give improperly or amiss.

MISGIVING, (mis-giv'-ing) *n. s.* Doubt; distrust.

MISGOTTEN, (mis-gŏt'-tn) *a.* Unjustly obtained.

To MISGOVERN, (mis-guv'-ẽrn) *v. a.* To govern ill; to administer unfaithfully.

MISGOVERNANCE, (mis-guv'-ẽr-nãnse) *n. s.* Irregularity.

MISGOVERNMENT, (mis-guv'-ẽrn-mĕnt) *n. s.* Ill administration of publick affairs; ill management; irregularity.

To MISGROUND, (mis-grŏŭnd) *v. a.* To found falsely.

MISGUIDANCE, mis-gi'-dãnse) *n. s.* False direction.

To MISGUIDE, (mis-gide') *v. a.* To direct ill; to lead the wrong way.

MISHAP, (mis-hãp') *n. s.* Ill chance; ill luck; calamity.

To MISHEAR, (mis-hēre') *v. n.* To hear imperfectly.

MISHMASH, (mish'-mãsh) *n. s.* A mingle or hotchpotch.

To MISINFER, (mis-in-fẽr') *v. a.* To infer wrong.

To MISINFORM, (mis-in-fŏrm') *v. a.* To deceive by false accounts.

MISINFORMATION, (mis-in-fŏr-mã'-shŭn) *n. s.* False intelligence; false accounts.

MISINFORMER, (mis-in-fŏrm'-ẽr) *n. s.* One who spreads false information.

To MISINSTRUCT, (mis-in-strŭkt') *v. a.* To instruct improperly.

MISINSTRUCTION, (mis-in-strŭk'-shŭn) *n. s.* Instruction to an evil purpose.

To MISINTERPRET, (mis-in-tẽr'-prĕt) *v. a.* To explain to a wrong sense, or wrong intention.

MISINTERPRETATION, (mis-in-tẽr'-prẽ-tã'-shŭn) *n. s.* Wrong explanation.

To MISJOIN, (mis-jŏin') *v. a.* To join unfitly or improperly.

To MISJUDGE, (mis-judje') *v. n.* To form false opinions; to judge ill.

To MISJUDGE, (mis-judje') *v. a.* To mistake; to judge ill of.

To MISLAY, (mis-lã') *v. a.* To lay in a wrong place.

MISLAYER, (mis-lã'-ẽr) *n. s.* One that puts in the wrong place.

To MISLE, (miz'-zl) *v. n.* To rain in imperceptible drops, like a thick mist: properly *mizle*.

To MISLEAD, (mis-lēde') *v. a.* preterite and part. pass. *misled*. To guide a wrong way; to betray to mischief or mistake.

MISLEADER, (mis-lē'-dẽr) *n. s.* One that leads to ill.

MISLETOE. See MISTLETOE.

To MISLIKE, (mis-like') *v. a.* To disap-

prove; to be not pleased with; to dislike.

To MISLIKE, (mis-like') *v. n.* Not to be pleased with.

MISLIKE, (mis-like') *n. s.* Disapprobation; dislike.

MISLIKER, (mis-li'-ker) *n. s.* One that disapproves.

To MISMANAGE, (mis-man'-aje) *v. a.* To manage ill.

MISMANAGEMENT, (mis-man'-idje-ment) *n. s.* Ill management; ill conduct.

To MISMARK, (mis-mark') *v. a.* To mark with the wrong token.

To MISMATCH, (mis-matsh') *v. a.* To match unsuitably.

To MISNAME, (mis-name') *v. a.* To call by the wrong name.

MISNOMER, (mis-no'-mer) *n. s.* In law: a wrong name; by which an indictment, or any other act, may be vacated.

To MISOBSERVE, (mis-ob-zerv') *v. a.* Not to observe accurately.

MISOGAMIST, (mis-og'-ga-mist) *n. s.* A marriage hater.

MISOGYNIST, (mis-od'-je-nist) *n. s.* A woman hater.

MISOGYNY, (mis-od'-je-ne) *n. s.* Hatred of women.

To MISPLACE, (mis-plase') *v. a.* To put in a wrong place.

To MISPOINT, (mis-point') *v. a.* To confuse sentences by wrong punctuation.

To MISPRINT, (mis-print') *v. a.* To print wrong.

MISPRINT, (mis-print') *n. s.* An errour of the press.

MISPRISION, (mis-prish'-un) *n. s.* Scorn; contempt; mistake; misconception. In common law: neglect; negligence; oversight. *Misprision* of treason is the concealment, or not disclosing, of known treason. *Misprision* of felony, is the letting any person committed for felony, to go before he be indicted.

MISPROCEEDING, (mis-pro-se'-ding) *n. s.* Irregular proceeding.

To MISPRONOUNCE, (mis-pro-nounse') *v. n.* To speak inaccurately.

To MISPRONOUNCE, (mis-pro-nounse') *v. a.* To pronounce improperly.

To MISPROPORTION, (mis-pro-por'-shun) *v. a.* To join without due proportion.

To MISQUOTE, (mis-kwote') *v. a.* To quote falsely.

MISRECITAL, (mis-re-si'-tal) *n. s.* A wrong recital.

To MISRECITE, (mis-re-site') *v. a.* To recite not according to the truth.

To MISRECKON, (mis-rek'-kn) *v. a.* To reckon wrong; to compute wrong.

To MISRELATE, (mis-re-late') *v. a.* To relate inaccurately or falsely.

MISRELATION, (mis-re-la'-shun) *n. s.* False or inaccurate narrative.

To MISREPORT, (mis-re-port') *v. a.* To give a false account of; to give an account disadvantageous and false.

MISREPORT, (mis-re-port') *n. s.* False account.

To MISREPRESENT, (mis-rep-pre-zent') *v. a.* To represent not as it is; to falsify to disadvantage.

MISREPRESENTATION, (mis-rep-pre-zen-ta'-shun) *n. s.* The act of misrepresenting; account maliciously false.

MISREPRESENTER, (mis-rep-pre-zent'-er) *n. s.* One who represents things not as they are.

MISRULE, (mis-rool') *n. s.* Tumult; confusion; revel; unjust domination.

MISS, (mis) *n. s.* The term of honour to a young girl.

To MISS, (mis) *v. a.* Not to hit by the mind; to mistake; not to hit by manual aim; to fail of obtaining; to discover something to be unexpectedly wanting; to omit; to perceive want of.

To MISS, (mis) *v. n.* To fly wide; not to hit; not to succeed; to fail; to mistake; to be lost; to be wanting; to miscarry; to fail; to fail to obtain, learn, or find.

MISS, (mis) *n. s.* Loss; want; mistake; errour.

MISSAL, (mis'-sal) *n. s.* The mass book.

MISSELTOE. See MISTLETOE.

To MISSERVE, (mis-serv') *v. a.* To serve unfaithfully.

To MISSHAPE, (mis-shape') *v. a.* Part. *misshaped* and *misshapen*. To shape ill; to form ill; to deform.

MISSILE, (mis'-sil) *a.* Thrown by the hand; striking at distance.

MISSION, (mish'-un) *n. s.* Commission; the state of being sent by supreme authority; persons sent on any account, usually to propagate religion; dismission: discharge.

MISSIONARY, (mish'-un-na-re) } *n. s.* One
MISSIONER, (mish'-un-er) } sent to propagate religion.

MISSIVE, (mis'-siv) *a.* Such as is sent; used at distance.

MISSIVE, (mis'-siv) *n. s.* A letter sent; a messenger.

To MISSPEAK, (mis-speke') *v. a.* To speak wrong.

To MISSPEAK, (mis-speke') *v. n.* To blunder in speaking.

MISSPEND, (mis-spend') *v. a.* Pass. part. *misspent*. To spend *ill*; to waste; to consume to no purpose; to throw away.

MIST, (mist) *n. s.* A low thin cloud; a small thin rain not perceived in single drops; anything that dims or darkens.

To MIST, (mist) *v. a.* To cloud; to cover with a vapour or stream.

To MISTAKE, (mis-take') *v. a.* To conceive wrongly; to take something for that which it is not.

To MISTAKE, (mis-take') *v. n.* To err; not to judge right.

To be MISTAKEN, (mis-ta'-kn) To err.

MISTAKE, (mis-take') *n. s.* Misconception; errour.

MISTAKEABLE, (mis-ta'-ka-bl) *a.* Liable to be conceived wrong.

MISTAKER, (mis-tāk-ẹr) *n. s.* One who conceives wrong.
To MISTATE, (mis-tāte') *v. a.* To state wrong.
MISTATEMENT, (mis-stāte'-mẹnt) *n. s.* A wrong statement.
To MISTEACH, (mis-tētsh') *v. a.* To teach wrong.
To MISTELL, (mis-tẹl') *v. a.* To tell unfaithfully, or inaccurately.
To MISTERM, (mis-tẹrm') *v. a.* To term erroneously
MISTFUL, (mist'-fụl) *a.* Clouded as with a mist.
To MISTHINK, (mis-*th*ingk') *v. a.* To think ill; to think wrong.
MISTHOUGHT, (mis-*th*awt') *n. s.* Wrong notion; false opinion.
MISTILY, (mis-tẹ-lẹ') *ad.* Darkly; obscurely.
To MISTIME, (mis-tīme') *v. a.* Not to time right; not to adapt properly with regard to time.
MISTINESS, (mis'-tẹ-nẹs) *n. s.* Cloudiness; state of being overcast.
MISTION, (mis'-tẹ-ụn) *n. s.* The state of being mingled.
To MISTLE. See *To* MISTLE.
MISTLETOE, (mis'-sl-tō) *n. s.* A plant, which is not to be cultivated in the earth, but will always grow upon trees.
MISTLIKE, (mis-like') *a.* Resembling a mist.
MISTOLD, (mis-tōld') Part. pass. of *mistell.*
MISTOOK, (mis-took') Part. pass. of *mistake.*
To MISTRAIN, (mis'-trāne) *v. a.* To educate amiss.
To MISTRANSLATE, (mis-trạns-lāte') *v. a.* To translate incorrectly.
MISTRANSLATION, (mis-trạns-lā'-shụn) *n. s.* An incorrect translation.
MISTRESS, (mis'-trẹs) *n. s.* A woman who governs: correlative to *subject* or to *servant.* A woman who hath something in possession; a woman skilled in anything; a woman teacher; a woman beloved and courted; a whore; a concubine.
MISTRUST, (mis-trust') *n. s.* Diffidence; suspicion; want of confidence.
To MISTRUST, (mis-trust') *v. a.* To suspect; to doubt; to regard with diffidence.
MISTRUSTFUL, (mis-trust'-fụl) *a.* Diffident; doubting.
MISTRUSTFULLY, (mis-trust'-fụl-lẹ) *ad.* With suspicion; with mistrust.
MISTRUSTFULNESS, (mis-trust'-fụl-nẹs) *n. s.* Diffidence; doubt.
To MISTUNE, (mis-tune') *v. a.* To tune amiss; to put out of tune.
To MISTURN, (mis-tụrn') *v. a.* To pervert.
To MISTUTOR, (mis-tụ'-tụr) *v. a.* To instruct amiss.
MISTY, (mis'-tẹ) *a.* Clouded; overspread with mists; obscure; dark; not plain.
To MISUNDERSTAND, (mis-ụn-dẹr-stand') *v. a.* To misconceive; to mistake.
MISUNDERSTANDING, (mis-ụn-dẹr-stạnd'-ing) *n. s.* Difference; disagreement; errour; misconception.
MISUSAGE, (mis-ụ'-zaje) *n. s.* Abuse; ill use; bad treatment.
To MISUSE, (mis-uze') *v. a.* To treat or use improperly; to abuse.
MISUSE, (mis-use') *n. s.* Evil or cruel treatment; wrong or erroneous use; misapplication; abuse.
MISWRITE, (mis-rite') *v. a.* To write incorrectly.
MISWROUGHT, (mis-rạwt') *part.* Badly worked.
MITE, (mite) *n. s.* A small insect found in cheese or corn; a weevil; the twentieth part of a grain; anything proverbially small; a small particle.
MITHRIDATE, (mi*th*'-rẹ-date) *n. s.* An old medicine named from its inventor Mithridates, king of Pontus.
MITIGABLE, (mit'-tẹ-gạ-bl) *a.* Capable of mitigation.
MITIGANT, (mit'-tẹ-gạnt) *a.* Lenient; lenitive.
To MITIGATE, (mit'-tẹ-gate) *v. a.* To temper; to make less rigorous; to alleviate; to make mild; to mollify; to make less severe; to cool; to moderate.
MITIGATION, (mit-tẹ-gā'-shụn) *n. s.* Abatement of any thing penal, harsh, or painful.
MITIGATIVE, (mit'-tẹ-gạ-tiv) *a.* Lenitive; having power to alleviate.
MITIGATOR, (mit'-tẹ-gạ-tụr) *n. s.* An appeaser.
MITRE, (mī'-tẹr) *n. s.* An ornament for the head; a kind of episcopal crown.
MITRE, (mī'-tẹr) } *n. s.* A mode of joining
MITER, (mī'-tẹr) } two boards together.
MITRED, (mī'-tẹrd) *a.* Wearing a mitre; adorned with a mitre.
MITTENT, (mit'-tẹnt) *a.* Sending forth; emitting.
MITTENS, (mit'-tẹnz) *n. s.* Coarse gloves for the winter; gloves that cover the arm without covering the fingers.
MITTIMUS, (mit'-tẹ-mụs) *n. s.* A warrant by which a justice commits an offender to prison.
To MIX, (miks) *v. a.* To unite to something else; to unite various ingredients into one mass; to form of different substances or kinds; to join; to mingle; to confuse.
To MIX, (miks) *v. n.* To be united into one mass by mutual intromission of parts.
MIXEN, (miks'-ẹn) *n. s.* A dunghill; a laystall.
MIXER, (miks'-ẹr) *n. s.* One who mixes; a mingler.
MIXT, (mikst) *part.* of *mix.*
MIXTION, (miks'-tẹ-ụn) *n. s.* Mixture; confusion of one thing with another.
MIXTURE, (mikst'-yụr) *n. s.* The act of mixing; the state of being mixed; a mass formed by mingled ingredients; that which is added and mixed.
MIZZEN, (miz'-zn) *n. s.* The mast in the stern or back part of a ship.

To MIZZLE, (miz'-zl) *v. n.* To rain small rain.

MNEMONICAL, (ne-mon'-e-kal) } *a.* Assisting memory.
MNEMONICK, (ne-mon'-ik) }

MNEMONICKS, (ne-mon'-iks) *n. s.* The act of memory.

To MOAN, (mone) *v. a.* To lament; to deplore.

To MOAN, (mone) *v. n.* To grieve; to make lamentation.

MOAN, (mone) *n. s.* Lamentation; audible sorrow; grief expressed in words or cries.

MOAT, (mote) *n. s.* A canal of water round a house or castle for defence.

To MOAT, (mote) *v. a.* To surround with canals by way of defence.

MOB, (mob) *n. s.* The croud; a tumultuous rout.

MOB, (mob) *n. s.* A kind of female undress for the head.

To MOB, (mob) *v. a.* To harass, to overbear by tumult.

MOBILE, (mob'-eel) *n. s.* The populace; the rout; the mob.

MOBILE, (mob-eel) *a.* Moveable.

MOBILITY, (mo-bil'-le-te) *n. s.* The power of being moved; nimbleness; activity; fickleness; inconstancy.

To MOBLE, (mob'-bl) *v. a.* To wrap up, as in a hood.

MOCHO-STONE, (mo'-ko-stone) *n. s.* A stone of a clear horney grey, with delineations representing mosses, shrubs, and branches, black, brown, red, in the substance of the stone.

To MOCK, (mok) *v. a.* To deride; to laugh at; to ridicule; to deride by imitation; to mimick in contempt; to defeat; to elude; to fool; to tantalize; to play on contemptuously.

To MOCK, (mok) *v. n.* To make contemptuous sport.

MOCK, (mok) *n. s.* Ridicule; act of contempt; fleer; sneer; gibe; flirt; imitation; mimickry.

MOCK, (mok) *a.* False; counterfeit; not real.

MOCKER, (mok'-er) *n. s.* One who mocks; a scorner; a scoffer; a deceiver; an elusory impostor.

MOCKERY, (mok'-ker-e) *n. s.* Derision; scorn; sportive insult; ridicule; contemptuous merriment; sport; subject of laughter; vanity of attempt; vain effort; imitation; counterfeit appearance; vain show.

MOCKING, (mok'-king) *n. s.* Scorn; derision; insult.

MOCKING-BIRD, (mok'-king-berd) *n. s.* An American bird, which imitates the note of other birds.

MODAL, (mo'-dal) *a.* Relating to the form or mode, not the essence.

MODE, (mode) *n. s.* External variety; accidental discrimination; accident; gradation; degree; manner; method; form; fashion; state; quality; custom; a kind of thin silk, worn by ladies.

MODEL, (mod'-del) *n. s.* A representation in little of something made or done; a copy to be imitated; a mould; anything which shews or gives the shape of that which it incloses; standard; that by which anything is measured; something representative.

To MODEL, (mod'-del) *v. a.* To plan; to shape; to mould; to form; to delineate.

MODELLER, (mod'-del-ler) *n. s.* Planner, schemer; contriver.

MODERABLE, (mod'-er-a-bl) *a.* Temperate; measurable; governable.

MODERATE, (mod'-der-ate) *a.* Temperate; not excessive; not hot of temper; not luxurious; not expensive; not extreme in opinion; not sanguine in a tenet; placed between extremes; holding the mean; of the middle rate.

To MODERATE, (mod'-der-ate) *v. a.* To regulate; to restrain; to still; to pacify; to quiet; to repress; to make temperate; to qualify; to decide as a moderator.

To MODERATE, (mod'-der-ate) *v. n.* To preside in a disputation, and regulate the controversy.

MODERATELY, (mod'-der-at-le) *ad.* Temperately; mildly; in a middle degree.

MODERATENESS, (mod-der-at-nes) *n. s.* State of being moderate; temperateness.

MODERATION, (mod-der-a'shun) *n. s.* Forbearance of extremity; the contrary temper to party violence; state of keeping a due mean betwixt extremes; calmness of mind; equanimity; frugality in expence.

MODERATOR, (mod-der-a'-tur) *n. s.* The person or thing that calms or restrains; one who presides in a disputation, to restrain the contending parties for indecency, and confine them to the question.

MODERN, (mod'-dern) *a.* Late; recent; not ancient; not antique.

MODERNS, (mod'-derns) *n. s.* Those who have lived lately, opposed to the ancients.

To MODERNIZE, (mod'-dern-nize) *v. a.* To adapt ancient compositions to modern persons or things.

MODERNISER, (mod-dern-i-zer) *n. s.* One who adapts ancient compositions to modern persons or things.

MODERNIZM, (mod'-dern-nism) *n. s.* Deviation from the ancient and classical manner.

MODERNIST, (mod'-dern-ist) *n. s.* One who admires the moderns.

MODERNNESS, (mod'-dern-nes) *n. s.* Novelty.

MODEST, (mod'-dest) *a.* Not arrogant; not presumptuous; not impudent; not forward; not loose; not unchaste; not excessive; not extreme.

MODESTLY, (mod'-dest-le) *ad.* Not arrogantly; not presumptuously; not impudently; not forwardly; with respect; not loosely; not lewdly; with decency; not excessively; with moderation.

MODESTY, (mŏd'-dĕs-tē) *n. s.* Arrogance; presumptuousness; contrariety to impudence, or forwardness; moderation; decency; chastity; purity of manners.
MODICUM, (mŏd'-dĕ-kŭm) *n. s.* Small portion; pittance.
MODIFIABLE, (mŏd'-dĕ-fī-ă-bl) *a.* That may be diversified by accidental differences.
MODIFICABLE, (mŏ-dĭf'-fĕ-kă-bl) *a.* Diversible by various modes.
To MODIFICATE, (mŏd'-ĕ-fē-kāte) *v. a.* To qualify.
MODIFICATION, (mŏd-dĕ-fĕ-kā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of modifying anything, or giving it new accidental differences of external qualities or mode.
To MODIFY, (mŏd'-dĕ-fī) *v. a.* To change the external qualities or accidents of anything; to shape; to soften; to moderate; to qualify.
MODILLON, (mŏ-dĭl'-yŭn) *n. s.* *Modillons*, in architecture, are little brackets which are often set under the Corinthian and composite orders, and serve to support the projecture of the larmier or drip.
MODISH, (mō'-dĭsh) *a.* Fashionable; formed according to the reigning custom.
MODISHLY, (mō'-dĭsh-lē) *ad.* Fashionably.
MODISHNESS, (mō'-dĭsh-nĕs) *n. s.* Affectation of the fashion.
To MODULATE, (mŏd'-ŭ-lāte) *v. a.* To form sound to a certain key, or to certain notes.
MODULATION, (mŏd'-dŭ-lā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of forming anything to certain proportion; sound modulated; harmony; melody.
MODULATOR, (mŏd'-ŭ-lā-tŭr) *n. s.* He who forms sounds to a certain key; a tuner.
MODULE, (mŏd'-ūle) *n. s.* An empty representation; a model.
MODUS, (mō'-dŭs) *n. s.* Something paid as a compensation for tithes on the supposition of being a moderate equivalent.
MOGUL, (mō-gŭl') *n. s.* The title of the emperour of Hindostan, who was called the great Mogul.
MOHAIR, (mō'-hāre) *n. s.* Thread or stuff made of camel's or other hair.
MOHOCK, (mō'-hŏk) *n. s.* The name of a cruel nation of America, given to ruffians who infested the streets of London.
MOHAMMEDAN. See MAHOMEDAN.
MOIDORE, (mŏe-dōre') *n. s.* A Portugal coin, rated at one pound seven shillings.
MOIETY, (mŏe'-ĕ-tē) *n. s.* Half; one of two equal parts.
To MOIL, (mŏil) *v. a.* To daub with dirt; to defile; to weary.
To MOIL, (mŏil) *v. n.* To labour in the mire; to toil; to drudge.
MOIST, (mŏist) *a.* Wet in a small degree; damp; juicy; succulent.
To MOIST, (mŏist) } *v. a.* To make
To MOISTEN, (mŏi'-sn) } damp; to make wet to a small degree; to damp.
MOISTENER, (mŏi'-sn-ĕr) *n. s.* The person or thing that moistens.
MOISTFUL, (mŏist'-fŭl) *a.* Full of moisture.
MOISTNESS, (mŏist'-nĕs) *n. s.* Dampness; wetness in a small degree.
MOISTURE, (mŏist'-yŭr) *n. s.* State of being moist; moderate wetness; small quantity of liquid.
MOISTY, (mŏist'-ē) *a.* Drizzling.
MOKES *of a net.* The meshes.
MOLASSES, (mŏ-lăs'-sĭz) *n. s.* Treacle; the spume or scum of the juice of the sugar cane.
MOLAR, (mō'-lăr) *a.* Having power to grind.
MOLDWARP. See MOULDWARP.
MOLE, (mōle) *n. s.* A natural spot or discolouration of the body; a mound; a dyke; a little beast that works under ground. See MOULDWARP.
MOLECAST, (mōle'-kăst) *n. s.* Hillock cast up by a mole.
MOLECATCHER, (mōle'-kătsh-ĕr) *n. s.* One whose employment is to catch moles.
MOLECULE, (mŏl'-ē-kūle) *n. s.* A small mass, or portion of any body.
MOLEHILL, (mōle'-hĭl) *n. s.* Hillock thrown up by the mole working under ground.
To MOLEST, (mŏ-lĕst') *v. a.* To disturb; to trouble; to vex.
MOLESTATION, (mŏl-ĕs-tā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Disturbance; uneasiness caused by vexation.
MOLESTER, (mŏ-lĕst'-ĕr) *n. s.* One who disturbs.
MOLETRACK, (mōle'-trăk) *n. s.* Course of the mole underground.
MOLLIENT, (mŏl'-yĕnt) *a.* Softening.
MOLLIFIABLE, (mŏl'-lĕ-fī-ă-bl) *a.* That may be softened.
MOLLIFICATION, (mŏl-lĕ-fĕ-kā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of mollifying or softening; pacification; mitigation.
MOLLIFIER, (mŏl'-lĕ-fī-ĕr) *n. s.* That which softens; that which appeases; he that pacifies or mitigates.
To MOLLIFY, (mŏl'-lĕ-fī) *v. a.* To soften; to make soft; to assuage; to appease; to pacify; to quiet; to qualify; to lessen anything harsh or burdensome.
MOMENT, (mō'-mĕnt) *n. s.* Consequence; importance; weight; value; force; impulsive weight; actuating power; an indivisible particle of time.
MOMENTAL, (mō-mĕn'-tăl) *a.* Important; valuable; of moment.
MOMENTALLY, (mō-mĕn'-tăl-ē) *ad.* Importantly; for a moment.
MOMENTANEOUS, (mō-mĕn-tā'-nē-ŭs) *a.* Lasting but for a moment.
MOMENTARILY, (mō'-mĕn-tă-rĕ-lē) *ad.* Every moment.
MOMENTARY, (mō'-mĕn-tă-rē) *a.* Lasting for a moment; done in a moment.
MOMENTOUS, (mō-mĕn'-tŭs) *a.* Important; weighty; of consequence.
MOMENTUM, (mō-mĕn'-tŭm) *n. s.* Im-

petus, force, or quantity of motion in a moving body.

MOMMERY, (mŏm'-mer-ē) *n. s.* An entertainment in which maskers play frolicks.

MONACHAL, (mŏn'-nā-kăl) *a.* Monastick; relating to monks, to conventual orders.

MONACHISM, (mŏn'-nā kizm) *n. s.* The state of monks, the monastick life.

MONARCH, (mŏn'-nărk) *n. s.* A governour invested with absolute authority; a king; one superior to the rest of the same kind; president.

MONARCHAL, (mŏ-nar'-kăl) *a.* Suiting a monarch; regal; princely; imperial.

MONARCHIAL, (mŏ-nar'-kē-ăl) }
MONARCHICAL, (mŏ-nar'-kē-kăl) } *a.*
MONARCHICK, (mē-nar'-kik) }
Regal; vested in a single ruler.

To MONARCHISE, (mŏn'-nar kize) *v. n.* To play the king.

MONARCHIST, (mŏn'-ar-kist) *n. s.* An advocate for monarchy.

MONARCHY, (mŏn'-nar-kē) *n. s.* The government of a single person; kingdom; empire.

MONASTERY, (mŏn'-nas-ter-ē) *n. s.* House of religious retirement; convent; abbey; cloister

MONASTICK, mŏ-nas'-tik) }*a.* Reli-
MONASTICAL, (mŏ-nas'-tē-kăl) } giously recluse; pertaining to a monk.

MONASTICALLY, (mŏ-nas'-tē-kăl-lē) *ad.* Reclusely; in the manner of a monk.

MONASTICK, (mŏ-nas'-tik) *n. s.* A monk.

MONDAY, (mŭn'-dā) *n. s.* The second day of the week.

MONEY, (mŭn'-nē) *n. s.* Metal coined for the purposes of commerce.

MONEYBAG, (mŭn'-nē-băg) *n. s.* A large purse.

MONEYBOX, (mŭn'-nē-bŏx) *n. s.* A till; repository of ready coin.

MONEYBROKER, (mŭn'-nē-brō-kĕr) *n. s.* A moneychanger or moneyscrivener.

MONEYCHANGER, (mŭn'-nē-tshān-jĕr) *n. s.* A broker in money.

MONEYED, (mŭn'-nēd) *a.* Rich in money: often used in opposition to those who are possessed of lands.

MONEYLENDER, (mŭn'-ne-lĕnd-ĕr) *n. s.* One who lends money to others; one who raises money for others.

MONEYLESS, (mŭn'-nē-lĕs) *a.* Wanting money; pennyless.

MONEYSCRIVENER, (mŭn'-nē-skriv-nĕr) *n. s.* One who raises money for others.

MONEYSWORTH, (mŭn'-nez-wurth) *n. s.* Something valuable; something worth the cost.

MONGER, (mŭng'-gĕr) *n. s.* A dealer; a seller. It is seldom used otherwise than after the name of any commodity to express a seller of that commodity: as, a *fishmonger.*

MONGREL, (mŭng'-grĕl) *a.* Of a mixed breed.

MONGREL, (mŭng'-grĕl) *n. s.* Anything of a mixed breed.

MONIED. See MONEYED.

To MONISH, (mŏn'-nish) *v. a.* To warn; to counsel; to admonish.

MONISHER, (mŏn'-nish-ĕr) *n. s.* An admonisher; a monitor.

MONITION, (mŏ-nish'-ŭn) *n. s.* Information; hint; instruction; document.

MONITIVE, (mŏn'-nē-tiv) *a.* Admonitory; conveying useful instruction.

MONITOR, (mŏn'-nē-tŭr) *n. s.* One who warns of faults, or informs of duty. It is used of an upper scholar in a school commissioned by the master to look to the boys in his absence.

MONITORY, (mŏn'-nē-tŭr-ē) *a.* Conveying useful instruction; giving admonition.

MONITRESS, (mŏn'-nē-trĕs) *n. s.* A female monitor; an instructress.

MONK, (mŭngk) *n. s.* One of a religious community bound by vows to certain observances.

MONKERY, (mŭngk'-kĕr-ē) *n. s.* The monastick life.

MONKEY, (mŭng'-kē) *n. s.* An ape; a baboon; a jackanapes; a word of contempt.

MONKHOOD, (mŭngk'-hŭd) *n. s.* The character of a monk.

MONKISH, (mŭngk'kish) *a.* Monastick; pertaining to monks.

MONOCHORD, (mŏn'-nō-kŏrd) *n. s.* An instrument of one string; a kind of instrument anciently of singular use for the regulating of sounds.

MONOCULAR, (mŏ-nŏk'kū-lăr) } *a* One
MONOCULOUS, (mŏn-nŏk'-kū-lŭs) } eyed; having only one eye.

MONODY, (mŏn'-nō-dē) *n. s.* A poem sung by one person, not in dialogue; a ditty sung by the person alone, to vent his grief

MONOGAMIST, (mŏ-nŏg'-gā-mist) *n. s.* One who disallows second marriages.

MONOGAMY, (mŏ-nŏg-gā-mē) *n. s.* Marriage of one wife.

MONOGRAM, (mŏn'-nō-grăm) *n. s.* A cypher; a character compounded of several letters.

MONOLOGUE, (mŏn'-nō-lŏg) *n. s.* A scene in which a person of the drama speaks by himself; a soliloquy.

MONOMACHY, (mŏ-nŏm'-ă-kē) *n. s.* A duel; a single combat.

MONOME, (mŏn'-nome) *n. s.* In algebra A quantity that has but one denomination or name.

MONOPATHY, (mŏ-nŏp'-ă-*th*ē) *n. s.* Solitary sensibility; sole suffering.

MONOPETALOUS, (mŏn-nō-pet-ă-lŭs) *a.* It is used for such flowers as are formed out of one leaf, however they may be seemingly cut into many small ones.

MONOPOLIST, (mŏ-nŏp'-pō list) *n. s.* One who by engrossing or patent obtains the sole power or privilege of vending any commodity.

To MONOPOLIZE, (mŏ-nŏp'-pō-lize) *v. a.* To engross so as to have the sole power or privilege of vending any commodity.

MONOPOLIZER, (mo-nop'-po-li-zer) *n. s.* A monopolist.

MONOPOLY, (mo-nop'-po-le) *n. s.* The exclusive privilege of selling anything.

MONOPTOTE, (mon'-nop-tote) *n. s.* A noun used only in some one oblique case.

MONOSTICH, (mon'-no-stik) *n. s.* A composition of one verse.

MONOSYLLABICAL, (mon-no-sil-lab'-e-kal) *a.* Consisting of words of one syllable.

MONOSYLLABLE, (mon'-no-sil-la-bl) *n. s.* A word of only one syllable.

MONOSTROPHICK, (mon-o-strof'-fik) *a.* Free from the restraint of any particular metre.

MONOTONE, (mon'-o-tone) *n. s.* Uniformity of sound; want of proper cadence in pronunciation.

MONOTONICAL, (mon-o-ton'-e-kal) *a.* Having an unvaried sound; wanting variety in cadence.

MONOTONOUS, (mo-not'-o-nus) *a.* Wanting variety in cadence.

MONOTONY, (mo-not'-to-ne) *n. s.* Uniformity of sound.

MONSOON, (mon-soon') *n. s.* *Monsoons* are shifting trade winds in the East Indian ocean, which blow periodically; some for half a year one way, others but for three months, and then shift and blow for six or three months directly contrary.

MONSTER, (mon'-ster) *n. s.* Something out of the common order of nature; something horrible for deformity, wickedness, or mischief.

MONSTROSITY, (mon-stros'-se-te) *n. s.* The state of being monstrous, or out of the common order of the universe.

MONSTROUS, (mon'-strus) *a.* Deviating from the stated order of nature; strange; wonderful; irregular; enormous; shocking; hateful; full of monsters.

MONSTROUSLY, (mon'-strus-le) *ad.* In a manner out of the common order of nature; shockingly; terribly; horribly; to a great or enormous degree.

MONSTROUSNESS, (mon'-strus-nes) *n. s.* Enormity; irregular nature or behaviour.

MONTH, (munth) *n. s.* One of the twelve principal divisions of the year; the space of four weeks.

MONTHLY, (munth'-le) *a.* Continuing a month; performed in a month; happening every month.

MONTHLY, (munth'-le) *ad.* Once in a month.

MONUMENT, (mon'-nu-ment) *n. s.* Anything by which the memory of persons or things is preserved; a memorial; a tomb; a cenotaph.

MONUMENTAL, (mon-nu-men'-tal) *a.* Memorial; preserving memory; raised in honour of the dead; belonging to a tomb.

MONUMENTALLY, (mon-nu-men'-tal-le) *ad.* In memorial.

MOOD, (mood) *n. s.* The form of an argument; style of musick; the change the verb undergoes in some languages, as the Greek, Latin, and French, to signify various intentions of the mind; temper of mind; state of mind as affected by any passion; disposition; anger; rage; heat of mind.

MOODILY, (moo'-de-le) *ad.* Sadly; pensively.

MOODINESS, (moo'-de-nes) *n. s.* Indignation; vexation.

MOODY, (moo'-de) *a.* Angry; out of humour; sad; pensive; melancholy; violent; furious; raging.

MOON, (moon) *n. s.* The changing luminary of the night; a month. In fortification: It is used in composition to denote a figure resembling a crescent, as a half *moon*.

MOON-BEAM, (moon'-beme) *n. s.* Rays of lunar light.

MOON-CALF, (moon'-kaf) *n. s.* A monster; a false conception; supposed perhaps anciently to be produced by the influence of the moon; a dolt; a stupid fellow.

MOON-EYED, (moon'-ide) *a.* Having eyes affected by the revolutions of the moon; dim-eyed; purblind.

MOONISH, (moon'-ish) *a.* Like the moon; variable as the moon.

MOONLESS, (moon'-les) *a.* Not enlightened by the moon.

MOONLIGHT, (moon'-lite) *n. s.* The light afforded by the moon.

MOONLIGHT, (moon'-lite) *a.* Illuminated by the moon.

MOONSHINE, (moon'-shine) *n. s.* The lustre of the moon.

MOONSHINE, (moon'-shine) } *a.* Illumin-
MOONSHINY, (moon'-shi-ne) } ated by the moon.

MOONSTONE, (moon'-stone) *n. s.* A kind of stone.

MOONSTRUCK, (moon'-struk) *a.* Lunatick; affected by the moon.

MOONY, (moon'-ne) *a.* Lunated; having a crescent for the standard resembling the moon.

MOOR, (moor) *n. s.* A marsh; a fen; a bog; a tract of low and watery grounds; a native of Mauritania; a negro.

To **MOOR**, (moor) *v. a.* To fasten by anchors or otherwise.

To **MOOR**, (moor) *v. n.* To be fixed by anchors; to be stationed.

MOORCOCK, (moor'-kok) *n. s.* The male of the moorhen.

MOORGAME, (moor'-game) *n. s.* Red game; grouse.

MOORHEN, (moor'-hen) *n. s.* A fowl that feeds in the fens, without web feet.

MOORISH, (moor'-ish) *a.* Fenny; marshy; watery; belonging to the Moors; denoting Moors.

MOORLAND, (moor'-land) *n. s.* Marsh; fen; watery ground.

MOORSTONE, (moor'-stone) *n. s.* A species of granite.

MOORY, (moor'-e) *a.* Marshy; fenny; watery.

MOOSE, (moose) *n. s.* The large American deer.

To MOOT, (moot) *v. a.* To plead a mock cause; to state a point of law by way of exercise, as was formerly done in the inns of court at appointed times.

To MOOT, (moot) *v. n.* To argue or plead upon a supposed cause in law.

MOOT, (moot) *n. s.* Case to be disputed; point to be argued.

MOOT *case or point*, (moot'-kase, moot'-point) *n. s.* A point or case unsettled and disputable.

MOOT-HALL, (moot'-hawl) } *n. s.* Council-
MOOT-HOUSE, (moot'-house) } chamber; hall of judgement; town-hall.

MOOTING, (moot'-ing) *n. s.* The exercise of pleading a mock cause.

MOOTER, (moot'-er) *n. s.* A disputer of moot points.

MOP, (mop) *n. s.* Pieces of cloth, or locks of wool, fixed to a long handle, with which maids clean the floors.

To MOP, (mop) *v. a.* To rub with a mop.

To MOPE, (mope) *v. n.* To be stupid; to drowse; to be in a constant day-dream.

MOPE, (mope) *n. s.* One who is moped; a spiritless and inattentive person.

MOPE-EYED, (mope'-ide) *a.* Short-sighted, purblind.

MOPISH, (mo'pish) *a.* Spiritless; inattentive; dejected.

MOPISHNESS, (mo'-pish-nes) *n. s.* Dejection; inactivity.

MOPPET, (mop'-pet) } *n. s.* A puppet made
MOPSEY, (mop'-se) } of rags, as a mop is made; a fondling name for a girl.

MORAL, (mor'-al) *a.* Relating to the practice of men towards each other, as it may be virtuous or criminal; good or bad; reasoning or instructing with regard to vice and virtue; popular; customary; such as is known or admitted in the general business of life.

MORAL, (mor'-al) *n. s.* Morality; practice or doctrine of the duties of life; the doctrine inculcated by a fiction; the accommodation of a fable to form the morals.

MORALIST, (mor'-al-list) *n. s.* One who teaches the duties of life; a mere moral man.

MORALITY, (mo-ral'-le-te) *n. s.* The doctrine of the duties of life; ethicks; the form of an action which makes it the subject of reward, or punishment; an old kind of drama; an allegorical play, in which the virtues and vices were personified.

MORALIZATION, (mor-al-i-za'-shun) *n. s.* Explanation in a moral sense.

To MORALIZE, (mor'-al-ize) *v. a.* To make moral; to apply to moral purposes; to explain in a moral sense; to furnish with manners or examples.

To MORALIZE, (mor'-al-ize) *v. n.* To speak or write on moral subjects.

MORALIZER, (mor'-al-i-zer) *n. s.* One who moralises.

MORALLY, (mor'-al-le) *ad.* In the ethical sense; according to the rules of virtue.

MORALS, (mor'-alz) *n. s.* The practice of the duties of life; behaviour with respect to others.

MORASS, (mo-ras') *n. s.* Fen; bog; moor.

MORASSY, (mo-ras'-se) *a.* Moorish; marshy; fenny.

MORAVIAN, (mo-ra'-ve-an) *n. s.* One of a religious sect of Moravian and Bohemian brethren, which was founded in the fifteenth century. In modern times, one of the united brethren, who are followers of Count Zinzendorf, a German nobleman; called also Herrnhuters.

MORAVIAN, (mo-ra'-ve-an) *a.* Denoting, or belonging to, the sect of Moravians.

MORBID, (mor'-bid) *n. s.* Diseased; in a state contrary to health.

MORBIDNESS, (mor'-bid-nes) *n. s.* State of being diseased.

MORBIFICAL, (mor-bif'-fe-kal) } *a.* Caus-
MORBIFICK, (mor-bif'-fik) } ing diseases.

MORBOSE, (mor-bose') *a.* Proceeding from disease; not healthy.

MORBOSITY, (mor-bos'-se-te) *n. s.* Diseased state.

MORDACIOUS, (mor-da'-she-us,) *a.* Biting; apt to bite.

MORDACIOUSLY, (mor-da'-she-us-le,) *ad.* Bitingly; sarcastically.

MORDACITY, (mor-das'-se-te) *n. s.* Biting quality.

MORDICANCY, (mor'-de-kan-se) *n. s.* Biting quality.

MORDICANT, (mor'-de-kant) *a.* Biting; acrid.

MORDICATION, (mor-de-ka'-shun) *s.* The act of corroding or biting.

MORE, (more) *a.* In greater quantity; in greater degree; in greater number; added to some former number.

MORE, (more) *ad.* To a greater degree; the particle that forms the comparative degree; again; a second time longer; yet continuing; with the negative particle, it implies dead; as, "Cassius is no *more*."

MORE, (more) *n. s.* A greater quantity; a greater degree; greater thing; other thing.

MOREEN, (mo-reen') *n. s.* A kind of stuff used for curtains and bed-hangings.

MOREL, (mo-rel') *n. s.* A plant; a kind of cherry.

MORELAND, (more'-land) *n. s.* A mountainous or hilly country.

MOREOVER, (more-o'-ver) *ad.* Beyond what has been mentioned; besides; likewise; also; over and above.

MORESK, (mo-resk') *a.* Done after the manner of the Moors; a term applied to a kind of antique carving and painting.

MORION, (mor'-re-un) *n. s.* A helmet; armour for the head; a casque.

MORISCO, (mo-ris'-ko) *n. s.* The Moorish language; a dance after the manner of the Moors, often written *morris*, but more properly *morice*; a dancer of the morrice or Moorish-dance.

MORN, (morn) *n. s.* The first part of the day; the morning.

MORNING, (mȯr'-nĭng) *n. s.* The first part of the day, from the first appearance of light to the end of the first fourth part of the sun's daily course.

MORNING, (mȯr'-nĭng) *a.* Being in the early part of the day.

MORNING-GOWN, (mȯr'-nĭng-gȯȯn) *n. s.* A loose gown worn before one is formally dressed.

MORNING-STAR, (mȯr-nĭng-stȧr) *n.s.* The planet Venus when she shines in the morning.

MOROCCO, (mȯ-rȯk'-kȯ) *n. s.* A fine sort of leather, of various colours; the preparation of which is said to have been borrowed from the kingdom of *Morocco*.

MOROSE, (mȯ-rȯse') *a.* Sour of temper; peevish; sullen.

MOROSELY, (mȯ-rȯse'-lē) *ad.* Sourly; peevishly

MOROSENESS, (mȯ-rȯse'-nĕs) *n. s.* Sourness; peevishness.

MOROSITY, (mȯ rȯs'-sĕ-tē) *n. s.* Moroseness; sourness; peevishness.

MORPHEW, (mȯr-fū) *n. s.* A scurf on the face.

To MORPHEW, (mȯr'-fū) *v. a.* To cover with scurf.

MORRIS, (mȯr'-rĭs) } *n. s.*
MORRIS-DANCE, (mȯr'-rĭs-dȧnse) } A dance in which bells are gingled, or staves or swords clashed, which was learned from the Moors.

MORRIS-DANCER, (mȯr'-rĭs-dȧn-sẽr) *n. s.* One who dances the moorish-dance.

MORRIS-PIKE, (mȯr'-rĭs-pīke) *n. s.* A moorish pike.

MORROW, (mȯr'-rȯ) *n. s.* The morning; the day after the present day; on the day after this current day.

MORSE, (mȯrse) *n. s.* A sea-horse.

MORSEL, (mȯr'-sĕl) *n. s.* A piece fit for the mouth; a mouthful; a piece; a meal; a small quantity.

MORT, (mȯrt) *n. s.* A great quantity; a salmon in the third year of its growth.

MORTAL, (mȯr'-tȧl) *a.* Subject to death; doomed sometime to die; deadly; destructive; bringing death; inferring divine condemnation: not venial; human; belonging to man.

MORTAL, (mȯr'-tȧl) *n. s.* Man; human being.

MORTALITY, (mȯr-tȧl'-lĕ-tē) *n. s.* Subjection to death; state of a being subject to death; death; power of destruction; frequency of death; human nature.

To MORTALIZE, (mȯr'-tȧl-īze) *v. a.* To make mortal.

MORTALLY, (mȯr'-tȧl-ē) *ad.* Irrecoverably; to death; extremely; to extremity.

MORTAR, (mȯr'-tȧr) *n. s.* A strong vessel in which materials are broken by being pounded with a pestle; a short wide cannon, out of which bombs are thrown.

MORTAR, (mȯr'-tȧr) *n. s.* Cement made of lime and sand with water, and used to join stones or bricks.

MORTGAGE, (mȯr'-gȧje) *n. s.* A dead pledge; a thing put into the hands of a creditor; the state of being pledged.

To MORTGAGE, (mȯr'-gȧje) *v. a.* To pledge; to put to pledge.

MORTGAGEE, (mȯr-gȧ-jēē') *n. s.* He that takes or receives a mortgage.

MORTGAGER, (mȯr'-gȧ-jẽr) *n. s.* He that gives a mortgage.

MORTIFEROUS, (mȯr-tĭf'-fẽr-ŭs) *a.* Fatal; deadly; destructive.

MORTIFICATION, (mȯr-tĕ-fĕ-kȧ'-shŭn) *n. s.* The state of corrupting, or losing the vital qualities; gangrene; destruction of active qualities; the act of subduing the body by hardships and macerations; humiliation; subjection of the passions; vexation; trouble.

MORTIFIEDNESS, (mȯr'-tĕ-fīde-nĕs) *n. s.* Humiliation; subjection of the passions.

MORTIFIER, (mȯr'-tĕ-fī-ẽr) *n. s.* One who mortifies the passions.

To MORTIFY, (mȯr'-tĕ-fī) *v. a.* To destroy vital qualities; to destroy active powers, or essential qualities; to subdue inordinate passions; to macerate or harass, in order to reduce the body to compliance with the mind; to humble; to depress; to vex.

To MORTIFY, (mȯr'-tĕ-fī) *v. n.* To gangrene; to corrupt; to be subdued; to die away; to practise religious severities.

MORTISE, (mȯr'-tĭs) *n. s.* A hole cut into wood that another piece may be put into it, and form a joint.

To MORTISE, (mȯr'-tĭs) *v. a.* To cut with a mortise; to join with a mortise.

MORTMAIN, (mȯrt'-mȧne) *n. s.* Such a state of possession as makes it unalienable.

MORTUARY, (mȯr'-tū-ȧr-rē) *n. s* A burial-place; a gift left by a man at his death to his parish church, for the recompence of his personal tithes and offerings not duly paid in his lifetime.

MORTUARY, (mȯr'-tū-ȧr-rē) *a.* Belonging to the burial of the dead.

MOSAICAL, (mȯ-zȧ'-ĕ-kȧl) } *a.* *Mosaick* is
MOSAICK, (mȯ-zȧ'-ĭk) } a kind of painting in small pebbles, cockles, and shells of sundry colours; of most use in pavements and floorings.

MOSAICAL, (mȯ-zȧ'-ĕ-kȧl) } *a.* Denoting
MOSAICK, (mȯ-zȧ'-ĭk) } the writings or law of Moses.

MOSCHETTO, (mŭs-kĕt'-tȯ) *n. s.* A kind of gnat exceeding troublesome in hot climates.

MOSQUE, (mȯsk) *n.s.* A Mahometan temple.

MOSS, (mȯs) *n. s.* A plant which has roots, flowers, and seeds, yet cannot be propagated from seeds by any art; a morass, or boggy place.

To MOSS, (mȯs) *v. a.* To cover with moss.

MOSS-GROWN, (mȯs'-grȯne) *a.* Covered or overgrown moss.

MOSSINESS, (mȯs'-sē-nĕs) *n. s.* The state of being covered or overgrown with moss.

MOSSY, (mȯs'-sē) *a.* Overgrown with moss; covered with moss.

MOST, (mōst) *a.* The superlative of *more*. Consisting of the greatest number; consisting of the greatest quantity; greatest.

MOST, (mōst) *ad.* In the greatest degree; the particle noting the superlative degree.

MOST, (mōst) *n. s.* The greatest number; the greatest value; the greatest degree; the greatest quantity; the utmost.

MOSTLY, (mōst'-lē) *ad.* For the greatest part.

MOTE, (mōte) *n. s.* A small particle of matter; anything proverbially *little*.

MOT, (mŏt) *n. s.* A word, a motto; a sentence added to a device.

MOTE, (mōte) *n. s.* A meeting; an assembly: used in composition, as *burgmote, folkmote*.

MOTE, (mōte) Must; might.

MOTET, (mō-tĕt') *n. s.* A kind of sacred air; a hymn.

MOTH, (mŏth) *n. s.* A small insect or worm, which eats cloths or hangings.

MOTH-EATEN, (mŏth'-ē-tn) *a.* Eaten of moths.

MOTHER, (mŭTH'-ĕr) *n. s.* A woman that has born a child; correlative to son or daughter; that which has produced anything; that which has preceded in time; as, a *mother* church to chapels: a familiar term of address to an old woman. *Mother in law*, The mother of a husband or wife. *Mother of pearl*, A kind of coarse pearl; the shell in which pearls are generated.

MOTHERHOOD, (mŭTH'-ĕr-hŭd) *n. s.* The office or character of a mother.

MOTHERLESS, (mŭTH'-ĕr-lĕs) *a.* Destitute of a mother.

MOTHERLY, (mŭTH'-ĕr-lē) *a.* Belonging to a mother; suitable to a mother.

MOTHY, (mŏth'-ē) *n. s.* Full of moths.

MOTION, (mō'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of changing place; animal life and action; manner of moving the body; port; gait; change of posture; action; agitation; intestine action; direction; tendency; impulse communicated; tendency of the mind; proposal made.

To MOTION, (mō'-shŭn) *v. n.* To advise; to make proposal; to offer plans.

MOTIONLESS, (mō'-shŭn-lĕs) *a.* Wanting motion; being without motion.

MOTIVE, (mō'-tĭv) *a.* Causing motion; having movement; having the power to move; having power to change place.

MOTIVE, (mō'-tĭv) *n. s.* That which determines the choice; that which incites the action; mover.

MOTLEY, (mŏt'-lē) *a.* Mingled of various colours.

MOTORY, (mō'-tŭr-rē) *a.* Giving motion.

MOTTO, (mŏt'-tō) *n. s.* A sentence or word added to a device, or prefixed to anything written.

MOVEABLE, (mōōv'-ă-bl) *a.* Capable of being moved; not fixed; portable; changing the time of the year.

MOVEABLES, (mōōv'-ă-blz) *n. s.* Goods; furniture; distinguished from real or immoveable possessions; as, lands or houses.

MOVEABLENESS, (mōōv'-ă-bl-nĕs) *n. s.* Mobility; possibility to be moved.

MOVEABLY, (mōōv'-ă-blē) *ad.* So as it may be moved.

To MOVE, (mōōv) *v. a.* To put out of one place into another; to put in motion; to give an impulse to; to propose; to recommend; to persuade; to prevail on; to affect; to touch pathetically; to stir passion; to make angry; to put into commotion; to incite.

To MOVE, (mōōv) *v. n.* To be in a state of changing place; to have a particular direction of passage; to go from one place to another; to have vital action; to walk; to bear the body; to march as an army; to go forward; to change the posture of the body in ceremony.

MOVE, (mōōv) *n. s.* The act of moving, commonly used at chess.

MOVEMENT, (mōōv'-mĕnt) *n. s.* Manner of moving; motion; march; military evolution or manœuvre. In musick, The progress or course of sounds from grave to acute, or from acute to grave. In mechanicks, The inner works of a clock or watch &c.

MOVENT, (mō'-vĕnt) *a.* Moving.

MOVENT, (mō'-vĕnt) *n. s.* That which moves another.

MOVER, (mōō'-vĕr) *n. s.* The person or thing that gives motion; something that moves, or stands not still; a proposer.

MOVING, (mōō'-vĭng) *n. s.* Motive; impulse.

MOVING, (mōō'-vĭng) *part. a.* Pathetick; touching; adapted to affect the passions.

MOVINGLY, (mōō'-vĭng-lē) *a.* Pathetically; in such a manner as to seize the passions.

MOVINGNESS, (mōō'-vĭng-nĕs) *n. s.* Power to affect the passions.

MOULD, (mōld) *n. s.* A kind of concretion on the top or outside of things kept motionless and damp; earth; soil; ground in which any thing grows; matter of which anything is made; the matrix in which anything is cast, or receives its form; cast, form; a spot, as, an iron-*mould*.

To MOULD, (mōld) *v. n.* To contract concreted matter; to gather mould; to rot; to breed worms; to putrefy.

To MOULD, (mōld) *v. a.* To form; to shape; to model; to knead; as, to *mould* bread.

MOULDABLE, (mōld'-ă-bl) *a.* That may be moulded.

MOULDER, (mōl'-dĕr) *n. s.* He who moulds.

To MOULDER, (mōl'-dĕr) *v. n.* To be turned to dust; to perish in dust; to wear or waste away.

To MOULDER, (mōl'-dĕr) *v. a.* To turn to dust; to crumble.

MOULDINESS, (mōl'-dē-nĕs) *n. s.* The state of being mouldy.

MOULDING, (mōld'-ĭng) *n. s.* Ornamental cavities in wood and stone.

MOULDWARP, (mōld'-wąrp) *n. s.* A mole, a small animal that throws up the earth.

MOULDY, (mōl'-dē) *a.* Overgrown with concretions.

To MOULT, (mōlt) *v. n.* To shed or change the feathers; to lose feathers.

To MOUNCH, (mŭnsh) *v. a.* To chew; to masticate.

MOUND, (mǫǫnd) *n. s.* Any thing raised to fortify or defend.

To MOUND, (mǫǫnd) *v. a.* To fortify with a mound.

MOUNT, (mǫǫnt) *n. s.* A mountain; a hill; an artificial hill raised in a garden or other place.

To MOUNT, (mǫǫnt) *v. n.* To raise on high; to tower; to be built up to great elevation; to get on horseback.

To MOUNT, (mǫǫnt) *v. a.* To raise aloft; to lift on high; to ascend; to climb; to place on horseback; to furnish with horses; to embellish with ornaments; *To mount guard;* to do duty and watch at any particular post. *To mount a cannon;* to set a piece on its wooden frame for the more easy carriage and management in firing it.

MOUNTABLE, (mǫǫnt'-ą-bl) *a.* That may be ascended.

MOUNTAIN, (mǫǫn'-ten) *n. s.* A large hill; a vast protuberance of the earth; any thing proverbially huge.

MOUNTAIN, (mǫǫn'-ten) *a.* Found on the mountains; pertaining to the mountains; growing on the mountains.

MOUNTAINEER, (mǫǫn-tą-nēēr') *n. s.* An inhabitant of the mountain.

MOUNTAINOUS, (mǫǫn'-tą-nŭs) *a.* Hilly; full of mountains; large as mountains; huge; inhabiting mountains.

MOUNTAINOUSNESS, (mǫǫn'-tą-nŭs-nęs) *n. s.* State of being full of mountains.

MOUNTANT, (mǫǫn'-tąnt) *a.* Rising on high.

MOUNTEBANK, (mǫǫn'-tę-bąnk) *n. s.* A doctor that mounts a bench in the market, and boasts his infallable remedies and cures; any boastful and false pretender.

To MOUNTEBANK, (mǫǫn'-tę-bąnk) *v. a.* To cheat by false boasts or pretences.

MOUNTER, (mǫǫnt'-ęr) *n. s.* One that mounts.

MOUNTING, (mǫǫn'-ting) *n. s.* Ascent; ornament; embellishment.

MOUNTY, (mǫǫn'-tē) *n. s.* The rise of a hawk.

To MOURN, (mǫrne) *v. n.* To grieve; to be sorrowful; to wear the habit of sorrow; to preserve the appearance of grief.

To MOURN, (mǫrne) *v. a.* To grieve for; to lament; to utter in a sorrowful manner.

MOURNER, (mǫrn'-ęr) *n. s.* One that mourns; one that grieves; one who follows a funeral in black.

MOURNFUL, (mǫrn'-fųl) *a.* Having the appearance of sorrow; causing sorrow; sorrowful; feeling sorrow; betokening sorrow; expressive of grief.

MOURNFULLY, (mǫrn'-fųl-lē) *ad.* Sorrowfully; with sorrow.

MOURNFULNESS, (mǫrn'-fųl-nęs) *n. s.* Sorrow; grief; show of grief; appearance of sorrow.

MOURNING, (mǫrn'-ing) *n. s.* Lamentation; sorrow; the dress of sorrow.

MOURNINGLY, (mǫrn'-ing-lē) *ad.* With the appearance of sorrowing.

MOUSE, (mǫǫse) plural *mice.* *n. s.* The smallest of all beasts; a little animal haunting houses and corn-fields.

To MOUSE, (mǫǫze) *v. n.* To catch mice.

MOUSE-HOLE, (mǫǫse'-hōle) *n. s.* A small hole made by mice.

MOUSER, (mǫǫz'-ęr) *n. s.* One that catches mice.

MOUSTACHE, (mǫǫs-tąsh') *n. s.* The hair which soldiers, especially on the continent, allow to grow upon the upper lip.

MOUSE-TRAP, (mǫǫse'-trąp) *n. s.* A snare or gin in which mice are taken.

MOUTH, (mǫǫth) *n. s.* The aperture in the head of any animal at which the food is received; the opening; that at which any thing enters; the entrance; the instrument of speaking; cry; voice; distortion of the mouth; wry face; in this sense is said, to *make mouths.*

To MOUTH, (mǫǫтн) *v. n.* To speak big; to speak in a strong and loud voice; to vociferate.

To MOUTH, (mǫǫтн) *v. a.* To utter with a voice affectedly big.

MOUTHED, (mǫǫтнd) *a.* Furnished with a mouth. In composition, Foul-*mouthed* or contumelious, hard-*mouthed*, mealy-*mouthed*, &c.

MOUTHFUL, (mǫǫth'-fųl) *n. s.* What the mouth contains at once; any proverbially small quantity.

MOUTHPIECE, (mǫǫth'-pēse) *n. s.* The little piece of a trumpet, or other wind instrument, to which the mouth is applied; one who delivers the sentiments of others associated in the same design.

MOW, (mǫǫ) *n. s.* A heap of corn or hay; when laid up in a house, said to be in *mow*; when heaped together in a field, in *rick.*

To MOW, (mō) *v. a.* preter. *mowed*, part. *mown*; to cut with a scythe; to cut down with speed and violence.

MOW, (mǫǫ) *n. s.* Wry mouth; distorted face.

To MOW (mǫǫ) *v. n.* To make mouths; to distort the face.

To MOWBURN, (mǫǫ'-bŭrn) *v. n.* To ferment and heat in the mow for want of being dry.

MOWER, (mō'-ęr) *n. s.* One who cuts with a scythe.

MOWING, (mō'-ing) *n. s.* The act of cutting with a scythe.

MOXA, (mŏk-są) *n. s.* An Indian moss, used in the cure of the gout by burning it on the part aggrieved.

MUCH, (mŭtsh) *a.* Large in quantity; long in time; many in number.

MUCH, (mŭtsh) *ad.* In a great degree; by far; to a certain degree; to a great degree; often or long.

MUCH, (mŭtsh) *n. s.* A great deal; multitude in number; abundance in quantity; more than enough; a heavy service or burthen. *To make much of*, to treat with regard.

MUCID, (mū'-sid) *a.* Slimy; musty.

MUCIDNESS, (mū'-sid-nĕs) *n. s.* Sliminess; mustiness.

MUCILAGE, (mū'-sĕ-lăje) *n. s.* A slimy or viscous mass; a body with moisture sufficient to hold it together.

MUCILAGINOUS, (mū-sĕ-lăd'-jin-ŭs) *a.* Slimy; viscous; soft with some degree of tenacity.

MUCILAGINOUSNESS, (mū-sĕ-lăd'-jin-ŭs-nĕs) *n. s.* Sliminess; viscosity.

MUCK, (mŭk) *n. s.* Dung for manure of grounds; simply a heap; *to run a muck* signifies to run madly, and attack all that we meet.

To MUCK, (mŭk) *v. a.* To manure with muck; to dung.

MUCKHEAP, (mŭk'-hēep) } *n. s.* A
MUCKHILL, (mŭk'-hil) } dung-
MUCKMIDDEN, (mŭk'-mid-dn) } hill.

MUCKINESS, (mŭk'-kē-nĕs-) *n. s.* Nastiness; filth;

MUCKWORM, (mŭk'-wŭrm) *n. s.* A worm that lives in dung; a miser; a curmudgeon.

MUCKY, (mŭk'-kē) *a.* Nasty; filthy.

MUCOUS, (mū'-kŭs) *a.* Slimy; viscous.

MUCOUSNESS, (mū'-kŭs-nĕs) *n. s.* Slime; viscosity.

MUCRO, (mū'-krō) *n. s.* A point.

MUCRONATED, (mū'-krō-nā-tĕd) *a.* Narrowed to a sharp point

MUCULENT, (mū-kū'-lĕnt) *a.* Viscous; slimy.

MUCUS, (mū'-kŭs) *n. s.* It is more properly used for that which flows into the nostrils; but it is also used for any slimy liquor separated by the mucilaginous glands.

MUD, (mŭd) *n. s.* The slime and uliginous matter at the bottom of still water.

To MUD, (mŭd) *v. a.* To bury in the slime or mud; to make turbid; to pollute with dirt; to dash with dirt.

MUDDILY, (mŭd'-dĕ-lē) *ad.* Turbidly; with foul mixture.

MUDDINESS, (mŭd'-dē-nĕs) *n. s.* Turbidness; foulness caused by mud or sediment.

To MUDDLE, (mŭd'-dl) *v. a.* To make turbid; to foul; to make half drunk; to cloud or stupify.

To MUDDLE, (mŭd'-dl) *v. n.* To contract filth; to be in a dirty or confused state.

MUDDLE, (mŭd'-dl) *n. s.* A confused or turbid state.

MUDDY, (mŭd'-dē) *a.* Turbid; foul with mud; impure; soiled with mud; dark; not bright; cloudy in mind; dull.

To MUDDY, (mŭd'-dē) *v. a.* To make muddy; to cloud; to disturb.

MUDWALL, (mŭd'-wăll) *n. s.* A wall built without mortar, by throwing up mud, and suffering it to dry.

To MUE, (mū) *v. a.* To moult; to change feathers; to change; to low as a cow; usually pronounced *moo*.

MUFF, (mŭf) *n. s.* A soft cover for the hands in winter.

MUFFIN, (mŭf'-fin) *n. s.* A kind of light cake.

To MUFFLE, (mŭf'-fl) *v. a.* To conceal; to wrap; to cover; to involve.

MUFFLE, (mŭf'-fl) *n. s.* In chemistry, The cover of a test or copper which is put over it in the fire.

MUFFLER, (mŭf'-fl-ĕr) *n. s.* A cover for the face; a part of a woman's dress, by which the face was covered.

MUFTI, (mŭf'-tē) *n. s.* The high priest of the Mahometans.

MUG, (mŭg) *n. s.* A cup to drink in.

MUGGY, (mŭg'-gē) } *a.* Moist; damp;
MUGGISH, (mŭg'-gish) } mouldy; thick; close; musty.

MUGIENT, (mū'-jē-ĕnt) *a.* Bellowing.

MULATTO, (mū-lăt'-tō) *n. s.* One begot between a white and a black, as a mule between different species of animals.

MULBERRY, (mŭl'-bĕr-rē) *n. s.* A tree; the fruit of the tree.

MULCT, (mŭlkt) *n. s.* A fine; a penalty: used commonly of pecuniary penalty.

To MULCT, (mŭlkt) *v. a.* To punish with fine or forfeiture.

MULCTUARY, (mŭlk'-tū-ĕ-rē) *a.* Punishing with fine or forfeiture.

MULE, (mūle) *n. s.* An animal generated between a he-ass and a mare, or sometimes between a horse and a she-ass.

MULETEER, (mūle-tēēr') *n. s.* Mule-driver; horse-boy.

MULIEBRITY, (mū-lē-ĕb'-brĕ-tē) *n. s.* Womanhood; the contrary to virility.

MULISH, (mū'-lish) *a.* Like a mule; obstinate as a mule.

MULL, (mŭll) *n. s.* Dust; rubbish.

To MULL, (mŭll) *v. a.* To soften and dispirit, as wine is when burnt and sweetened; to heat any liquor, and sweeten and spice it.

MULLER, (mŭl'-lĕr) *n. s.* A stone held in the hand with which any powder is ground upon a horisontal stone.

MULLET, (mŭl'-lĕt) *n. s.* A sea-fish. In heraldry, The rowel of a spur, having five points.

MULLIGRUBS, (mŭl'-lē-grŭbs) *n. s.* Twisting of the guts; sometimes sullenness.

MULLION, (mŭl'-yŭn) *n. s.* A division in a window-frame; a bar; a munnion, or munion.

MULSE, (mŭlse) *n. s.* Wine boiled and mingled with honey.

MULTANGULAR, (mŭlt-ăng'-gū-lăr) *a.* Many cornered; having many corners; polygonal.

MULTANGULARLY, (mŭlt-ăng'-gū-lăr-lē) *ad.* Polygonally; with many corners

MULTANGULARNESS, (mŭlt-ăng'-gu-lar-nes) *n. s.* The state of being polygonal.
MULTICAPSULAR, (mŭl-te-kăp'-su-lar) *a.* Divided into many partitions or cells.
MULTICAVOUS, (mŭl-te-kā'-vus) *a.* Full of holes.
MULTIFARIOUS, (mŭl-te-fā'-re-us) *a.* Having great multiplicity; having different respects; having great diversity in itself.
MULTIFARIOUSLY, (mŭl-te-fā'-re-us-le) *ad.* With multiplicity; with great variety of modes or relations.
MULTIFARIOUSNESS, (mŭl-te-fā'-re-us-nes) *n. s.* Multiplied diversity.
MULTIFIDOUS, (mŭl-te-fī'-dus) *a.* Having many partitions; cleft into many branches.
MULTIFORM, (mŭl'-te-fȯrm) *a.* Having various shapes or appearances.
MULTIFORMITY, (mŭl-te-fȯr'-me-te) *n. s.* Diversity of shapes or appearances subsisting in the same thing.
MULTILATERAL, (mŭl-te-lăt'-ter-ăl) *a.* Having many sides.
MULTILINEAL, (mŭl-te-lin'-e-ăl) *a.* Having many lines.
MULTILOQUOUS, (mŭl-til'-lo-kwus) *a.* Very talkative.
MULTINOMIAL, (mŭl-te-nō'-me-ăl)
MULTINOMINAL, (mŭl-te-nȯm'-me-năl)
MULTINOMINOUS, (mŭl-te-nȯm'-e-nus) *a.* Having many names.
MULTIPAROUS, (mŭl-tip'-pā-rus) *a.* Bringing many at a birth.
MULTIPEDE, (mŭl'-te-pēd) *n. s.* An insect with many feet.
MULTIPLE, (mŭl'-te-pl) *a.* A term in arithmetick, when one number contains another several times: as, nine is *multiple* of three, containing it three times.
MULTIPLIABLE, (mŭl'-te-pli-ă-bl) *a.* Capable to be multiplied.
MULTIPLIABLENESS, (mŭl'-te-pli-ă-bl-nes) *n. s.* Capacity of being multiplied.
MULTIPLICABLE, (mŭl'-te-plē-kă-bl) *a.* Capable of being arithmetically multiplied.
MULTIPLICAND, (mŭl-te-plē-kănd') *n. s.* The number to be multiplied in arithmetick.
MULTIPLICATE, (mŭl-tip'-plē-kāte) *a.* Consisting of more than one.
MULTIPLICATION, (mŭl-te-plē-kā'-shun) *n. s.* The act of multiplying or increasing any number by addition or production of more of the same kind. In arithmetick, the increasing of any one number by another, so often as there are units in that number, by which the one is increased.
MULTIPLICATOR, (mŭl-te-plē-kā'-tur) *n. s.* The number by which another number is multiplied.
MULTIPLICIOUS, (mŭl-te-plish'-us) *a.* Manifold.
MULTIPLICITY, (mŭl-te-plis'-e-te) *n. s.* More than one of the same kind; state of being many.
MULTIPLIER, (mŭl'-te-pli-er) *n. s.* One who multiplies or increases the number of anything; the multiplicator in arithmetick.
To MULTIPLY, (mŭl'-te-pli) *v. a.* To increase in number; to make more by generation, accumulation, or addition; to perform the process of arithmetical multiplication.
To MULTIPLY, (mŭl'-te-pli) *v. n.* To grow in number; to increase themselves.
MULTIPOTENT, (mŭl-tip'-po-tent) *a.* Having manifold power.
MULTIPRESENCE, (mŭl-te-prez'-ence) *n. s.* The power or act of being present in more places than one at the same time.
MULTICIOUS, (mŭl-tish'-e-us) *a.* Having variety of knowledge.
MULTISILIQUOUS, (mŭl-te-sil'-le-kwus) *a.* The same with corniculate: used of plants, whose seed is contained in many distinct seed-vessels.
MULTISONOUS, (mŭl-tis'-so-nus) *a.* Having many sounds.
MULTITUDE, (mŭl'-te-tude,) *n. s.* The state of being many; the state of being more than one; number collective; a sum or many; a great number, loosely and indefinitely; a crowd or throng; the vulgar.
MULTITUDINOUS, (mŭl-te-tū'-de-nus) *a.* Having the appearance of a multitude; manifold; belonging to a multitude.
MULTIVAGANT, (mŭl-tiv'-vā-gant)
MULTIVAGOUS, (mŭl-tiv'-vā-gus) *a.* That wanders or strays much abroad.
MULTIVIOUS, (mŭl-tiv'-ve-us) *a.* Having many ways; manifold.
MULTOCULAR, (mŭlt-ȯk'-ku-lar) *a.* Having more eyes than two.
MULTURE (mŭlt'-yur) *n. s.* A grist or grinding; the corn ground; also the toll, or fee, that is due for grinding.
MUM, (mŭm) *interj.* A word denoting prohibition to speak, or resolution not to speak; silence; hush.
MUM, (mŭm) *a.* Silent.
MUM, (mŭm) *n. s.* Ale brewed with wheat.
To MUMBLE, (mŭm'-bl) *v. n.* To speak inwardly; to grumble; to mutter; to speak with imperfect sound; to chew; to bite softly.
To MUMBLE, (mŭm'-bl) *v. a.* To utter with a low inarticulate voice; To mouth gently; to slubber over; to utter imperfectly.
MUMBLER, (mŭm'-bl-er) *n. s.* One that speaks inarticulately; a mutterer.
MUMBLINGLY, (mŭm'-bl-ing-le) *ad.* With inarticulate utterance.
To MUMM, (mŭm) *v. a.* To mask; to frolick in disguise.
MUMMER, (mŭm'-mer) *n. s.* A masker; one who performs frolicks in a personated dress; originally, one who gesticulated, without speaking.
MUMMERY, (mŭm'-mer-re) *n. s.* Masking; frolick in masks; foolery.
To MUMMIFY, (mŭm'-me-fi) *v. a.* To preserve as a mummy; to make a mummy of

MUMMY, (mŭm'-mē) *n. s.* A dead body preserved by the Egyptian art of embalming; among gardens: a sort of wax used in the planting and grafting of trees.

To MUMP, (mŭmp) *v. a.* To nibble; to bite quick; to chew with a continued motion.

MUMPER, (mŭmp'-ẽr) *n. s.* A beggar.

To MUMP, (mŭmp) *v. n.* To chatter; to make mouths; to grin like an ape; to implore notice by making a face of distress; to beg with a false pretence.

MUMPS, (mŭmps) *n. s.* Sullenness; silent anger; a swelling of the glands about the throat and the jaws.

To MUNCH, (mŭnsh) *v. a.* To chew by great mouthsful.

To MUNCH, (mŭnsh) *v. n.* To chew eagerly by great mouthsful.

MUNCHER, (mŭnsh'-ẽr) *n. s.* One that munches.

MUNDANE, (mŭn'-dāne) *a.* Belonging to to the world.

MUNDANITY, (mŭn-dăn'-ē-tē) *n. s.* Secularity; attention to the things of the world.

MUNDATION, (mŭn-dā'-shŭn,) *n. s.* The act of cleansing.

MUNDATORY, (mŭn'-dă-tŭr-rē) *a.* Having the power to cleanse.

MUNDICK, (mŭn'-dĭk) *n. s.* A kind of markasite or semi-metal found in tin mines. So called from its cleanly shining appearance.

MUNDIFICATION, (mŭn-dē-fē-kā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Cleansing any body, as from dross.

MUNDIFICATIVE, (mŭn-dĭf'-fē-kă-tĭv) *a.* Cleansing; having the power to cleanse.

MUNDIFICATIVE, (mŭn-dĭf'-fē-kă-tĭv) *n. s.* A medicine to cleanse.

To MUNDIFY, (mŭn'-dē-fī) *v. a.* To cleanse; to make clean.

MUNDIVAGANT, (mŭn-dĭv'-vă-gănt) *a.* Wandering through the world.

MUNDUNGUS, (mŭn-dŭng'-gŭs) *n. s.* Stinking tobacco.

MUNERARY, (mū'-nē-rā-rē) *a.* Having the nature of a gift.

To MUNERATE, (mū'-nẽr-āte) *v. a.* To reward.

MUNERATION, (mū-nẽr-ā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Gift; reward.

MUNGREL, (mŭng'-grĕl) *n. s.* See MONGREL. Anything generated between different kinds; anything partaking of the qualities of different causes or parents.

MUNGREL, (mŭng'-grĕl) *a.* Generated between different natures; baseborn; degenerate.

MUNICIPAL, (mū-nĭs'-sē-păl) *a.* Belonging to a corporation.

MUNICIPALITY, (mū-nē-sē-păl'-ē-tē) *n. s.* Municipal government; the district under a municipal government.

To MUNIFICATE, (mū-nĭf'-fē-kāte) *v. a.* To enrich: not in use.

MUNIFICENCE, (mū-nĭf'-fē-sense) *n. s.* Liberality; the act of giving.

MUNIFICENT, (mū-nĭf'-fē-sent) *a.* Liberal; generous.

MUNIFICENTLY, (mū-nĭf'-fē-sent-lē) *ad.* Liberally; generously.

MUNIMENT, (mū'-nē-mĕnt) *n. s.* Fortification; strong hold; support; defence; record; writing upon which claims and rights are founded; evidences; charters.

MUNITION, (mū-nĭsh'-ŭn) *n. s.* Fortification; strong hold; ammunition; materials for war.

MUNS, (mŭnz) *n. s.* A term for the mouth and chaps.

MURAGE, (mū'-rāje) *n. s.* Money paid to keep walls in repair.

MURAL, (mū'-răl) *a.* Pertaining to a wall.

MURDER, (mŭr'-dẽr) *n. s.* The act of killing a man unlawfully.

To MURDER, (mŭr'-dẽr) *v. a.* To kill a man unlawfully; to destroy; to put an end to.

MURDERER, (mŭr'-dẽr-ẽr) *n. s.* One who has shed human blood unlawfully; one who has killed a man criminally.

MURDERESS, (mŭr'-dẽr-ĕs) *n. s.* A woman that commits murder.

MURDERMENT, (mŭr'-dẽr-mĕnt) *n. s.* The act of killing unlawfully.

MURDEROUS, (mŭr'-dẽr-ŭs) *a.* Bloody; guilty of murder; addicted to blood.

MURDEROUSLY, (mŭr'-dẽr-ŭs-lē) *ad.* In a bloody or a cruel manner.

To MURE, (mūre) *v. a.* To inclose in walls.

MURENGER, (mū'-rĕn-jẽr) *n. s.* An overseer of walls.

MURIATE, (mū'-rē-āte) *n. s.* A salt formed by the combination of muriatick acid with salifiable bases.

MURIATED, (mū'-rē-ā-tĕd) *a.* Put in brine.

MURIATICK, (mū-rē-ăt'-tĭk) *a.* Partaking of the taste or nature of brine.

MURK, (mŭrk) *n. s.* Darkness; want of light.

MURK, (mŭrk) *n. s.* Husks of fruit.

MURKY, (mŭr'-kē) *a.* Dark; cloudy; wanting light.

MURMUR, (mŭr'-mŭr) *n. s.* A low shrill noise; a complaint half suppressed.

To MURMUR, (mŭr'-mŭr) *v. n.* To give a low mournful sound; to grumble; to utter secret and sullen discontent.

MURMURER, (mŭr'-mŭr-ẽr) *n. s.* One who repines; a grumbler; a repiner.

MURMURING, (mŭr'-mŭr-ĭng) *n. s.* A low sound; a continued murmur; a confused noise; complaint half suppressed.

MURMURINGLY, (mŭr'-mŭr-ĭng-lē) *ad.* With a low sound; mutteringly.

MURMUROUS, (mŭr'-mŭr-ŭs) *a.* Exciting murmur.

MURRAIN, (mŭr'-rĕn) *n. s.* The plague in cattle.

MURREY, (mŭr'-rē) *a.* The heraldick term for darkly red.

MURRION, (mŭr'-rē-ŭn) *n. s.* A helmet; a casque; armour for the head.

MUSARD, (mū'-zărd) *n. s.* A dreamer; one who is apt to be absent of mind.

MUSCADEL, (mus'-kẹ-del) } *n. s.* A kind
MUSCADINE, (mus'-kẹ-din) } of sweet grape, sweet wine, and sweet pear.

MUSCLE, (mus'-sl) *n. s.* A bundle of thin and parallel plates of fleshy threads or fibres, inclosed by one common membrane. Muscles are the instruments of motion in the body; a bivalve shell-fish.

MUSCOSITY, (mus-kos'-sẹ-tẹ) *n. s.* Mossiness.

MUSCULAR, (mus'-ku-lar) *a.* Relating to muscles; performed by muscles.

MUSCULARITY, (mus-ku-lar'-rẹ-tẹ) *n. s.* The state of having muscles.

MUSCULOUS, (mus'-ku-lus) *a.* Full of muscles; brawny; pertaining to a muscle.

MUSE, (muze) *n. s.* Deep thought; close attention; absence of mind; brown study; the power of poetry.

To MUSE, (muze) *v. n.* To ponder; to think closely; to study in silence; to be absent of mind; to be attentive to something not present.

To MUSE, (muze) *v. a.* To meditate; to think on.

MUSER, (mu'-zer) *n. s.* One who muses; one apt to be absent of mind.

MUSEUM, (mu-ze'-um) *n. s.* A repository of learned curiosities.

MUSHROOM, (mush'-room) *n. s.* A plant; the champignon; an upstart; a wretch risen from the dunghill.

MUSICK, (mu'-zik) *n. s.* The science of harmonical sounds; instrumental or vocal harmony.

MUSICAL, (mu'-zẹ-kal) *a.* Harmonious; melodious; sweet sounding; belonging to musick.

MUSICALLY, (mu'-zẹ-kal-lẹ) *ad.* Harmoniously; with sweet sound; in conformity to the rules of musick.

MUSICALNESS, (mu'-zẹ-kal-nes) *n. s.* Harmony.

MUSICIAN, (mu-zish'-an) *n. s.* One skilled in harmony; one who performs upon instruments of musick.

MUSING, (mu'-zing) *n. s.* Meditation; contemplation.

MUSK, (musk) *n. s.* A strong perfume, the production of an animal of the goat kind, and is contained in a bag, situated in the lower part of the creature's belly.

To MUSK, (musk) *v. a.* To perfume with musk.

MUSKCAT, (musk'-kat) *n. s.* The animal from which musk is got.

MUSKET, (mus'-ket) *n. s.* A soldier's handgun; a male hawk of a small kind.

MUSKETEER, (mus-ke-teer') *n. s.* A soldier whose weapon is his musket.

MUSKETOON, (mus-ke-toon') *n. s.* A blunderbuss; a short gun of a large bore.

MUSKINESS, (mus'-ke-nes) *n. s.* The scent of musk.

MUSKITTO, (mus-kit'-to) } *n. s.* A sting-
MUSQUITTO, (mus'-kit'-to) } ing fly or gnat of the Indies.

MUSKY, (mus'-ke) *a.* Having the perf of musk.

MUSLIN, (muz'-lin) *n. s.* A fine stuff m of cotton.

MUSSEL, (mus'-sl) *n. s.* A shell fish.

MUSSITATION, (mus-sẹ-ta'-shun) *n. s.* Murmur; grumble.

MUSSULMAN, (mus'-sul-man) *n. s.* A Mahometan believer

MUSSULMANISH, (mus'-sul-man-ish) *a.* Mahometan.

MUST, (must) *verb imperf.* To be obliged; to be by necessity. It is only used before a verb. *Must* is of all persons and tenses; and used of persons and things.

To MUST, (must) *v. n.* To grow mouldy.

MUSTACHE, (mus-tash') *n. s.* A whisker; hair on the upper lip.

MUSTARD, (mus'-tard) *n. s.* A plant.

To MUSTER, (mus'-ter) *v. a.* To bring together; to form into an army.

To MUSTER, (mus'-ter) *v. n.* To assemble in order to form an army.

MUSTER, (mus'-ter) *n. s.* A review of a body of forces; a register of forces mustered.

MUSTERBOOK, (mus'-ter-book) *n. s.* A book in which the forces are registered.

MUSTERMASTER, (mus'-ter-ma-ster) *n. s.* One who superintends the muster to prevent frauds.

MUSTER-ROLL, (mus'-ter-role) *n. s.* A register of forces.

MUSTILY, (mus'-te-le) *ad.* Mouldily.

MUSTINESS, (mus'-te-nes) *n. s.* Mould; damp foulness.

MUSTY, (mus'-te) *a.* Mouldy; spoiled with damp; moist and fetid; stale; spoiled with age; vapid with fetidness; dull; heavy; wanting activity; wanting practice in the occurrences of life.

MUTABILITY, (mu-ta-bil'-le-te) *n. s.* Changeableness; not continuance in the same state; inconstancy; change of mind.

MUTABLE, (mu'-ta-bl) *a.* Subject to change; alterable; inconstant; unsettled.

MUTABLENESS, (mu'-ta-bl-nes) *n. s.* Changeableness; uncertainty; instability.

MUTATION, (mu-ta'-shun) *n. s.* Change; alteration.

MUTE, (mute) *a.* Silent; not vocal; not having the use of voice; having nothing to say.

MUTE, (mute) *n. s.* One that has no power of speech; a letter which without a vowel can make no sound.

To MUTE, (mute) *v. n.* To dung as birds.

MUTE, (mute) *n. s.* The dung of birds.

MUTELY, (mute'-le) *ad.* Silently; not vocally.

MUTENESS, (mute'-nes) *n. s.* Silence; aversion to speak.

MUTES, (mutes) *n. s.* Undertakers' men who stand on the day of the funeral at the door of the deceased till the body is brought out. Dumb persons kept in the grand seignor's palace, whose office it is to

strangle such as fall under the sultan's displeasure.

To MUTILATE, (mu'-te-late) *v. a.* To deprive of some essential part.

MUTILATE, (mu'-te-late) *a* Deprived of some essential part.

MUTILATION, (mu-te-la'-shun) *n. s.* Deprivation of a limb, or any essential part.

MUTILATOR, (mu'-te-la-tur) *n. s.* One that mangles, or deprives of some essential part.

MUTINE, (mu'-tin) *n. s.* A mutineer; a mover of insurrection.

To MUTINE, (mu'-tin) *v. n.* To rise in mutiny.

MUTINEER, (mu-te-neer') *n. s.* A mover of sedition; an opposer of lawful authority.

MUTING, (mu'-ting) *n. s.* The dung of birds.

MUTINOUS, (mu'-te-nus) *a.* Seditious; busy in insurrection; turbulently.

MUTINOUSLY, (mu'-te-nus-le) *ad.* Seditiously; turbulently.

MUTINOUSNESS, (mu'-te-nus-nes) *n. s.* Seditiousness; turbulence.

To MUTINY, (mu'-te-ne) *v. n.* To rise against authority; to make insurrection; to move sedition.

MUTINY, (mu'-te-ne) *n. s.* Insurrection; sedition.

To MUTTER, (mut'-ter) *v. n.* To grumble; to murmur.

To MUTTER, (mut'-ter) *v. a.* To utter with imperfect articulation; to grumble forth.

MUTTER, (mut'-ter) *n. s.* Murmur; obscure utterance.

MUTTERER, (mut'-ter-er) *n. s.* Grumbler; murmurer.

MUTTERING, (mut'-ter-ing) *n. s.* Murmur; utterance of a low voice.

MUTTERINGLY, (mut'-ter-ing-le) *ad.* With a low voice; without distinct articulation.

MUTTON, (mut'-tn) *n. s.* The flesh of sheep dressed for food; a sheep.

MUTUAL, (mu'-tu-al) *a.* Reciprocal; each acting in return or correspondence to the other.

MUTUALITY, (mu-tu-al'-le-te) *n. s.* Reciprocation.

MUTUALLY, (mu'-tu-al-le) *ad.* Reciprocally; in return.

MUTUATION, (mu-tu-a'-shun) *n. s.* The act of borrowing.

MUZZLE, (muz'-zl) *n. s.* The mouth of anything; a fastening for the mouth, which hinders to bite.

To MUZZLE, (muz'-zl) *v. n.* To bring the mouth near.

To MUZZLE, (muz'-zl) *v. a.* To bind the mouth; to fondle with the mouth close; to restrain from hurt.

MUZZY, (mus'-se) *a.* Absent; forgetful; dreaming; bewildered by thought; bewildered by liquor.

MY, (mi) *pronoun poss.* Belonging to me.

MYNHEER, (min-heer') *n. s.* Sir, my lord or master, among the Dutch; among us it usually means a Dutchman.

MYOGRAPHY, (mi-og'-gra-fe) *n. s.* A description of the muscles.

MYOLOGY, (mi-ol'-lo-je) *n. s.* The description and doctrine of the muscles.

MYOPS, (mi'-ops) *n. s.* A short-sighted person.

MYOPY, (mi'-o-pe) *n. s.* Shortness of sight.

MYRIAD, (mir'-re-ad) *n. s.* The number of ten thousand; proverbially any great number.

MYRMIDON, (mur'-me-dun) *n. s.* Any rude ruffian; so named from the soldiers of Achilles.

MYROBALAN, (mi-rob'-a-lan) *n. s.* A kind of dried fruit resembling dates.

MYROPOLIST, (mi-rop'-po-list) *n. s.* One who sells unguents.

MYRRH, (mer) *n. s* A gum.

MYRRHINE, (mer'-rin) *a.* Made of the myrrhine stone.

MYRTIFORM, (mer'-te-form) *a.* Having the shape of myrtle.

MYRTLE, (mer'-tl) *n. s.* A fragrant tree.

MYSELF, (mi-self') *n. s.* An emphatical word added to *I*: as, *I myself* do it, that is, not I by proxy; not another; the reciprocal of *I*, in the oblique.

MYSTAGOGUE, (mis'-ta-gog) *n. s.* One who interprets divine mysteries; also one who keeps church relicks, and shews them to strangers.

MYSTERIAL, (mis-te-re-al) *a.* Containing a mystery or enigma.

MYSTERIARCH, (mis-te'-re-ark) *n. s.* One presiding over mysteries.

MYSTERIOUS, (mis-te'-re-us) *a.* Inaccessible to the understanding; awfully obscure; artfully perplexed.

MYSTERIOUSLY, (mis-te'-re-us-le) *ad.* In a manner above understanding; obscurely; enigmatically.

MYSTERIOUSNESS, (mis-te'-re-us-nes) *n. s.* Holy obscurity; artful difficulty or perplexity.

MYSTERY, (mis'-te-re) *n. s.* Something above human intelligence; something awfully obscure; an enigma; anything artfully made difficult; a trade; a calling; a kind of ancient dramatick representation.

MYSTICAL, (mis'-te-kal) } *a.* Sacredly ob-
MYSTICK, (mis'-tik) } scure; involving some secret meaning; emblematical obscure; secret.

MYSTICALLY, (mis'-te-kal-le) *ad.* In a manner, or by an act, implying some secret meaning.

MYSTICALNESS, (mis'-te-kal-nes) *n. s.* Involution of some secret meaning.

MYSTICISM, (mis'-te-sizm) *n. s.* The pretences of the mysticks; fanaticism.

MYSTICK, (mis'-tik) *n. s.* One of an old fanatick sect, pretending to talk and think of religion in a manner above the understanding of common Christians.

MYTHICAL, (mith'-e-kal) } *a.* Fabulous.
MYTHICK, (mith'-ik) }

MYTHOGRAPHER, (mi-*th*og'-gra-fer) *n. s.* A writer of fables.

MYTHOLOGICAL, (mi-*th*o-lod'-je-kal) } MYTHOLOGICK, (mi-*th*o-lod'-jik) } *a.* Relating to the explication of fabulous history.

MYTHOLOGICALLY, (mi-*th*o-lod'-je-kal-le) *ad.* In a manner suitable to the system of fables.

MYTHOLOGIST, (mi-*th*ol'-lo-jist) *n. s.* A relater or expositor of the ancient fables of the heathens.

To MYTHOLOGIZE, (mi-*th*ol'-lo-jize) *v. n.* To relate or explain the fabulous history of the heathens.

MYTHOLOGY, (mi-*th*ol'-lo-je) *n. s.* System of fables; explication of the fabulous history of the gods of the heathens.

N.

N, A semivowel, has in English an invariable sound: as, *no, name, net*; it is sometimes after *m* almost lost; as, *condemn, contemn*.

To NAB, (nab) *v. n.* To catch unexpectedly.

NAB, (nab) *n. s.* The summit of a rock or mountain.

NABOB, (na'-bob) *n. s.* The title of an Indian prince.

NACKER, (nak'-er) *n. s.* A collar-maker; a harness-maker.

NADIR, (na'-der) *n. s.* The point under foot directly opposite to the zenith.

NAG, (nag) *n. s.* A small horse; a horse in familiar language.

NAIAD, (nay'-ad) *n. s.* A water-nymph.

NAIL, (nale) *n. s.* The horny substance at the ends of the fingers and toes; the talons of birds; the claws of beasts; a spike of metal, by which things are fastened together; a stud; a boss; a measure of length; two inches and a quarter.

To NAIL, (nale) *v. a.* To fasten with nails; to stud with nails.

NAILER, (na'-ler) *n. s.* A nail-maker.

NAILERY, (na'-ler-e) *n. s.* A manufactory for nails.

NAIVETE, (nae'-ta) *n. s.* Simplicity; ingenuousness.

To NAKE, (nake) } *To* NAKEN, (na'-ken) } *v. a.* To make naked; to expose.

NAKED, (na'-kid) *a.* Wanting clothes; uncovered; bare; unarmed; defenceless; unprovided; plain; evident; not hidden; mere; bare; simple; abstracted.

NAKEDLY, (na'-kid-le) *ad.* Without covering; simply; merely; discoverably; evidently.

NAKEDNESS, (na'-kid-nes) *n. s.* Nudity; want of covering; want of provision for defence; plainness; evidence; want of concealment.

NAME, (name) *n. s.* The discriminative appellation of an individual. The term by which any kind of species is distinguished; reputation; character; renown; fame; celebrity.

To NAME, (name) *v. a.* To discriminate by a particular appellation imposed; to mention by name; to specify; to nominate; to utter; to mention.

NAMELESS, (name'-les) *a.* Not distinguished by any discriminative appellation; not having the name known or mentioned.

NAMELY, (name'-le) *ad.* Particularly; specially; to mention by name.

NAMER, (na'-mer) *n. s.* One who calls or knows any by name.

NAMESAKE, (name'-sake) *n. s.* One that has the same name with another.

NANKIN, or NANKEEN, (nan'-keen) *n. s.* A kind of light cotton, first manufactured at Nankin, in China.

NAP, (nap) *n. s.* Slumber; a short sleep; down; villous substance.

To NAP, (nap) *v. n.* To sleep; to be drowsy or secure.

NAPE, (nape) *n. s.* The joint of the neck behind.

NAPERY, (na'-per-e) *n. s.* Linen for the table; linen in general.

NAPHTHA, (nap'-*th*a) *n. s.* A pure, clear, and thin bituminous fluid.

NAPKIN, (nap'-kin) *n. s.* A cloth used at table to wipe the hands; a handkerchief.

NAPLESS, (nap'-les) *a.* Wanting nap; threadbare.

NAPPINESS, (nap'-pe-nes) *n. s.* The quality of having a nap.

NAPPY, (nap'-pe) *a.* An old epithet applied to ale; hairy; full of down.

NARCISSUS, (nar-sis'-sus) *n. s.* A daffodil.

NARCOSIS, (nar-ko'-sis) *n. s.* Stupefaction; privation of sense.

NARCOTICAL, (nar-kot'-te-kal) } NARCOTICK, (nar-kot'-tik) } *a.* Producing torpor, or stupefaction.

NARCOTICALLY, (nar-kot'-te-kal-le) *ad.* By producing torpor.

NARCOTICK, (nar-kot'-tik) *n. s.* A drug producing sleep.

NARCOTICKNESS, (nar-kot'-tik-nes) *n. s.* The quality which takes away the sense of pain.

NARD, (nărd) *n. s.* Spikenard; a kind of ointment; an odorous shrub.

NARRABLE, (năr'-rą-bl) *a.* Capable to be told or related.

To NARRATE, (năr'-rąte) *v. a.* To relate; to tell.

NARRATION, (năr-rą'-shŭn) *n. s.* Account; relation; history.

NARRATIVE, (năr'-rą-tĭv) *a.* Relating; giving an account; storytelling; apt to relate things past.

NARRATIVE, (năr'-rą-tĭv) *n. s.* A relation; an account; a story.

NARRATIVELY, (năr'-rą-tĭv-lę) *ad.* By way of relation.

NARRATOR, (năr-rą'-tŭr) *n. s.* A teller; a relater.

NARRATORY, (năr-rą'-tŭr-ę) *a.* Giving a relation of things.

NARROW, (năr'-rō) *a.* Not broad or wide; small; of no great extent; covetous; avaricious; contracted; ungenerous; close; vigilant; attentive.

To NARROW, (năr'-rō) *v. a.* To diminish with respect to breadth; to contract; to impair in dignity; to contract in sentiment; to confine; to limit.

NARROWLY, (năr'-rō-lę) *ad.* With little breadth or wideness; contractedly; without extent; closely; vigilantly; nearly; within a little; avariciously; sparingly.

NARROWNESS, (năr'-rō-nęs) *n. s.* Want of breadth or wideness; want of extent; want of comprehension; confined state; contractedness; meanness; poverty; want of capacity.

NASAL, (nā'-zăl) *a.* Belonging to the nose.

NASAL, (nā'-zăl) *n. s.* A medicine operating through the nose; one of the letters spoken as through the nose.

NASCENT, (năs'-sent) *a.* Growing; encreasing.

NASTY, (năs'-tę) *a.* Dirty; filthy; sordid; nauseous; obscene; lewd;

NASTILY, (năs'-tę-lę) *ad.* Dirtily; filthily; nauseously; obscenely; grossly.

NASTINESS, (năs'-tę-nęs) *n. s.* Dirth; filth; obscenity; grossness of ideas.

NATAL, (nā'-tăl) *a.* Native; relating to nativity.

NATATION, (nā-tā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of swimming.

NATATORY, (nā'-tą-tŭr-ę) *a.* Enabling to swim.

NATHLESS, (năth'-lęs) *ad.* Nevertheless.

NATHMORE, (năth'-mōre) *ad.* Never the more.

NATION, (nā'-shŭn) *n. s.* A people distinguished from another people; a great number: emphatically.

NATIONAL, (năsh'-ŭn-ăl) *a.* Publick; general; not private; not particular; bigotted to one's own country.

NATIONALITY, (năsh'-ŭn-ăl-ę-tę) *n. s.* National character.

To NATIONALIZE, (năsh'-ŭn-ăl-ize) *v. a.* To distinguish nationally.

NATIONALLY, (năsh'-ŭn-ăl-lę) *ad.* With regard to the nation.

NATIONALNESS, (năsh'-ŭn-ăl-nęs) *n. s.* Reference to the people in general.

NATIVE, (nā'-tĭv) *a.* Produced by nature; not artificial; natural; such as is according to nature; original; conferred by birth; pertaining to the time or place of birth; that which gave being; born with.

NATIVE, (nā'-tĭv) *n. s.* One born in any place; original inhabitant; offspring.

NATIVELY, (nā'-tĭv-lę) *ad.* Naturally; not artificially; originally.

NATIVENESS, (nā'-tĭv-nęs) *n. s.* State of being produced by nature.

NATIVITY, (nă-tĭv'-vę-tę) *n. s.* Birth; issue into life; time, place, or manner of birth; state or place of being produced.

NATURAL, (năt'-ŭ-răl) *a.* Produced or effected by nature; illegitimate, not legal; bestowed by nature; not acquired; not forced; not farfetched; dictated by nature; following the stated course of things; consonant to natural notions; tender; affectionate by nature; unaffected; according to truth and reality: opposed to violent, as, a *natural* death.

NATURALIST, (năt'-ŭ-răl-ist) *n. s.* A student in physicks, or natural philosophy.

NATURALITY, (năt-ŭ-răl'-ę-tę) *n. s.* Naturalness.

NATURALIZATION, (năt-ŭ-răl-ĭ-zā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of investing aliens with the privileges of native subjects.

To NATURALIZE, (năt'-ŭ-răl-ize) *v. a.* To adopt into a community; to invest with the privileges of native subjects; to make natural; to make easy like things natural.

NATURALLY, (năt'-ŭ-răl-lę) *ad.* According to the power or impulses of unassisted nature; without affectation; spontaneously; without art.

NATURALNESS (năt'-ŭ-răl-nęs) *n. s.* The state of being given or produced by nature; conformity to truth and reality; not affectation.

NATURE, (nāte'-yŭr) *n. s.* An imaginary being supposed to preside over the material and animal world; the native state or properties of any thing, by which it is discriminated from others; the constitution of an animated body; disposition of mind; temper; the regular course of things; the compass of natural existence; the constitution and appearances of things; natural affection, or reverence; the state or operation of the material world; sort; species; sentiments or images adapted to nature, or conformable to truth and reality; physicks.

NAVAL, (nā'-văl) *a.* Consisting of ships; belonging to ships.

NAVE, (nāve) *n. s.* The middle part of the wheel in which the axle moves; the middle part of the church distinct from the aisles or wings.

NAVEL, (nā'-vl) *n. s.* The point in the middle of the belly, by which embryos commu-

nicate with the parent; the middle; the interior part.

NAUFRAGE, (nạu'-frạje) *n. s.* Shipwreck.

NAUFRAGOUS, (nạu'-frạ-gụs) *a.* Causing shipwreck.

NAUGHT, (nạwt) *a.* Bad; corrupt; worthless.

NAUGHT, (nạwt) *n. s.* Nothing; commonly, though improperly, written *nought*.

NAUGHTILY, (nạw'-tẹ-lẹ) *ad.* Wickedly; corruptly.

NAUGHTINESS, (nạw'-tẹ-nẹs) *n. s.* Wickedness; badness.

NAUGHTILY, (nạw'tẹ-lẹ) *ad.* Badly; corruptly.

NAUGHTY, (nạw'-tẹ) *a.* Bad; wicked; corrupt; it is now seldom used but in ludicrous censure.

NAVICULAR, (nạ-vik'-ụ-lạr) *a.* In anatomy one of the bones in the foot.

NAVIGABLE, (nạv'-vẹ-gạ-bl) *a.* Capable of being passed by ships or boats.

NAVIGABLENESS, (nạv'-vẹ-gạ-bl-nẹs) *n. s.* Capacity to be passed in vessels.

To NAVIGATE, (nạv'-vẹ-gạte) *v. n.* To sail; to pass by water.

To NAVIGATE, (nạv'-vẹ-gạte) *v. a.* To pass by ships or boats.

NAVIGATION, (nạv-vẹ-gạ'-shụn) *n. s.* The act or practice of passing by water; vessels of *navigation*.

NAVIGATOR, (nạv'-vẹ-gạ-tụr) *n. s.* Sailor; seaman; traveller by water.

NAUMACHY, (nạw'-mạ-kẹ) *n. s.* A mock sea fight.

NAUSEA, (nạu'-shẹ-ạ) *n. s.* Sea-sickness; any sickness.

To NAUSEATE, (nạw'-shẹ-ạte) *v. n.* To grow squeamish; to turn away with disgust.

To NAUSEATE, (nạw'-shẹ-ạte) *v. a.* To loath; to reject with disgust; to strike with disgust.

NAUSEOUS, (nạw'-shẹ-ụs) *a.* Loathsome; disgustful.

NAUSEOUSLY, (nạw'-shẹ-ụs-lẹ) *ad.* Loathsomely; disgustfully.

NAUSEOUSNESS, (nạw'-shẹ-ụs-nẹs) *n. s.* Loathsomeness; quality of raising disgust.

NAUTICAL, (nạw'-te-kạl) } *a.* Pertaining
NAUTICK, (nạw'-tik) } to sailors.

NAUTILUS, (nạw'-tẹ-lụs) *n. s.* A shell-fish furnished with something analogous to oars and a sail.

NAVY, (nạ'vẹ) *n. s.* An assemblage of ships; a fleet.

NAY, (nạ) *ad.* No; an adverb of negation; not only so; but more; word of refusal.

NAY, (nạ) *n. s.* Denial; refusal.

NAYWARD, (nạ'-wạrd) *n. s.* Tendency to denial.

NAZARENE, (nạz-ạ-rẹne') *n. s.* One of Nazareth; one of the early Christian converts, so denominated, from their faith in Jesus of Nazareth, both by Jew and Gentile.

NAZARITE, (nạz'-ạ-rịte) *n.s.* One separated from others by a profession of some extraordinary and special acts of religion.

NE, (nẹ) *ad.* Neither; not.

NEAF, (nẹfe) *n. s.* a fist.

To NEAL, (nẹle) *v. a.* To temper by a gradual and regulated heat.

To NEAL, (nẹle) *v. n.* To be tempered in fire.

NEAP, (nẹpe) *n. s.* Low tide.

NEAP, (nẹpe) *a.* Low; decrescent.

NEAPOLITAN, (nẹ-ạ-pọl'-lẹ-tạn) *a.* A native of the kingdom of Naples.

NEAPOLITAN, (nẹ-ạ-pọl'-lẹ-tạn) *a.* Belonging to Naples.

NEAR, (nẹre) *prep.* At no great distance from; close to; nigh.

NEAR, (nẹre) *ad.* Almost; at hand; not far off; within a little; by relation or alliance.

NEAR, (nẹre) *a.* Not distant; advanced towards the end of an enterprise or disquisition; direct; straight; close; not rambling; closely related; intimate; familiar; admitted to confidence; parsimonious, inclining to covetousness. *Near hand*, Closely.

To NEAR, (nẹre) *v. a.* To approach; to be near to.

To NEAR, (nẹre) *v. n.* To draw near: a naval expression.

NEARLY, (nẹre'-lẹ) *ad.* At no great distance; closely; pressingly; in a niggardly manner.

NEARNESS, (nẹre'-nẹs) *n. s.* Closeness; not remoteness; alliance of blood or affection; tendency to avarice; caution of expence.

NEAT, (nẹte) *n. s.* Black cattle; oxen; a single cow or ox.

NEAT, (nẹte) *a.* Elegant, but without dignity; cleanly; pure; unadulterated; unmingled.

NEATHERD, (nẹte'-hẹrd) *n. s.* A cowkeeper; one who has the care of black cattle.

NEATLY, (nẹte'-lẹ) *ad.* Elegantly, but without dignity; cleanlily.

NEATNESS, (nẹte'-nẹs) *n. s.* Spruceness; elegance without dignity; cleanliness.

NEB, (nẹb) *n. s.* Nose; beak; mouth; the bill of a bird.

NEBULA, (nẹb'-bụ-lạ) *n. s.* It is applied to appearances, like a cloud in the human body; as also to films upon the eyes.

NEBULOUS, (nẹb-bụ'-lụs) *a.* Misty; cloudy.

NECESSARIAN, (nẹs-ẹs-sạ'-rẹ-ạn) *n. s.* One of those who are advocates for the doctrine of philosophical necessity. More properly *necessitarian*.

NECESSARIES, (nẹs'-ẹs-sạ-rẹz) *n. s.* Things not only convenient but needful.

NECESSARILY, (nẹs'-ẹs-sạ-rẹ-lẹ) *ad.* Indispensably; by inevitable consequence; by fate; not freely.

NECESSARINESS, (nẹs'-ẹs-sạ-rẹ-nẹs) *n. s.* The state of being necessary.

NECESSARY, (nẹs'-ẹs-sạ-rẹ) *a.* Needful;

ndispensably requisite; not free; fatal; impelled by fate; conclusive; decisive; decisive by inevitable consequence.

ECESSARY, (nes'-es-sa-re) *n. s.* A privy.

To NECESSITATE, (ne-sse'-se-tate) *v. a.* To make necessary; not to leave free; to exempt from choice.

NECESSITATION, (ne-ses-se-ta'-shun) *n. s.* The act of making necessary; fatal compulsion.

NECESSITOUS, (ne-ssa'-se-tus) *a.* Pressed with poverty.

NECESSITOUSNESS, (ne-ses'-se-tus-nes) *n. s.* Poverty; want; need.

NECESSITUDE, (ne-ses'-se-tude) *n. s.* Want; need.

NECESSITY, (ne-ses-se-te) *n. s.* Cogency; compulsion; fatality; state of being necessary; indispensableness; want; need; poverty; things necessary for human life; cogency of argument; inevitable consequence; violence; compulsion.

NECK, (nek) *n. s.* The part between the head and body; a long narrow part.

NECKERCHIEF, (nek'-ker-tshef) *n. s.* A gorget; handkerchief for a woman's neck.

NECKBEEF, (nek'-beef) *n. s.* The coarse flesh of the neck of cattle.

NECKCLOTH, (nek'-kloth) *n. s.* That which men wear on their necks.

NECKED, (nekd) *a.* Used in composition, figuratively and literally; having a neck.

NECKLACE, (nek'-lase) *n. s.* An ornamental string of beads or precious stones, worn by women on their necks.

NECROMANCER, (nek'-kro-man-ser) *n. s.* One who by charms can converse with the ghosts of the dead; a conjurer; an enchanter.

NECROMANCY, (nek'-kro-man-se) *n. s.* The art of revealing future events by communication with the dead; enchantment; conjuration.

NECROMANTICAL, (nek-ro-man'-te-kal)
NECROMANTICK, (nek-ro-man'-tik) *a.* Belonging to necromancy; performed by enchantment.

NECROMANTICALLY, (nek-ro-man'-te-kal-le) *ad.* By charms; by conjuration.

NECROSIS, (ne-kro'-sis) *n. s.* A disease of the bones.

NECTAR, (nek-tar) *n. s.* Pleasant liquor, said to be drank by the heathen deities; any pleasant liquor.

NECTAREAL, (nek-ta'-re-al)
NECTAREAN, (nek-ta'-re-an) *a.* Sweet as nectar; resembling nectar.

NECTARED, (nek'-tard) *a.* Tinged with nectar; mingled with nectar.

NECTAREOUS, (nek-ta'-re-us) *a.* Resembling nectar; sweet as nectar.

NECTARINE, (nek'-ta-rin) *a.* Sweet as nectar.

NECTARINE, (nek'-ta-rin) *n. s.* A fruit of the plum kind.

NECTAROUS, (nek'-ta-rus) *a.* Sweet as nectar.

NEED, (need) *n. s.* Exigency; pressing difficulty; necessity; want; distressful poverty; want; lack of anything for use.

To NEED, (need) *v. a.* To want; to lack; to be in want of; to require.

To NEED, (need) *v. n.* To be wanted; to be necessary; to have necessity of anything; to be in want of anything.

NEEDER, (need'-er) *n. s.* One that wants anything.

NEEDFUL, (need'-ful) *a.* Distressed; in want; necessary; indispensably requisite.

NEEDFULLY, (need'-ful-le) *ad.* Necessarily.

NEEDFULNESS, (need'-ful-nes) *n. s.* Necessity.

NEEDILY, (nee'-de-le) *ad.* In poverty; poorly.

NEEDINESS, (nee'-de-nes) *n. s.* Want; poverty.

NEEDLE, (nee'-dl) *n. s.* A small instrument pointed at one end to pierce cloth, and perforated at the other to receive the thread, used in sewing; the small steel bar which in the mariner's compass stands regularly north and south.

NEEDLEFUL, (nee'-dl-ful) *n. s.* As much thread as is generally put at one time in the needle.

NEEDLE-MAKER, (nee'-dl-ma-ker) *n. s.* He who makes needles.

NEEDLE-WORK, (nee'-dl-wurk) *n. s.* The business of a sempstress; embroidery by the needle.

NEEDLESS, (need'-les) *a.* Unnecessary; not requisite; not wanting.

NEEDLESSLY, (need'-les-le) *ad.* Unnecessarily; without need.

NEEDLESSNESS, (need'-les-nes) *n. s.* Unnecessariness.

NEEDS, (needz) *ad.* Necessarily; by compulsion; indispensably.

NEEDY, (nee'-de) *a.* Poor; necessitous; distressed by poverty.

NE'ER, (nare) *ad.* For *never*.

NEFARIOUS, (ne-fa'-re-us) *a.* Wicked; abominable.

NEFARIOUSLY, (ne-fa'-re-us-le) *a.* Abominably; wickedly.

NEGATION, (ne-ga'-shun) *n. s.* Denial: the contrary to *affirmation*; description by denial, or exclusion, or exception; argument drawn from denial; privation.

NEGATIVE, (neg'-ga-tive) *a.* Denying; contrary to *affirmative*; implying only the absence of something; not positive; privative; having the power to withhold, though not to compel.

NEGATIVE, (neg'-ga-tive) *n. s.* A proposition by which something is denied; a particle of denial; as, *not*.

To NEGATIVE, (neg'-ga-tive) *v. a.* To dismiss by negation.

NEGATIVELY, (neg'-ga-tiv-le) *ad.* With

denial; in the form of denial; not affirmatively; in form of speech implying the absence of something.

NEGATORY, (neg'-gā-tur-ē) *a.* Belonging to negation.

To NEGLECT, (neg-lekt') *v. a.* To omit by carelessness; to treat with scornful heedlessness; to postpone.

NEGLECT, (neg-lekt') *n. s.* Instance of inattention; careless treatment; negligence; frequency of neglect; state of being unregarded.

NEGLECTER, (neg-lekt'-er) *n. s.* One who neglects.

NEGLECTFUL, (neg-lekt'-fŭl) *a.* Heedless; careless; inattentive; treating with indifference.

NEGLECTFULLY, (neg-lekt'-fŭl-lē) *ad.* With heedless inattention; careless indifference.

NEGLECTINGLY, (neg-lekt'-ing-lē) *ad.* Carelessly; inattentively.

NEGLECTIVE, (neg-lek'-tiv) *a.* Inattentive to; regardless of.

NEGLIGENCE, (neg'-lē-jense) *n. s.* Habit of omitting by heedlessness, or of acting carelessly; instance of neglect.

NEGLIGENT, (neg'-lē-jent) *a.* Careless; needless; habitually inattentive; careless of any particular; scornfully regardless.

NEGLIGENTLY, (neg'-lē-jent-lē) *ad.* Carelessly; heedlessly; without exactness; with scornful inattention.

NEGOTIABLE, (nē-gō'-shē-ā-bl) *a.* Capable of being negotiated.

NEGOTIANT, (nē-gō'-shē-ant) *n. s.* A negotiator; one employed to treat with others.

To NEGOTIATE, (nē-gō'-shē-āte) *v. n.* To have intercourse of business; to traffick; to treat.

To NEGOTIATE, (nē-gō'-shē-āte) *v. a.* To manage; to conclude by treaty or agreement.

NEGOTIATION, (nē-gō-shē-ā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Treaty of business.

NEGOTIATOR, (nē-gō-shē-ā-tur) *n. s.* One employed to treat with others.

NEGRO, (nē'-grō) *n. s.* A blackmoor.

NEGUS, (nē'-gŭs) *n. s.* A mixture of wine, water, sugar, lemon, and nutmeg; from the inventor, Colonel Negus.

NEIF, (neef) *n. s.* Fist.

To NEIGH, (nā) *v. n.* To utter the voice of a horse or mare.

NEIGH, (nā) *n. s.* The voice of a horse or mare.

NEIGHBOUR, (nā'-bur) *n. s.* One who lives near to another; one who lives in familiarity with another; a word of civility; intimate; confident. In the scripture sense, One partaking of the same nature, and therefore entitled to good offices.

NEIGHBOUR, (nā'-bur) *a.* Near to another; adjoining; next.

To NEIGHBOUR, (nā'-bur) *v. a.* To adjoin; to confine on; to acquaint with; to make near to it.

NEIGHBOURHOOD, (nā'-bur-hŭd) *n. s.* Place adjoining; state of being near each other; those that live within reach of munication.

NEIGHBOURLINESS, (nā'-bur-lē-nes) *n. s.* State or quality of being neighbourly.

NEIGHBOURLY, (nā'-bur-lē) *a.* Becoming a neighbour; kind; civil.

NEITHER, (nē'-ther) *conj.* Not either. A particle used in the first branch of a negative sentence, and answered by Nor; as, Fight Neither with small Nor great. It is sometimes the second branch of the negative or prohibition to any sentence; as, Ye shall not eat of it, Neither shall ye touch it.

NEITHER, (nē'-ther) *pron.* Not either; nor one nor other.

NEM-CON, (nem-kŏn) An abbreviation of the Latin *nemine contradicente*, no one opposing.

NENIA, (nē'-nē-ă) *n. s.* A funeral song; an elegy.

NEOLOGICAL, (nē-ō-lŏd'-jē-kăl) *a.* Employing new words or phrases.

NEOLOGY, (nē-ŏl'-ō-jē) *n. s.* Invention or use of new words or phrases.

NEOLOGISM, (nē-ŏl'-ō-jizm) *n. s.* A new and quaint expression.

NEOPHYTE, (nē'-ō-fite) *n. s.* One regenerated; a convert.

NEOPHYTE, (nē'-ō-fite) *a.* Newly entered into an employment.

NEOTERICK, (nē-ō-ter'-rik) *n. s.* One of modern times.

NEOTERICK, (nē-ō-ter-rik) *n. s.* One of modern times.

NEOTERICAL, (nē-ō-ter'-rē-kăl) } *a.* Mo-
NEOTERICK, (nē-ō-ter'-rik) } dern; novel; late.

NEPENTHE, (nē-pen'-*th*ē) *n. s.* A drug that drives away all pains.

NEPHEW, (nev'-vu) *n. s.* The son of a brother or sister; the grandson.

NEPHRITICAL, (nē-frit'-tē-kăl) } *a.* Be-
NEPHRITICK, (nē-frit'-tik) } longing to the organs of urine; troubled with the stone; good against the stone.

NEREID, (nē'-rid) *n. s.* A sea-nymph.

NERVE, (nerv) *n. s.* The organs of sensation passing from the brain to all parts of the body; it is used by the poets for sinew or tendon; force; strength.

To NERVE, (nerv) *v. a.* To strengthen.

NERVELESS, (nerv'-lēs) *a.* Without strength.

NERVOUS, (ner-vus) *a.* Full of nerves; well strung; strong; vigorous; relating to the nerves. In medical cant: having weak or diseased nerves.

NERVOUSLY, (ner'-vus-lē) *ad.* With strength; with force.

NERVOUSNESS, (ner'-vus-nes) *n. s.* Vigour; strength.

NERVY, (ner'-vē) *a.* Strong; vigorous.

NESCIENCE, (nesh'-ē-ense) *n. s.* Ignorance; the state of not knowing.

NESS, (nes) A termination added to an adjective to change it into a substantive, denoting *state* or *quality*; as, *poisonous, poisonousness; turbid, turbidness; lovely, loveliness.*

NEST, (nest) *n. s.* The bed formed by the bird for incubation and feeding her young; any place where animals are produced; an abode; place of residence; a warm close habitation.

To NEST, (nest) *v. n.* To build nests.

NESTEGG, (nest'-eg) *n. s.* An egg left in the nest to keep the hen from forsaking it.

To NESTLE, (nes'-sl) *v. n.* To settle; to harbour; to lie close and snug, as a bird in her nest.

To NESTLE, (nes'-sl) *v. a.* To house, as in a nest; to cherish, as a bird her young.

NESTLING, (nest'-ling) *n. s.* A young bird in the nest; a receptacle; a nest.

NESTLING, (nest'-ling) *a.* Newly hatched; newly deposited in the nest.

NESTORIAN, (nes-to'-re-an) *n. s.* One of the followers of Nestorius, whose heresy was founded in the fifth century, and who believed that Christ was divided into two persons.

NET, (net) *n. s.* A texture woven with large interstices or meshes; anything made with interstitial vacuities.

To NET, (net) *v. n.* To knit a net; to knot.

NET, (net) *a.* Pure; clear; genuine; denoting the total of a receipt of salary or income after certain deductions; clear; denoting the weight of any commodity, after allowances have been made for tare and tret.

To NET, (net) *v. a.* To bring as clear produce.

NETHER, (neтн'-er) *a.* Lower; not upper; being in a lower place; infernal; belonging to the regions below.

NETHERMOST, (neтн'-er-most) *a.* Lowest.

NETTING, (net'-ting) *n. s.* A reticulated piece of work.

NETTLE, (net'-tl) *n. s.* A well known stinging herb.

To NETTLE, (net'-tl) *v. a.* To sting; to irritate; to provoke.

NETTLER, (net'-tl-er) *n. s.* One who provokes; that which stings or irritates.

NETWORK, (net'-wurk) *n. s.* Anything reticulated or decussated, at equal distances, with interstices between the intersections.

NEVER, (nev'-er) *ad.* At no time; in no degree. It seems in some phrases to have the sense of an adjective; not any; but in reality it is *not ever*. It is much used in composition; as, *never*-ending, having no end.

NEVERTHELESS, (nev-er-тне-les') *ad.* Notwithstanding that.

NEUROLOGY, (nu-rol'-lo-je) *n. s.* A description of the nerves.

NEUROTOMY, (nu-rot'-to-me) *n. s.* The anatomy of the nerves.

NEUTER, (nu'-ter) *a.* Indifferent; not engaged on either side. In grammar, A noun that implies no sex.

NEUTER, (nu'-ter) *n. s.* One indifferent and unengaged.

NEUTRAL, (nu'-tral) *a.* Indifferent; not engaged on either side; neither good nor bad; neither acid nor alkaline, applied to salt.

NEUTRAL, (nu'-tral) *n. s.* One who does not act nor engage on either side.

NEUTRALIST, (nu'-tral-ist) *n. s.* An indifferent or careless being; one who is on neither side.

NEUTRALITY, (nu-tral'-e-te) *n. s.* A state of indifference; of neither friendship nor hostility; a state between good and evil; the state of being of the neuter gender.

To NEUTRALIZE, (nu-tral'-ize) *v. a.* To render indifferent; to engage on neither side.

NEUTRALLY, (nu'-tral-le) *ad.* Indifferently; on neither part.

NEW, (nu) *ad.* Not old; fresh; novel; not being before; modern; of the present time; not antiquated; having the effect of novelty; not habituated; not familiar; renovated; repaired, so as to recover the first state; fresh after anything; not of ancient extraction.

NEW, (nu) *ad.* This is only used in composition for *newly*, as *new*-born, &c.

NEWFANGLED, (nu-fang'-gld) *a.* Formed with vain or foolish love of novelty.

NEWFANGLEDNESS, (nu-fang'-gld-nes) *n. s.* Vain and foolish love of novelty.

NEWISH, (nu'-ish) *a.* Rather new.

NEWLY, (nu'-le) *ad.* Freshly; lately; in a manner different from the former; in a manner not existing before.

NEWNESS, (nu'-nes) *n. s.* Freshness; lateness; recentness; state of being lately produced; novelty; unacquaintance; innovation; late change; want of practice; difference from the former manner

NEWS, (nuze) *n. s.* Fresh account of anything; something not heard before; papers which give an account of the transactions of the present times.

NEWS-MONGER, (nuze'-mung-ger) *n. s.* one that deals in news; one whose employment it is to hear and to tell news.

NEWSPAPER, (nuze'-pa-per) See NEWS.

NEWT, (nute) *n. s.* Eft; small harmless lizard.

NEXIBLE, (neks'-e-bl) *a.* That may be knit together.

NEXT, (nekst) *a.* Nearest in place; nearest in time; nearest in any gradation.

NEXT, (nekst) *ad.* At the time or turn immediately succeeding.

NIB, (nib) *n. s.* The bill or beak of a bird; The point of anything, generally of a pen.

NIBBED, (nibbd) *a.* Having a nib.

To NIBBLE, (nib'-bl) *v. a.* To bite by little at a time; to eat slowly; to bite as a fish does the bait.

To NIBBLE, (nib'-bl) *v. n.* To bite at; to carp at; to find fault with.

NIBBLE, (nib'-bl) *n. s.* A word used by anglers, denoting the act of the fish trying the bait, as it were: not immediately swallowing it.

NIBBLER, (nib'-bl-er) *n. s.* One that bites by little at a time; a carper.

NICE, (nise) *a.* Accurate in judgement to minute exactness; superfluously exact: it

is often used to express a culpable delicacy; delicate; scrupulously and minutely cautious; fastidious; squeamish; easily injured; delicate; formed with minute exactness; requiring scrupulous exactness; refined; trifling; toying; wanton; trivial; unimportant; delicious; pleasing; refined.

NICELY, (nīse'-lē) *ad.* Accurately; minutely; scrupulously; delicately.

NICENE *Creed*, (nī'-sēne-krēed) The Creed drawn up, for the most part, by the first general council of Nice in the year 325; enlarged in the year 381.

NICENESS, (nīse'-nēs) *n. s.* Accuracy; minute exactness; superfluous delicacy or exactness.

NICETY, (nī'-sē-tē) *n. s.* Minute accuracy of thought; accurate performance, or observance; fastidious delicacy; squeamishness; minute observation; punctilious discrimination; subtilty; delicate management; cautious treatment; effeminate softness. Niceties, in the plural, is generally applied to dainties or delicacies in eating.

NICHE, (nītsh) *n. s.* A hollow in which a statue may be placed.

NICK, (nĭk) *n. s.* Exact point of time at which there is necessity or convenience; a notch cut in anything; a score; a reckoning; a winning throw.

NICK, (nĭk) *n. s.* An evil spirit of the waters, in the northern mythology of elder times; and in later transferred to the devil himself, by the English, with the addition of *old*.

To NICK, (nĭk) *v. a.* To hit; to touch luckily; to perform by some slight artifice used at the lucky moment; to cut in nicks or notches; to suit, as tallies cut in nicks; to defeat or cozen, as at dice.

NICKEL, (nĭk'-ĕl) *n. s.* A semi-metal.

NICKER, (nĭk'-kĕr) *n. s.* One who watches an opportunity to pilfer, or practise some knavish artifice.

NICKNAME, (nĭk'-nāme) *n. s.* A name given in scoff or contempt.

To NICKNAME, (nĭk'-nāme) *v. a.* To call by an opprobrious appellation.

To NICKTATE, (nĭk'-tāte) *v. a.* To wink.

NICTATION, (nĭk-tā-shŭn) *n. s.* A twinkling of the eye.

NIDE, (nīde) *n. s.* A brood: as, a *nide* of pheasants.

NIDIFICATION, (nĭd-ē-fē-kā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of building nests.

To NIDULATE, (nĭd-ū'-lāte) *v. n.* To build a nest.

NIDULATION, (nĭd-u-lā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The time of remaining in the nest.

NIECE, (nēese) *n. s.* The daughter of a brother or sister.

NIGGARD, (nĭg'-gărd) *n. s.* A miser; a curmudgeon; a sordid fellow.

NIGGARD, (nĭg'-gărd) *a.* Sordid; avaricious; parsimonious; sparing; wary.

NIGGARDISH, (nĭg'-gărd-ĭsh) *a.* Having some disposition to avarice.

NIGGARDLINESS, (nĭg'-gărd-lē-nĕs) *n. s.* Avarice; sordid parsimony.

NIGGARDLY, (nĭg'-gărd-lē) *a.* Avaricious, sordidly parsimonious; sparing; wary.

NIGGARDLY, (nĭg'-gărd-lē) *ad.* Sparingly; parsimoniously.

NIGGARDNESS, (nĭg'-gărd-nĕs) *n. s.* Avarice; sordid parsimony.

To NIGGLE, (nĭg'-gl) *v. a.* To play with; to trifle with.

NIGH, (nī) *prep.* At no great distance from.

NIGH, (nī) *ad.* Not at a great distance; to a place near; almost; as he was *nigh* dead.

NIGH, (nī) *a.* Near; not distant; not remote; allied closely by blood; to approach.

NIGHLY, (nī'-lē) *ad.* Nearly; within a little.

NIGHNESS, (nī'-nĕs) *n. s.* Nearness; proximity.

NIGHT, (nīte) *n. s.* The time of darkness; the time from sun-set to sun-rise; state or time of ignorance or obscurity. It is much used in composition.

To NIGHT, (nīte) *adverbially.* In this night; at this night.

NIGHTBORN, (nīte'-bŏrn) *a.* Produced in darkness

NIGHTBRAWLER, (nīte'-brąwl-ĕr) *n. s.* One who raises disturbances in the night.

NIGHTCAP, (nīte'-kăp) *n. s.* A cap worn in bed, or undress.

NIGHTDEW, (nīte'-dū) *n. s.* Dew that wets the ground in the night.

NIGHTDOG, (nīte'-dŏg) *n. s.* A dog that hunts in the night.

NIGHTDRESS, (nīte'-drĕs) *n. s.* The dress worn at night.

NIGHTED, (nīte'-ĕd) *a.* Darkened; clouded; black.

NIGHTFALL, (nīte'-fąl) *n. s.* The close of day; the beginning of night.

NIGHTGOWN, (nīte'-gŏŭn) *n. s.* A loose gown used for an undress.

NIGHTHAG, (nīte'-hăg) *n. s.* Witch supposed to wander in the night.

NIGHTINGALE, (nīte'-in-gāle) *n. s.* A small bird that sings in the night with remarkable melody; philomel.

NIGHTLY, (nīte'-lē) *a.* Done by night; acting by night; happening by night.

NIGHTLY, (nīte'-lē) *ad.* By night; every night.

NIGHTMAN, (nīte'-măn) *n. s.* One who carries away ordure in the night.

NIGHTMARE, (nīte'-mare) *n. s.* A morbid oppression in the night, resembling the pressure or weight upon the breast.

NIGHTPIECE, (nīte'-pēese) *n. s.* A picture so coloured as to be supposed seen by candle-light; not by the light of the day.

NIGHTSHADE, (nīte'-shāde) *n. s.* A plant; the darkness of the night.

NIGHTWATCH, (nīte'-wątsh) *n. s.* A period of the night as distinguished by change of the watch.

NIGRESCENT, (nī-grĕs'-sĕnt) *a.* Growing black; approaching to blackness.

NIGRIFICATION, (nī-grē-fē-kā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of making black.
NIHILITY, (nī-hĭl'-ē-tē) *n. s.* Nothingness; the state of being nothing.
To NILL, (nĭl) *v. n.* Not to will; to refuse; to reject.
NIMBLE, (nĭm'-bl) *a.* Quick; active; ready; speedy; lively; expeditious.
NIMBLENESS, (nĭm'-bl-nĕs) *n. s.* Quickness; activity; speed; agility.
NIMBLE-WITTED, (nĭm'-bl-wĭt-tĕd) *a.* Quick; eager to speak.
NIMBLY, (nĭm'-blē) *ad.* Quickly; speedily; actively.
NINE, (nīne) *n. s.* One more than eight.
NINEFOLD, (nīne'-fōld) *a.* Nine times.
NINEHOLES, (nīne'-hōlz) *n. s.* A game, in which nine holes are made in the ground, into which a pellet is to be bowled.
NINEPINS, (nīne'-pĭnz) *n. s.* A play where nine pieces of wood are up on the ground to be thrown down by a bowl.
NINETEEN, (nīne'-tēen) *a.* Nine and ten; one less than twenty.
NINETEENTH, (nīne-tēenth') *a.* The ordinal of nineteen; the ninth after the tenth.
NINETY, (nīne'-tē) *a.* Nine times ten.
NINNY, (nĭn'-nē) *n. s.* A fool; a simpleton.
NINTH, (nīnth) *a.* The first after the eighth; the ordinal of nine.
NINTHLY, (nīnth'-lē) *ad.* In the ninth place.
NINTIETH, (nīne'-tē-ĕth) *a.* The ordinal of ninety; the tenth nine times told.
To NIP, (nĭp) *v. a.* To pinch off with the nails; to bite with the teeth; to cut off by any slight means; to blast; to destroy before full growth; to pinch as frost.
NIP, (nĭp) *n. s.* A pinch with the nails or teeth; a small cut; a blast.
NIPPERKIN, (nĭp'-pĕr-kĭn) *n. s.* A little cup; a small tankard.
NIPPERS, (nĭp'-pĕrz) *n. s.* Small pincers.
NIPPINGLY, (nĭp'-pĭng-lē) *ad.* With bitter sarcasm.
NIPPLE, (nĭp'-pl) *n. s.* The teat; the dug; the orifice at which any animal liquor is separated.
NISI PRIUS, (nī'-sī-prī'-ŭs) *n. s.* In law, A judicial writ, which lieth in case where the inquest is pannelled and returned before the justices of the bank; the one party or the other making petition to have this writ for the ease of the country. It is so called from the first words of the writ *nisi apud talem locum prius venerint.*
NIT, (nĭt) *n. s.* The egg of a louse or small animal.
NITENCY, (nī'-tĕn-sē) *n. s.* Lustre; clear brightness; endeavour; spring to expand itself.
NITID, (nĭt'-tĭd) *a.* Bright; shining; lustrous. Applied to persons: gay; spruce; fine.
NITRE, (nī'-tĕr) *n. s.* Saltpetre; a chrystalline pellucid, but somewhat whitish substance, of an acrid and bitterish taste, impressing a peculiar sense of coldness upon the tongue.
NITROSITY, (nī-trŏs'-sŏ-tē) *n. s.* Quality of nitre.
NITROUS, (nī'-trŭs) *a.* Impregnated with nitre; consisting of nitre.
NITRY, (nī'-trē) *a.* Nitrous.
NITTY, (nĭt'-tē) *a.* Abounding with the eggs of lice.
NIVAL, (nī'-văl) *a.* Abounding with snow.
NIVEOUS, (nĭv'-ē-ŭs) *a.* Snowy; resembling snow.
NO, (nō) *ad.* The word of refusal; the word of denial; it sometimes confirms a foregoing negative; it sometimes strengthens a following negative; *no not*, not even.
NO, (nō) *a.* Not any; none. *No one*; not any one.
To NOBILITATE, (nō-bĭl'-lē-tāte) *v. a.* To ennoble; to make noble
NOBILITATION, (nō-bĭl-lē-tā'-shŭn) *n. s.* the act of ennobling.
NOBILITY, (nō-bĭl'-lē-tē) *n. s.* Antiquity of family joined with splendour; rank or dignity of several degrees, conferred by sovereigns. *Nobility* in England is extended to five ranks; duke, marquis, earl, viscount, baron; the person of high rank; dignity; grandeur; greatness.
NOBLE, (nō'-bl) *a.* Of an ancient and splendid family; exalted to a rank above commonalty; great; worthy; illustrious; exalted; elevated; sublime; magnificent; stately, as a *noble* parade; free; generous; liberal.
NOBLE, (nō'-bl) *n. s.* One of high rank; a coin rated at six shillings and eightpence.
NOBLEMAN, (nō'-bl-măn) *n. s.* One who is ennobled.
NOBLEWOMAN, (nō'-bl-wŭm-ăn) *n. s.* A female who is ennobled.
NOBLENESS, (nō'-bl-nĕs) *n. s.* Greatness; worth; dignity; magnanimity; splendour of descent; lustre of pedigree; stateliness.
NOBLESS, (nō-blĕs') *n. s.* Nobility; dignity; greatness; noblemen collectively.
NOBLY, (nō'-blē) *ad.* Of ancient and splendid extraction; greatly; illustriously; magnanimously; grandly; splendidly.
NOBODY, (nō'-bŏd-ē) *n. s.* No one; not any one.
NOCENT, (nō'-sĕnt) *a.* Guilty; criminal; hurtful; mischievous.
NOCTAMBULATION, (nŏkt-ăm-bŭ-lā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of walking in sleep.
NOCTIVAGANT, (nŏk-tĭv'-vă-gănt) *a.* Wandering in the night.
NOCTUARY, (nŏk'-tū-ă-rē) *n. s.* An account of what passes by night.
NOCTURNAL, (nŏk-tŭr'-năl) *a.* Nightly.
NOCTURNAL, (nŏk-tŭr'-năl) *n. s.* An instrument by which observations are made in the night.
NOCUOUS, (nŏk'-ū-ŭs) *a.* Noxious; hurtful.
To NOD, (nŏd) *v. n.* To decline the head with a quick motion; to pay a slight bow;

to bend downwards with quick motion; to be drowsy.

To NOD, (nŏd) *v. a.* To bend; to incline; to shake.

NOD, (nŏd) *n. s.* A quick declination of the head; a quick declination; the motion of the head in drowsiness; a slight obeisance.

NODATION, (nō-dā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The state of being knotted, or act of making knots.

NODDER, (nŏd'-dĕr) *n. s.* One who makes nods; a drowsy person.

NODDLE, (nŏd'-dl) *n. s.* A head: in contempt.

NODDY, (nŏd'-dē) *n. s.* A simpleton; an idiot.

NODE, (node) *n. s.* A knot; a knob; a swelling on the bone; intersection.

NODOSITY, (nō-dŏs'-sē-tē) *n. s.* Complication; knottiness.

NODOUS, (nō'-dŭs) *a.* Knotty; full of knots.

NODULE, (nŏd'-yule) *n. s.* A small lump.

NODULED, (nŏd'-yŭld) *a.* Having little knots or lumps.

NOGGIN, (nŏg'-gĭn) *n. s.* A small mug.

NOGGING, (nŏg'-ĭng) *n. s.* In building, A partition framed of timber scantlings, with the interstices filled up by bricks.

NOISE, (nŏeze) *n. s.* Any kind of sound; outcry; clamour; boasting or importunate talk.

To NOISE, (nŏeze) *v. a.* To spread by rumour, or report.

NOISEFUL, (nŏeze'-fŭl) *a.* Loud; clamorous.

NOISELESS, (nŏeze'-lĕs) *a.* Silent; without sound.

NOISINESS, (nŏe'-ze-nĕs) *n. s.* Loudness of sound; importunity of clamour.

NOISOME, (nŏe'-sŭm) *a.* Noxious; mischievous; unwholesome; offensive; disgusting.

NOISOMELY, (nŏe'-sŭm-lē) *ad.* With a fetid stench; with an infectious steam.

NOISOMENESS, (nŏe'-sŭm-nĕs) *n. s.* Aptnes to disgust; offensiveness.

NOISY, (nŏe'-ze) *a.* Sounding loud; clamorous; turbulent.

NOLITION, (nō-lĭsh'-ŭn) *n. s.* Unwillingness; opposed to *volition*.

NOMBLES, (nŭm'-blz) *n. s.* The entrails of a deer.

NOMENCLATOR, (nō-mĕn-klā' tŭr) *n. s.* One who calls things or persons by their proper names.

NOMENCLATURE, (nō-mĕn-klāte'-yŭr) *n. s.* The act of naming; a vocabulary; a dictionary.

NOMINAL, (nŏm'-ĕ-nal) *a.* Referring to names rather than to things; titular.

To NOMINALIZE, (nŏm'-ĕ-nal-ize) *v. a.* To convert into a noun.

NOMINALLY, (nŏm'-ĕ-nal-lē) *ad.* By name; with regard to a name; titulary.

To NOMINATE, (nŏm'-ĕ-nate) *v. a.* To name; to mention by name; to entitle; to call; to set down; to appoint by name.

NOMINATION, (nŏm-ĕ-nā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of mentioning by name; the power of appointing.

NOMINATIVE, (nŏm'-ĕ-nā-tĭv) *a.* [In grammar.] The epithet of the case that primarily designates the name of anything.

NOMINATOR, (nŏm'-ĕ-nā-tŭr) *n. s.* One that names or appoints to a place.

NOMINEE, (nŏm-ĕ-nē') *n. s.* A person nominated to any place or office.

NON, (nŏn) *ad.* Not. It is never used separately, but comes prefixed to words with a negative power: as, *non*-residency, *non*-performance.

NONAGE, (nŏn'-aje) *n. s.* Minority; time of life before legal maturity.

NONAGED, (nŏn'-ajd) *a.* Not arrived at due maturity; being in nonage.

NONATTENDANCE, (nŏn-ăt-tĕn'-dănse) *n. s.* The not giving personal attendance.

NONCE, (nŏnse) *n. s.* Purpose; intent; design.

NONCOMPLIANCE, (nŏn-kŏm-plī'-ănse) *n. s.* Refusal to comply with any request.

NONCONFORMING, (nŏn-kŏn-fŏrm'-ing) *a.* Not joining in the established religion.

NONCONFORMIST, (nŏn-kŏn-fŏr'-mist) *n. s.* One who refuses to comply with others; one who refuses to join in the established worship.

NONCONFORMITY, (nŏn-kŏn-fŏr'-mĕ-tē) *n. s.* Refusal of compliance; refusal to join in the established religion.

NONDESCRIPT, (nŏn'-dē-skript) *a.* Undescribed: used also as a substantive for any natural production that has not been described.

NONE, (nŭn) *a.* Not one; not any.

NONENTITY, (nŏn-ĕn'-tē-tē) *n. s.* Nonexistence; the negation of being; a thing not existing.

NONES, (nōnz) *n. s.* Certain days in each month of the old Roman calendar, so called, because they reckoned *nine* days from them to the ides. Prayers formerly so called.

NONEXISTENCE, (nŏn-ĕg-zĭs'-tĕnse) *n. s.* Inexistence; negation of being; the thing not existing.

NONJURING, (nŏn-jū'-rĭng) *a.* Belonging to those who will not swear allegiance to the Hanoverian family.

NONJUROR, (nŏn-jū'-rŭr) *n. s.* One who, conceiving James II. unjustly deposed, refuses to swear allegiance to those who have succeeded him.

NONNATURALS, (nŏn-năt'-ū-rălz) *n. s.* Physicians reckon these to be six, viz. air, meat and drink, sleep and watching, motion and rest, retention and excretion, and the passions of the mind.

NON-OBSTANTE, (nŏn-ŏb-stăn'-tē) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary: a law phrase.

NONPAREIL, (nŏn-pā-rĕl') *n. s.* Excellence unequalled; a kind of apple; printers' letter of a small size.

NONPAREIL, (nŏn-pā-rĕl') *a.* Peerless.

NONPLUS, (nŏn'-plŭs) *n. s.* Puzzle; inability to say or do more.

To NONPLUS, (nŏn'-plŭs) *v. a.* To confound; to puzzle.

NONRESIDENCE, (nŏn-rĕz'-ẹ-dẹnse) *n. s.* Failure of residence.

NONRESIDENT, (nŏn-rĕz'-ẹ-dẹnt) *n. s.* One who neglects to live at the proper place.

NONRESIDENT, (nŏn-rĕz'-ẹ-dẹnt) *a.* Not residing in the proper place.

NONRESISTANCE, (nŏn-rẹ-zĭs'-tạnse) *n. s.* The principle of not opposing the king; ready obedience to a superiour.

NONRESISTANT, (nŏn-rẹ-zĭs'-tạnt) *a.* Not resisting; unopposing.

NONSENSE, (nŏn'-sẹnse) *n. s.* Unmeaning or ungrammatical language; trifles; things of no importance.

NONSENSICAL, (nŏn-sẹn'-sẹ-kạl) *a.* Unmeaning; foolish.

NONSENSICALLY, (nŏn-sẹn'-sẹ-kạl-le) *ad.* Foolishly; ridiculously.

NONSENSICALNESS, (nŏn-sẹn'-sẹ-kạl-nẹs) *n. s.* Ungrammatical jargon; foolish absurdity.

NONSENSITIVE, (nŏn-sẹn'-sẹ-tĭv) *n. s.* One that wants sense or perception.

NONSOLUTION, (nŏn-sŏ-lu'-shŭn) *n. s.* Failure of solution.

NONSUIT, (nŏn'-sute) *n. s.* Stoppage of a suit at law; a renouncing of the suit by the plaintiff, most commonly upon the discovery of some errour or defect, when the matter is so far proceeded in, as the jury is ready at the bar to deliver their verdict.

To NONSUIT, (nŏn'-sute) *v. a.* To deprive of the benefit of a legal process, for some failure in the management.

NOODLE, (nōō-dl) *n. s.* A fool; a simpleton.

NOOK, (nŏŏk) *n. s.* A corner; a covert made by an angle or inentersection.

NOON, (nōōn) *n. s.* The middle hour of the day; twelve; the time when the sun is in the meredian; midday. *Noon of night*, midnight.

NOONDAY, (nōōn'-dạ) *n. s.* Midday.

NOONDAY, (nōōn'-dạ) *a.* Meridional.

NOONING, (nōōn'-ĭng) *n. s.* Repose at noon; repast at noon.

NOONTIDE, (nōōn'-tĭde) *n. s.* Midday; time of noon.

NOONTIDE, (nōōn'-tĭde) *a.* Meridional.

NOOSE, (nōōze) *n. s.* A running knot, which the more it is drawn binds the closer.

To NOOSE, (nōōze) *v. a.* To tie in a noose; to catch; to entrap.

NOR, (nŏr) *conjunct.* A particle marking the second or subsequent branch of a negative proposition; correlative to *neither* or *not*.

NORMAL, (nŏr'-mạl) *a.* In geometry, Perpendicular.

NORMAN, (nŏr'-mạn) *n. s.* At first, a Norwegian; then, a native of Normandy.

NORMAN, (nŏr'-mạn) *a.* Denoting persons, customs, or the language of Normandy.

NORROY, (nŏr'-rọe) *n. s.* The title of the third of the three kings at arms, or provincial heralds.

NORTH, (nŏr*th*) *n. s.* The point opposite to the sun in the meridian.

NORTH, (nŏr*th*) *a.* Northern; being in the north.

NORTHEAST, (nŏr*th*-ēēst') *n. s.* The point between the north and east.

NORTHEAST, (nŏr*th*-ēēst') *a.* Denoting the point between the north and east.

NORTHERLY, (nŏr'-*th*ẹr-le) *a.* Being towards the north.

NORTHERN, (nŏr'-*th*ẹrn) *a.* Being in the north.

NORTHSTAR, (nŏr*th*'-stạr) *n. s.* The polestar; the lodestar.

NORTHWARD, (nŏr*th*'-wạrd) *a.* Being towards the north.

NORTHWARD, (nŏr*th*'-wạrd) } *ad.* To-
NORTHWARDS, (nŏr*th*'-wạrds) } wards the north.

NORTHWEST, (nŏr*th*-wĕst') The point between the north and west.

NORTHWIND, (nŏr*th*'-wind) *n. s.* The wind that blows from the north.

NORWEGIAN, (nŏr-wē'-jẹ-ạn) *n. s.* A native of Norway.

NORWEGIAN, (nŏr-wē'-jẹ-ạn) *a.* Belonging to Norway.

NOSE, (nōze) *n. s.* The prominence on the face, which is the organ of scent and the emunctory of the brain; scent; sagacity.

To NOSE, (nōze) *v. a.* To scent; to smell; to face; to oppose.

NOSED, (nōzd) *a.* Having a nose; as, long-*nosed*, flat-*nosed*.

NOSEGAY, (nōze'-gā) *n. s.* A posy; a bunch of flowers.

NOSELESS, (nōze'-lẹs) *a.* Wanting a nose; deprived of the nose.

NOSLE, (nŏz'-zl). See Nozzle.

NOSOLOGY, (nŏ-zŏl'-lŏ-jẹ) *n. s.* Doctrine of diseases.

NOSTRIL, (nŏs'-trĭl) *n. s.* The cavity of the nose.

NOSTRUM, (nŏs'-trum) *n. s.* A medicine not yet made publick, but remaining in some single hand.

NOT, (nŏt) *ad.* The particle of negation, or refusal; a word of exception; a word of prohibition, or deprecation; it denotes cessation or extinction.

NOTABLE, (nō'-tạ-bl, or nŏt'-ạ-bl)) *a.* Remarkable; memorable; observable; clever; bustling. When this word signifies remarkable, it ought to be pronounced in the first manner; and when it means careful or bustling, in the last. The substantive and adverb follow the same analogy.

NOTABLENESS, (nō'-tạ-bl-nẹs, or nŏt'-ạ-bl-nẹs) *n. s.* Remarkableness; worthiness of observation; carefulness; cleverness.

NOTABLY, (nō'-tạ-ble, or nŏt'-ạ-ble) *ad.* Memorably; remarkably; with consequence; with show of importance; ironically.

NOTARIAL, (nō-tā'-rē-ăl) *a.* Taken by a notary.

NOTARY, (nō'-tā-rē) *n. s.* An officer whose business it is to take notes of anything which may concern the publick.

NOTATION, (nō-tā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act or practice of recording anything by marks; as by figures or letters; meaning; signification.

NOTCH, (nŏtsh) *n. s.* A nick; a hollow cut in anything.

To NOTCH, (nŏtsh) *v. a.* To cut in small hollows.

NOTE, (nōte) *n. s.* Mark; token; notice; heed; reputation; consequence; stigma; account; information; state of being observed; tune; voice; harmonick or melodious sound; single sound in musick; short hint; small paper; abbreviation; symbol; a small letter; a written paper; a paper given in confession of a debt; explanatory annotation.

To NOTE, (nōte) *v. a.* To mark; to distinguish; to observe; to remark; to heed; to attend; to take notice of; to set down. In musick, To set down the notes of a tune.

NOTEBOOK, (nōte'-bŏŏk) *n. s.* A book in which notes are set down.

NOTED, (nō'-tĕd) *part. a.* Remarkable; eminent; celebrated.

NOTEDLY, (nō'-tĕd-lē) *ad.* With observation; with notice.

NOTEDNESS, (nō'-tĕd-nĕs) *n. s.* Conspicuousness; state of being remarkable.

NOTER, (nō'-tĕr) *n. s.* He who takes notice; an annotator.

NOTHING, (nŭth'-ĭng) *n. s.* Negation of being; nonentity; universal negation; opposed to *something*: nonexistence; not anything; no quantity or degree; no importance; no use; no possession of fortune; no difficulty; no trouble; a thing of no proportion; trifle; something of no consideration or importance. *Nothing* has a kind of adverbial signification: in no degree; not at all.

NOTHINGNESS, (nŭth'-ĭng-nĕs) *n. s.* Nihility; nonexistence; thing of no value.

NOTICE, (nō'-tĭs) *n. s.* Remark; heed; observation; regard; information; intelligence.

To NOTICE, (nō'-tĭs) *v. a.* To note; to heed; to observe; to regard.

NOTIFICATION, (nō-tē-fē-kā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Act of making known; representation by marks or symbols.

To NOTIFY, (nō'-tē-fī) *v. a.* To declare; to make known.

NOTION, (nō'-shŭn) *n. s.* Thought; representation of anything formed by the mind; idea; image; conception; sentiment; opinion; sense; understanding.

NOTIONAL, (nō'-shŭn-ăl) *a.* Imaginary; ideal; intellectual; dealing in ideas, not realities.

NOTIONALLY, (nō'-shŭn-ăl-lē) *ad.* In idea; mentally.

NOTIONIST, (nō'-shŭn-ĭst) *n. s.* One who holds an ungrounded opinion.

NOTORIETY, (nō-tō-rī'-ĕ-tē) *n. s.* Publick knowledge; publick exposure.

NOTORIOUS, (nō-tō'-rē-ŭs) *a.* Publickly known; evident to the world; apparent; not hidden. It is commonly used of things known to their disadvantage.

NOTORIOUSLY, (nō-tō'-rē-ŭs-lē) *ad.* Publickly; evidently; openly.

NOTORIOUSNESS, (nō-tō'-rē-ŭs-nĕs) *n. s.* Publick fame; notoriety.

NOTWITHSTANDING, (nŏt-with-stănd'-ĭng) *conj.* [This word is properly a participial adjective, as it is compounded of *not* and *withstanding*, and answers exactly to the Latin *non obstante*.] Without hindrance or obstruction from; although; nevertheless; however.

NOTUS, (nō'-tŭs) *n. s.* The south wind.

NOVATION, (nō-vā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The introduction of something new.

NOVATOR, (nō-vā-tŭr) *n. s.* The introducer of something new.

NOVEL, (nŏv'-vĕl) *a.* New; not ancient. In the civil law: appendant to the code, and of later enaction.

NOVEL, (nŏv'-vĕl) *n. s.* Novelty; a small tale, generally of love; a law annexed to the code.

NOVELIST, (nŏv'-vĕl-ĭst) *n. s.* Innovator; assertor of novelty; a writer of novels, or tales.

NOVELTY, (nŏv'-vĕl-tē) *n. s.* Newness; state of being unknown to former times; freshness; recentness.

NOVEMBER, (nō-vĕm'-bĕr) *n. s.* The eleventh month of the year, or the ninth reckoned from March, which was, when the Romans named the months, accounted the first.

NOVENARY, (nŏv'-ĕn-ă-rē) *n. s.* Number of nine; nine collectively.

NOVENNIAL, (nō-vĕn'-nē-ăl) *a.* Done every ninth year.

NOVERCAL, (nō-vĕr'-kăl) *a.* Having the manner of a stepmother; beseeming a stepmother.

NOUGHT, (nawt) *n. s.* Not anything; nothing; in no degree; a kind of adverbial signification. *To set at nought*, Not to value; to slight; to scorn; to disregard.

NOVICE, (nŏv'-vĭs) *n. s.* One not acquainted with anything; a fresh man; one in the rudiments of any knowledge; one who has entered a religious house, but not yet taken the vow; a probationer.

NOVITIATE, (nō-vish'-ē-āte) *n. s.* The state of a novice; the time in which the rudiments are learned; the time spent in a religious house, by way of trial, before the vow is taken.

NOVITY, (nŏv'-ē-tē) *n. s.* Newness; novelty.

NOUN, (nŏun) *n. s.* The name of anything in grammar, whether substance, mode, or relation.

To NOURISH, (nŭr'-rĭsh) *v. a.* To encrease

or support by food; to support; to maintain; to encourage; to foment; to train, or educate; to promote growth or strength.

To NOURISH, (nur-rish) *v. n.* To gain nourishment.

NOURISHABLE, (nur'-rish-a-bl) *a.* Susceptive of nourishment.

NOURISHER, (nur'-rish-er) *n. s.* The person or thing that nourishes.

NOURISHMENT, (nur'-rish ment) *n. s.* That which is given or received, in order to the support or encrease of growth or strength; food; sustenance; nutriment; nutrition; support of strength; sustentation; supply of things needful.

NOURSLING, (nurs'-ling) *n. s.* The creature nursed; nursling.

To NOUSLE, (nuz'-zl) *v. a.* To entrap; to ensnare; as in a noose or trap.

NOW, (nou) *ad.* At this time; at the time present; a little while ago; at one time; at another time. It is sometime a particle of connection: as, if this be true, he is guilty; *now* this is true, therefore he is guilty. After this; since things are so. *Now and then*, At one time and another uncertainly.

NOWADAYS, (nou'-a-daze) *ad.* In the present age.

NOWAY, (no'-wa) } *ad.* Not in any man-
NOWAYS, (no'-waze) } ner or degree.

NOWHERE, (no'-whare) *ad.* Not in any place.

NOWISE, (no'-wise) *ad.* Not in any manner or degree.

NOXIOUS, (nok'-she-us) *a.* Hurtful; harmful; baneful.

NOXIOUSNESS, (nok'-she-us-nes) *n. s.* Hurtfulness; insalubrity.

NOXIOUSLY, (nok'-she-us-le) *ad.* Hurtfully; perniciously.

NOYANCE, (noe'-anse) *n. s.* Mischief; inconvenience.

NOYSANCE, (noe'-sanse) *n. s.* Offence; trespass; nuisance.

NOZLE, (nos'-zl) *n. s.* The nose; the snout; the end.

NUBIFEROUS, (nu-bif'-fer-us) *a.* Bringing clouds.

To NUBILATE, (nu'-bil-ate) *v. a.* To cloud.

NUBILE, (nu'-bil) *a.* Marriageable; fit for marriage.

NUBILOUS, (nu'-bil-us) *a.* Cloudy.

NUCIFEROUS, (nu-sif'-fer-us) *a.* Nut-bearing.

NUCLEUS, (nu'-kle-us) *n. s.* A kernel; anything about which matter is gathered or conglobated.

NUDATION, (nu-da'-shun) *n. s.* The act of making bare or naked.

NUDE, (nude) *a.* Bare; naked.

NUDITY, (nu'-de-te) *n. s.* Naked parts; nakedness; poverty.

[illegible]TY, (nu-ga'-se-te) *n. s.* Futility; [illegible]alk or behaviour.

[illegible]ON, (nu-ga'-shun) *n. s.* The act [illegible] of trifling.

NUGATORY, (nu'-ga-tur-e) *a.* Trifling; futile; insignificant.

NUISANCE, (nu'-sanse) *n. s.* Something noxious or offensive. In law, Something that incommodes the neighbourhood.

To NULL, (nul) *v. a.* To annul; to annihilate.

NULL, (nul) *a.* Void; of no force; ineffectual.

NULLIBIETY, (nul-le-bi'-e-te) *n. s.* The state of being nowhere.

NULLIFIDIAN, (nul-le-fid'-e-an) *a.* Of no honesty; of no religion; of no faith.

To NULLIFY, (nul'-le-fi) *v. a.* To annul; to make void.

NULLITY, (nul'-le-te) *n. s.* Want of force or efficacy; want of existence.

NUMB, (num) *a.* Torpid; chill; motionless; producing chilness; benumbing.

To NUMB, (num) *v. a.* To make torpid; to make dull of motion or sensation; to deaden; to stupify.

NUMBEDNESS, (num'-ed-nes) *n. s.* Torpor; interruption of sensation.

To NUMBER, (num'-ber) *v. a.* To count; to tell; to reckon how many; to reckon as one of the same kind.

NUMBER, (num'-ber) *n. s.* The species of quantity by which it is computed how many; any particular aggregate of units; many; more than one; multitude that may be counted; comparative multitude; aggregated multitude; harmony; proportions calculated by *number*; verses; poetry. In grammar, In the noun is the variation or change of termination to signify a *number* more than one.

NUMBERER, (num'-ber-er) *n. s.* He who numbers.

NUMBERLESS, (num'-ber-les) *a.* Innumerable; more than can be reckoned.

NUMBERS, (num'-berz) *n. s. pl.* The title of the fourth book in the Old Testament.

NUMBLES, (num'-blz) *n. s.* The entrails of a deer.

NUMBNESS, (num'-nes) *n. s.* Torpor; interruption of action or sensation; deadness; stupefaction.

NUMERABLE, (nu'-mer-a-bl) *a.* Capable to be numbered.

NUMERAL, (nu'-mer-al) *a.* Relating to number; consisting of number.

NUMERAL, (nu'-mer-al) *n. s.* A character or letter representing a number.

NUMERALLY, (nu'-mer-al-le) *ad.* According to number.

NUMERARY, (nu'-mer-a-re) *a.* Relating or belonging to a certain number.

To NUMERATE, (nu'-mer-ate) *v. n.* To reckon; to calculate.

NUMERATION, (nu-mer-a'-shun) *n. s.* The art of numbering; number contained; the rule of arithmetick which teaches the notation of numbers, and method of reading numbers regularly noted.

NUMERATOR, (nu'-mer-a-tur) *n. s.* He that numbers; that number which serves as the common measure to others.

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NUMERICAL, (nu-mer'-e-kal) *a.* Numeral; denoting number; the same not only in kind or species, but number.

NUMERICALLY, (nu-mer'-e-kal-le) *ad.* With respect to sameness in number.

NUMERIST, (nu'-mer-ist) *n. s.* One that deals in numbers.

NUMEROSITY, (nu-mer-ros'-se-te) *n. s.* Number; the state of being numerous.

NUMEROUS, (nu'-mer-us) *a.* Containing many; consisting of many; not few; many; harmonious; consisting of parts rightly numbered; melodidious; musical.

NUMEROUSNESS, (nu'-mer-us-nes) *n. s.* The quality or state of being numerous; harmony; musicalness.

NUMISMATICKS, (nu-miz'-ma-tiks) *n. s. pl.* The science of coins and medals.

NUMMARY, (num'-ma-re) *a.* Relating to money.

NUMMULAR, (num'-mu-lar) *a.* Relating to money.

NUMPS, (numps) *n. s.* A cant expression for a weak, foolish person.

NUMSKULL, (num'-skul) *n. s.* A dullard; a dunce; a dolt; a blockhead; the head, in burlesque.

NUMSKULLED, (num'-skuld) *a.* Dull; stupid; doltish.

NUN, (nun) *n. s.* A woman dedicated to the severer duties of religion, secluded in a cloister from the world, and debarred by a vow from the converse of men.

NUNCIATURE, (nun'-she-a-ture) *n. s.* The office of a nuncio.

NUNCIO, (nun'-she-o) *n. s.* A messenger; one that brings tidings; a kind of spiritual envoy from the pope.

To NUNCUPATE, (nun'-ku-pate) *v. a.* To declare publickly or solemnly.

NUNCUPATION, (nun'-ku-pa-shun) *n. s.* The act of naming.

NUNCUPATIVE, (nun-ku'-pa-tiv)
NUNCUPATORY, (nun-ku'-pa-tur-re) } *a.* Publickly, or solemnly declaratory; verbally pronounced; not written.

NUNNERY, (nun'-ner-e) *n. s.* A house of nuns.

NUPTIAL, (nup'-she al) *a.* Pertaining to marriage; constituting marriage; used in marriage.

NUPTIALS, (nup'-she-alz) *n. s.* Like the Latin without singular. Marriage.

NURSE, (nurse) *n. s.* A woman that has the care of another's child; a woman that has care of a sick person; one who breeds, educates, or protects.

To NURSE, (nurse) *v. a.* To bring up a child or anything young; to bring up a child not one's own; to feed; to keep; to maintain; to tend the sick; to pamper; to foment; to encourage.

NURSER, (nur'-ser) *n. s.* One that nurses; a promoter; a fomenter.

NURSERY, (nur'-ser-re) *n. s.* The act or office of nursing; that which is the object of a nurse's care; a plantation of young trees to be transplanted to other ground; place where young children are nursed and brought up; the place or state where anything is fostered or brought up.

NURSLING, (nurs'-ling) *n. s.* One nursed up; a fondling.

NURTURE, (nurt'-yur) *n. s.* Food; diet; Education; institution.

To NURTURE, (nurt'-yur) *v. a.* To educate; to train; to bring up.

NUT, (nut) *n. s.* The fruit of certain trees; it consists of a kernel covered by a hard shell.

To NUT, (nut) *v. n.* To gather nuts.

NUTATION, (nu-ta'-shun) *n. s.* A kind of tremulous motion of the axis of the earth.

NUTBROWN, (nut 'broun) *a.* Brown like a nut kept long.

NUTCRACKERS, (nut'-krak-erz) *n. s.* An instrument used to enclose nuts and break them by pressure.

NUTGALL, (nut'gal) *n. s.* Hard excrescence of an oak.

NUTHOOK, (nut'-hook) *n. s.* A stick with a hook at the end to pull down boughs that the nuts may be gathered.

NUTMEG, (nut'-meg) *n. s.* A species of spice from the East.

NUTRICATION, (nu-tre-ka'-shun) *n. s.* Manner of feeding or being fed.

NUTRIMENT, (nu'-tre-ment) *n. s.* That which feeds or nourishes; food; aliment.

NUTRIMENTAL, (nu-tre-men'-tal) *a.* Having the qualities of food; alimental.

NUTRITION (nu-trish'-un) *n. s.* The act or quality of nourishing, supporting strength, or encreasing growth. That which nourishes; nutriment.

NUTRITIOUS, (nu-trish'-us) *a.* Having the quality of nourishing.

NUTRITIVE, (nu'-tre-tiv) *a.* Nourishing; nutrimental; alimental.

NUTRITURE, (nu'-tre-ture) *n. s.* The power of nourishing.

NUTSHELL, (nut'-shel) *n. s.* The hard substance that encloses the kernel of the nut; it is used proverbially for anything of little value.

NUTTREE, (nut'-tree) *n. s.* A tree that bears nuts; commonly a hazel.

To NUZZLE, (nuz'-zl) *v. n.* To go with the nose down like a hog.

NYCTALOPS, (nik'-ta-lops) *n. s.* One who sees best in the night.

NYCTALOPY, (nik'-tal-o-pe) *n. s.* A disease or indisposition of the eye, in which a person sees better by night than by day.

NYMPH, (nimf) *n. s.* A goddess of the woods, meadows, or waters; a lady: in poetry.

NYMPHLIKE, (nimf'-like) *a.* Resembling a nymph.

O.

O HAS, in English, a long sound; as *drone, groan, stone;* or short, *got, not, shot.* It is usually denoted long by a servile *a* subjoined; as, *moan;* or by *e* at the end of the syllable; as, *bone:* when these vowels are not appended, it is generally short, except before *ll;* as *droll, scroll;* and even then sometimes short; as, *loll.* *O* is used as an interjection of wishing or exclamation.

OAF, (ọfe) *n. s.* A changeling; a foolish child left by the fairies; a dolt; a blockhead; an idiot.

OAFISH, (ọfe'-ish) *a.* Stupid; dull; doltish.

OAFISHNESS, (ofe'-ish-nes) *n. s.* Stupidity; dulness.

OAK, (ọke) *n. s.* A well-known forest tree; the wood of the oak.

OAKAPPLE, (ọke'-ạp-pl) *n. s.* A kind of spongy excrescence on the oak.

OAKEN, (ọ'-kn) *a.* Made of oak; gathered from oak.

OAKLING, (ọke'-ling) *n. s.* A young oak.

OAKUM, (ọ-kum) *n. s.* Cords untwisted and reduced to hemp, with which, mingled with pitch, leaks are stopped.

OAR, (ọre) *n. s.* A long pole with a broad end, by which vessels are propelled in the water.

To OAR, (ọre) *v. n.* To row.

To OAR, (ọre) *v. a.* To impel by rowing.

OARY, (ọ'-rẹ) *a.* Having the form or use of oars.

OAST, (ọst) *n. s.* A kiln for drying hops.

OAT, (ọte) *n. s.* A grain; rarely used in the singular number, except in composition; as, *oat*-meal, *oat*-straw.

OATCAKE, (ọte'-kake) *n. s.* Cake made of the meal of oats.

OATEN, (ọ'-tn) *a.* Made of oats; bearing oats.

OATH, (ọth) *n. s.* An affirmation, negation, or promise, corroborated by the attestation of the Divine Being.

OATHBREAKING, (ọth'-brạ-king) *n. s.* Perjury; the violation of an oath.

OATMALT, (ọte'-mạlt) *n. s.* Malt made of oats.

OATMEAL, (ọte'-mele) *n. s.* Flour made by grinding oats.

OATS, (ọtes) *n. s.* A grain, which in England is generally given to horses; but in Scotland supports the people.

To OBDUCE, (ọb-dụse') *v. a.* To draw over as a covering.

OBDUCTION, (ọb-duk'-shụn) *n. s.* The act of covering, or laying a cover.

OBDURACY, (ọb-dụ'-rạ-se) *n. s.* Inflexible wickedness; impenitence; hardness of heart.

OBDURATE, (ọb-dụ'-rate) *a.* Hard of heart; inflexibly obstinate in ill; hardened; impenitent; firm; stubborn; harsh; rugged.

OBDURATELY, (ọb'-dụ-rạt-le) *ad.* Stubbornly; inflexibly; impenitently.

OBDURATENESS, (ọb'-dụ-rạt-nes) *n. s.* Stubbornness; inflexibility; impenitence.

OBDURATION, (ọb-dụ-rạ'-shụn) *n. s.* Hardness of heart; stubbornness.

To OBDURE, (ọb-dụre') *v. a.* To render inflexible; to make obdurate.

OBDUREDNESS, (ọb-dụrd'-nes) *n. s.* Hardness; stubbornness.

OBEDIENCE, (ọ-be'-de-ense) *n. s.* Obsequiousness; submission to authority.

OBEDIENT, (ọ-be'-de-ent) *a.* Submissive to authority, compliant with command or prohibition; obsequious.

OBEDIENTIAL, (ọ-be-de-en'-shal) *a.* According to the rule of obedience.

OBEDIENTLY, (ọ-be'-de-ent-le) *ad.* With obedience.

OBEISANCE, (ọ-ba'-sạnse) *n. s.* A bow; a courtesy; an act of reverence, made by inclination of the body or knee.

OBELISCAL, (ọb-e-lis'-kal) *a.* In form of an obelisk.

OBELISK, (ọb'-e-lisk) *n. s.* A high piece of marble or stone, having usually four faces, and lessening upwards by degrees, till it ends in a point like a pyramid.

OBESENESS, (ọ-bese'-nes) } *n. s.* Morbid
OBESITY, (ọ-bes'-se-te) } fatness; incumbrance of flesh.

To OBEY, (ọ-ba') *v. a.* To pay submission to; to comply with, from reverence to authority.

OBEYER, (ọ-ba'-er) *n. s.* One who obeys.

To OBFUSCATE, (ọb-fus'-kate) *v. a.* To darken.

OBFUSCATE, (ọb-fus'-kate) *part. a.* Darkened.

OBFUSCATION, (ọb-fus-ka'-shụn) *n. s.* The act of darkening.

OBJECT, (ọb'-jekt) *n. s.* That about which any power or faculty is employed; something presented to the senses to raise any affection or emotion in the mind. In grammar, Anything influenced by somewhat else.

To OBJECT, (ọb-jekt') *v. a.* To oppose; to present in opposition; to propose as a charge criminal; or a reason adverse.

OBJECTABLE, (ọb-jek'-tạ-bl) *a.* That may be opposed.

OBJECTION, (ọb-jek'-shụn) *n. s.* The act of presenting anything in opposition; criminal charge; adverse argument; fault found.

OBJECTIONABLE, (ọb-jek'-shụn-ạ-bl) *a.* Exposed or liable to objection.

OBJECTIVE, (ǫb-jek'-tiv) *a.* Belonging to the object; contained in the object; made an object; proposed as an object; residing in objects. In grammar, A case which follows the verb active, or the preposition, answers to the oblique cases in Latin, and may be properly enough called the *objective* case.

OBJECTIVELY, (ǫb-jek'-tiv-le) *ad.* In manner of an object; in the state of an object.

OBJECTIVENESS, (ǫb-jek-tiv-nes) *n. s.* The state of being an object.

OBJECTOR, (ǫb-jek'-tur) *n. s.* One who offers objections.

OBITUARY, (o-bit'-u-a-re) *n. s.* A list of the dead; a register of burials.

To OBJURGATE, (ǫb-jur'-gate) *v. a.* To chide; to reprove.

OBJURGATION, (ǫb-jur-ga'-shun) *n. s.* Reproof; reprehension.

OBJURGATORY, (ǫb-jur'-ga-tur-re) *a.* Reprehensory; culpatory; chiding.

OBLATE, (ǫb-late') *a.* Flatted at the poles: used of a spheroid.

OBLATION, (ǫb-la'-shun) *n. s.* An offering; a sacrifice.

OBLECTATION, (ǫb-lek-ta'-shun) *n. s.* Delight; pleasure.

To OBLIGATE, (ǫb'-le-gate) *v. a.* To bind by contract or duty.

OBLIGATION, (ǫb-le-ga'-shun) *n. s.* The binding power of any oath, vow, duty; contract; an act which binds any man to some performance; favour by which one is bound to gratitude.

OBLIGATO, (ǫb-le-ga'-to) *a.* A musical term, signifying necessary, on purpose, for the instrument named.

OBLIGATORY, (ǫb'-le-ga-tur-e) *a.* Imposing an obligation; binding; coercive.

To OBLIGE, (o-blidje') *v. a.* To bind; to impose obligation; to compel to something; to indebt; to lay obligations of gratitude; to please; to gratify.

OBLIGEE, (ǫb-le-jee') *n. s.* The person to whom another, called the *obligor*, is bound by a legal or written contract.

OBLIGER, (o-bli'-jer) *n. s.* That which imposes obligation; one who binds by contract.

OBLIGING, (o-bli'-jing) *part. a.* Civil; complaisant; respectful; engaging.

OBLIGINGLY, (o-bli'-jing-le) *ad.* Civilly; complaisantly.

OBLIGINGNESS, (o-bli'-jing-nes) *n. s.* Obligation; force; civility; complaisance.

OBLIGOR. See OBLIGEE.

OBLIQUATION, (ǫb-le-kwa'-shun) *n. s.* Declination from straightness or perpendicularity; obliquity.

OBLIQUE, (ǫb-leke') *a.* Not direct; not perpendicular; not parallel; indirect; by a side glance. In grammar, Any case in nouns except the nominative.

OBLIQUELY, (ǫb-leke'-le) *ad.* Not directly; not perpendicularly; not in the immediate or direct meaning.

OBLIQUENESS, (ǫb-leke'-nes) } *n. s.* De-
OBLIQUITY, (ǫb-lik'-we-te) } viation from physical rectitude; deviation from parallelism or perpendicularity; deviation from moral rectitude.

To OBLITERATE, (ǫb-lit'-ter-rate) *v. a.* To efface anything written; to wear out; to destroy; to efface.

OBLITERATION, (ǫb-lit-ter-ra'-shun) *n. s.* Effacement; extinction.

OBLIVION, (ǫb-liv'-ve-un) *n. s.* Forgetfulness; cessation of remembrance; amnesty; general pardon of crimes in a state.

OBLIVIOUS, (ǫb-liv'-ve-us) *a.* Causing forgetfulness.

OBLONG, (ǫb'-long) *a.* Longer than broad.

OBLONGNESS, (ǫb'-long-nes) *n. s.* The state of being oblong.

OBLOQUIOUS, (ǫb'-lo-kwe-us) *a.* Reproachful.

OBLOQUY, (ǫb'-lo-kwe) *n. s.* Censorious speech; blame; slander; cause of reproach; disgrace.

OBNOXIOUS, (ǫb-nok'-she-us) *a.* Subject; liable to punishment; reprehensible; liable; exposed.

OBNOXIOUSNESS, (ǫb-nok'-she-us-nes) *n. s.* Subjection; liableness to punishment.

OBNOXIOUSLY, (ǫb-nok'-she-us-le) *ad.* In a state of subjection; in the state of one liable to punishment.

To OBNUBILATE, (ǫb-nu'-be-late) *v. a.* To cloud; to obscure.

OBNUBILATION, (ǫb-nu'-be-la-shun) *n. s.* The act of making obscure.

OBOLE, (ǫb'-ole) *n. s.* In pharmacy: twelve grains.

OBREPTION, (ǫb-rep'-shun) *n. s.* The act of creeping on with secrecy or by surprise.

OBREPTITIOUS, (ǫb-rep-tish'-us) *a.* Secretly obtained; done with secrecy.

To OBROGATE, (ǫb'-ro-gate) *v. a.* To proclaim a contrary law for the dissolution of the former.

OBSCENE, (ǫb-seen') *a.* Immodest; not agreeable to chastity of mind; causing lewd ideas; offensive; disgusting.

OBSCENELY, (ǫb-seen'le) *ad.* In an impure and unchaste manner.

OBSCENENESS, (ǫb-seen'-nes) } *n. s.* Im-
OBSCENITY, (ǫb-sen'-ne-te) } purity of thought or language; unchastity; lewdness.

OBSCURATION, (ǫb-sku-ra'-shun) *n. s.* The act of darkening; a state of being darkened.

OBSCURE, (ǫb-skure') *a.* Dark; unenlightened; gloomy; hindering sight; living in the dark; not easily intelligible; abstruce; difficult; not noted; not observable.

To OBSCURE, (ǫb-skure') *v. a.* To darken; to make dark; to make less visible; to make less intelligible; to make less glorious, beautiful, or illustrious; to conceal; to make unknown.

OBSCURELY, (ǫb-skure'-le) *ad.* Not brightly; not luminously; darkly; out of

night; privately; without notice; not conspicuously; not clearly; not plainly.

OBSCURENESS, (ɔb-skure'-nes) } n. s.
OBSCURITY, (ɔb-skū'-re-te) } Darkness; want of light; unnoticed state; privacy; darkness of meaning.

To OBSECRATE, (ɔb'-se-krate) v. a. To beseech; to entreat;

OBSECRATION, (ɔb-se-krā'-shun) n. s. Intreaty; supplication.

OBSEQUENT, (ɔb'-se-kwent) Obedient; submitting; accommodating to.

OBSEQUIAL, (ɔb-sē'-kwe-al) n. s. Funeral rites, funeral ceremonies; it is found in the singular, perhaps more properly.

OBSEQUIES, (ɔb'-se-kwe-uz) n. s. Funeral rites, funeral ceremonies; it is found in the singular, perhaps more properly.

OBSEQUIOUS, (ɔb-sē'-kwe-us) a. Obedient; compliant; not resisting.

OBSEQUIOUSLY, (ɔb-sē'-kwe-us-le) ad. Obediently; with compliance; with funeral rites.

OBSEQUIOUSNESS, (ɔb-sē'-kwe-us-nes) n. s. Obedience; compliance.

OBSERVABLE, (ɔb-zer'-va-bl) a. Remarkable; eminent; such as may deserve notice.

OBSERVABLY, (ɔb-zer'-va-ble) ad. In a manner worthy of note.

OBSERVANCE, (ɔb-zer'-vanse) n. s. Respect; ceremonial reverence; religious rite; attentive practice; rule of practice; careful obedience; observation; attention; obedient regard; reverential attention.

OBSERVANCY, (ɔb-zer'-va-se) n. s. Attention.

OBSERVANDA, (ɔb-zer-van'-da) n. s. pl. Things to be observed.

OBSERVANT, (ɔb-zer'-vant) a. Attentive; diligent; watchful; obedient; respectful; respectfully attentive; meanly dutiful; submissive.

OBSERVATION, (ɔb-zer-va'-shun) n. s. The act of observing, noting, or remarking; view; exhibition; notion gained by observing; note; remark; animadversion; obedience; ritual practice.

OBSERVATOR, (ɔb-zer-va'-tur) n. s. One that observes; a remarker.

OBSERVATORY, (ɔb-zer-va'-tur-e) n. s. A place built for astronomical observations.

To OBSERVE, (ɔb-zerv') v. a. To watch; to regard attentively; to find by attention; to note; to regard or keep religiously; to practise ritually; to obey; to follow.

To OBSERVE, (ɔb-zerv') v. n. To be attentive; to make a remark.

OBSERVER, (ɔb-zerv'-er) n. s. One who looks vigilantly on persons and things; close remarker; one who looks on; the beholder; one who keeps any law, or custom, or practice.

OBSERVINGLY, (ɔb-zer'-ving-le) ad. Attentively; carefully.

OBSESSION, (ɔb-sesh'-un) n. s. The act of besieging; the first attack of Satan, antecedent to possession.

ODIONAL, (ɔb-sid'-e-un-al) a. Belonging to a siege.

OBSOLESCENT, (ɔb-so-les'-sent) a. Growing out of use.

OBSOLETE, (ɔb'-so-lete) a. Worn out of use; disused; unfashionable.

OBSOLETENESS, (ɔb'-so-lete-nes) n. s. State of being worn out of use; unfashionableness.

OBSTACLE, (ɔb'-sta-kl) n. s. Something opposed; hindrance; obstruction.

To OBSTETRICATE, (ɔb-stet-tre'-kate) v.n. To perform the office of a midwife.

To OBSTETRICATE, (ɔb-stet-tre'-kate) v.a. To assist as a midwife.

OBSTETRICK, (ɔb-stet'-trik) a. Midwifish; befitting a midwife; doing the midwife's office.

OBSTINACY, (ɔb'-ste-na-se) n. s. Stubbornness; contumacy; pertinacy; persistency.

OBSTINATE, (ɔb'-ste-nate) a. Stubborn; contumacious; fixed in resolution.

OBSTINATELY, (ɔb'-ste-nate-le) ad. Stubbornly; inflexibly.

OBSTINATENESS, (ɔb'-ste-nate-nes) n. s. Stubbornness.

OBSTIPATION, (ɔb-ste-pa'-shun) n. s. The act of stopping up any passage.

OBSTREPEROUS, (ɔb-strep'-per-us) a. Loud; clamourous; noisy; turbulent; vociferous.

OBSTREPEROUSLY, (ɔb-strep'-per-us-le) ad. Loudly; clamourously; noisily.

OBSTREPEROUSNESS, (ɔb-strep'-per-us-nes) n. s. Loudness; clamour; noise; turbulence.

OBSTRICTION, (ɔb-strik'-shun) n. s. Obligation; bond.

To OBSTRUCT, (ɔb-strukt') v. a. To block up; to bar; to oppose; to retard; to hinder; to be in the way of.

OBSTRUCTER, (ɔb-strukt'-er) n. s. One that hinders or opposes.

OBSTRUCTION, (ɔb-strik'-shun) n. s. Hindrance; difficulty; obstacle; impediment. In physick, The blocking up of any canal in the human body, so as to prevent the flowing of any fluid through it.

OBSTRUCTIVE, (ɔb-struk'-tiv) a. Hindering; causing impediment.

OBSTRUCTIVE, (ɔb-struk'-tiv) n. s. Impediment; obstacle.

OBSTRUENT, (ɔb'-stru-ent) a. Hindering; blocking up.

OBSTUPEFACTION, (ɔb-stu-pe-fak'-shun) n. s. The act of inducing stupidity, or interruption of the mental powers.

OBSTUPEFACTIVE, (ɔb-stu-pe-fak'-tiv) a. Obstructing the mental powers; stupifying.

To OBTAIN, (ɔb-tane') v. a. To gain; to acquire; to procure; to impetrate; to gain by the concession.

To OBTAIN, (ɔb-tane') v. n. To continue in use; to be established; to subsist in nature or practice; to prevail; to succeed.

OBTAINABLE, (ɔb-tane'-a-bl) a. To be procured; to be gained.

OBTAINER, (ɔb-ta'-ner) n. s. He who obtains.

OBTAINMENT, (ǫb-tān'-mēnt) *n. s.* Act of obtaining.

To OBTEMPERATE, (ǫb-tĕm'-pĕr-āte) *v. a.* To obey.

OBTENEBRATION, (ǫb-tĕn-nē-brā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Darkness; the state of being darkened; the act of darkening; cloudiness.

To OBTEST, (ǫb-tĕst') *v. a.* To beseech; to supplicate.

OBTESTATION, (ǫb-tĕs-tā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Supplication; entreaty; solemn injunction.

OBTRECTATION, (ǫb-trĕk-tā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Slander; detraction; calumny.

To OBTRUDE, (ǫb-trōōd') *v. a.* To thrust into any place or state by force or imposture; to offer with unreasonable importunity.

OBTRUDER, (ǫb-trōōd'-ĕr) *n. s.* One that obtrudes.

To OBTRUNCATE, (ǫb-trŭng'-kāte) *v. a.* To deprive of a limb; to lop.

OBTRUNCATION, (ǫb-trŭng-kā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of lopping or cutting.

OBTRUSION, (ǫb-trōō'-zhŭn) *n. s.* The act of obtruding.

OBTRUSIVE, (ǫb-trōō'-sĭv) *a.* Inclined to force one's self or anything else, upon others.

To OBTUND, (ǫb-tŭnd') *v. a.* To blunt; to dull; to quell; to deaden.

OBTUSANGULAR, (ǫb-tūse-ăng'-gū-lăr) *a.* Having angles larger than right angles.

OBTUSE, (ǫb-tūse') *a.* Not pointed; not acute; not quick; dull; stupid; not shrill, obscure, as an obtuse sound.

OBTUSELY, (ǫb-tūse'-lē) *ad.* Without a point; dully; stupidly.

OBTUSENESS, (ǫb-tūse'-nĕs) *n. s.* Bluntness; dulness.

OBTUSION, (ǫb-tū'-zhŭn) *n. s.* The act of dulling; the state of being dulled.

OBVENTION, (ǫb-vĕn'-shŭn) *n. s.* Something happening not constantly and regularly, but uncertainly.

OBVERSANT, (ǫb-vĕr'-sănt) *a.* Conversant; familiar.

To OBVERT, (ǫb-vĕrt') *v. a.* To turn towards.

To OBVIATE, (ǫb'-vē-āte) *v. a.* To meet in the way; to prevent any interception.

OBVIOUS, (ǫb'-vē-ŭs) *a.* Meeting anything; opposed in front to anything; open; exposed; easily discovered; plain; evident.

OBVIOUSLY, (ǫb'-vē-ŭs-lē) *ad.* Evidently; apparently; easily to be found; naturally.

OBVIOUSNESS, (ǫb'-vē-ŭs-nĕs) *n. s.* State of being evident or apparent.

To OBUMBRATE, (ǫb-ŭm'-brāte) *v. a.* To shade; to cloud.

OBUMBRATION, (ǫb ŭm-brā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of darkening or clouding.

OCCASION, (ǫk-kā'-zhŭn) *n. s.* Occurrence; casualty; incident; opportunity; convenience; accidental cause; reason not cogent, but opportune; incidental need; casual exigence.

To OCCASION, (ǫk-kā'-zhŭn) *v. a.* To cause casually; to cause; to produce; to influence.

OCCASIONABLE, (ǫk-kā'-zhŭn-ā-bl) *a.* That may be occasioned.

OCCASIONAL, (ǫk-kā'-zhŭn-ăl) *a.* Incidental; casual; producing by accident; produced by occasion or incidental exigence.

OCCASIONALLY, (ǫk-kā'-zhŭn-ăl-lē) *ad.* According to incidental exigence; incidentally.

OCCASIONER, (ǫk-kā'-zhŭn-ĕr) *n. s.* One that causes, or promotes by design or accident.

OCCECATION, (ǫk-sē-kā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of blinding or making blind; state of being blind.

OCCIDENT, (ǫk'-sē-dĕnt) *n. s.* The west.

OCCIDENTAL, (ǫk-sē-dĕn'-tăl) *a.* Western.

OCCIDUOUS, (ǫk-sĭd'-ū-ŭs) *a.* Western.

OCCIPITAL, (ǫk-sĭp'-pē-tăl) *a.* Placed in the hinder part of the head.

OCCIPUT, (ǫk'-sē-pŭt) *n. s.* The hinder part of the head.

OCCISION, (ǫk-sĭzh'-ŭn) *n. s.* The act of killing.

To OCCLUDE, (ǫk-klūde') *v. a.* To shut up.

OCCLUSE, (ǫk-klūse') *a.* Shut up; closed.

OCCLUSION, (ǫk-klū'-zhŭn) *n. s.* The act of shutting up.

OCCULT, (ǫk-kŭlt') *a.* Secret; hidden; unknown; undiscoverable.

OCCULTATION, (ǫk-kŭl-tā'-shŭn) *n. s.* In astronomy, Is the time that a star or planet is hid from our sight, when eclipsed by interposition of the body of the moon, or some other planet between it and us.

OCCULTNESS, (ǫk-kŭlt'-nĕs) *n. s.* Secretness; state of being hid.

OCCUPANCY, (ǫk'-kū-păn-sē) *n. s.* The act of taking or keeping possession.

OCCUPANT, (ǫk'-kū-pănt) *n. s.* He that takes possession of anything.

To OCCUPATE, (ǫk'-kū-pāte) *v. a.* To possess; to hold; to take up.

OCCUPATION, (ǫk-kū-pā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of taking possession; employment; business; trade; calling; vocation.

OCCUPIER, (ǫk'-kū-pī-ĕr) *n. s.* A possessor; one who takes into his possession; one who follows any employment.

To OCCUPY, (ǫk'-kū-pī) *v. a.* To possess; to keep; to take up; to busy; to employ; to follow as business; to use; to expend.

To OCCUR, (ǫk-kŭr') *v. n.* To be presented to the memory or attention; to appear here and there; to clash; to strike against; to meet; to obviate; to intercept; to make opposition to.

OCCURRENCE, (ǫk-kŭr'-rĕnse) *n. s.* Incident; accidental event; occasional presentation.

OCCURRENT, (ǫk-kŭr'-rĕnt) *n. s.* Incident; anything that happens.

OCCURSION, (ǫk-kŭr'-shŭn) *n. s.* Clash; mutual blow.

OCEAN, (ō'-shĕn) *n. s.* The main; the great sea; any immense expanse.

OCEAN, (ō'-shẹn) *a.* Pertaining to the main or great sea.
OCEANICK, (ō-shẹ-ăn'-ĭk) *a.* Pertaining to the ocean.
OCELLATED, (ŏ-sĕl'-lā-tĕd) *a.* Resembling the eye.
OCHRE, (ō'-kẹr) *n. s.* A species of earth of various colours.
OCHREOUS, (ō'-krẹ-ŭs) *a.* Consisting of ochre.
OCHREY, (ō'-kẹr-ẹ) *a.* Partaking of ochre.
OCTAGON, (ŏk'-tā-gŏn) *n. s.* In geometry, a figure consisting of eight sides and angles.
OCTAGONAL, (ŏk-tăg'-gō-năl) } *a.* Having
OCTOGONAL, (ŏk-tŏg'-gō-năl) } eight angles and sides.
OCTANGULAR, (ŏk-tăng'-gū-lẹr) *a.* Having eight angles.
OCTANGULARNESS, (ŏk-tăng'-gū-lẹr-nẹs) *n. s.* The quality of having eight angles.
OCTANT, (ŏk'-tănt) } *a.* In astrology, is,
OCTILE, (ŏk'-tĭl) } when a planet is in such an aspect or position with respect to another, that their places are only distant an eighth part of a circle or forty-five degrees.
OCTATEUCH, (ŏk'-tā-tūke) *n. s.* A name for the eight first books of the Old Testament.
OCTAVE, (ŏk'-tāve) *n. s.* In musick; an eighth or an interval of eight sounds.
OCTAVE, (ŏk'-tāve) *a.* Denoting eight.
OCTAVO, (ŏk'-tā-vō) *n. s.* A book is said to be in *octavo* when a sheet is folded into eight leaves.
OCTENNIAL, (ŏk-tĕn'-nō-ăl) *a.* Happening every eighth year; lasting eight years.
OCTOBER, (ŏk-tō'-bẹr) *n. s.* The tenth month of the year, or the eighth numbered from March.
OCTOEDRICAL, (ŏk-tō-ẹd'-drō-kăl) *a.* Having eight sides.
OCTOGENARY, (ŏk'-tō-jẹ-nā-rẹ) *a.* Of eighty years of age.
OCTONARY, (ŏk'-tō-nā-rẹ) *a.* Belonging to the number of eight.
OCTOPETALOUS, (ŏk-tō-pĕt'-tā-lŭs) *a.* Having eight flower leaves.
OCTOSTYLE, (ŏk'-tō-stĭle) *n. s.* In the ancient architecture, is the face of a building or ordonnance containing eight columns.
OCTOSYLLABLE, (ŏk-tō-sĭl'-lā-bl) *n. s.* A word consisting of eight syllables.
OCTUPLE, (ŏk'-tū-pl) *a.* Eight fold.
OCULAR, (ŏk'-kū-lẹr) *a.* Depending on the eye; known by the eye.
OCULARLY, (ŏk'-kū-lẹr-lẹ) *ad.* To the observation of the eye.
OCULATE, (ŏk'-kū-lāte) *a.* Having eyes; knowing by the eye.
OCULIST, (ŏk'-kū-lĭst) *n. s.* One who professes to cure distempers of the eyes.
ODD, (ŏd) *a.* Not even; not divisible into equal numbers; more than a round number; particular; uncouth; extraordinary; not noted; not taken into the common account; unheeded; strange; unaccountable; fantastical; uncommon; particular.
ODDITY, (ŏd'-ẹ-tẹ) *n. s.* Singularity; particularity: applied both to persons and things.
ODDLY, (ŏd-lẹ) *ad.* Not evenly; strangely; particularly; irregularly; unaccountably.
ODDNESS, (ŏd'-nẹs) *n. s.* The state of being not even; strangeness; particularity; uncouthness; irregularity.
ODDS, (ŏdz) *n. s.* Inequality; excess of either compared with the other; more than an even wager; advantage; superiority; quarrel; debate; dispute.
ODE, (ōde) *n. s.* A poem written to be sung to musick; a lyrick poem.
ODIOUS, (ō'-dẹ-ŭs) *a.* Hateful; detestable; abominable; exposed to hate; causing hate; invidious.
ODIOUSLY, (ō'-dẹ-ŭs-lẹ) *ad.* Hatefully; abominably; invidiously; so as to cause hate.
ODIOUSNESS, (ō'-dẹ-ŭs-nẹs) *n. s.* Hatefulness; the state of being hated.
ODIUM, (ō'-dẹ-ŭm) *n. s.* Invidiousness; quality of provoking hate.
ODONTALGICK, (ŏ-dŏn-tăl'-jĭk) *a.* Pertaining to the tooth-ach.
ODORAMENT, (ō'-dŭr-ā-mẹnt) *n. s.* A perfume; any strong scent.
ODORATE, (ō'-dō-rāte) *a.* Scented; having a strong scent, whether fetid or fragrant.
ODORIFEROUS, (ŏ-dō-rĭf'-fẹr-ŭs) *a.* Giving scent; usually, sweet of scent; fragrant; perfumed.
ODORIFEROUSNESS, (ŏ-dō-rĭf'-fẹr-ŭs-nẹs) *n. s.* Sweetness of scent; fragrance.
ODOROUS, (ō'-dŭr-ŭs) *a.* Fragrant; perfumed; sweet of scent.
ODOUR, (ŏ-dŭr) *n. s.* Scent whether good or bad; fragrance; perfume; sweet scent.
OECONOMICKS, (ẹ-kō-nŏm'-mĭks) *n. s.* Management of household affairs.
OECUMENICAL, (ẹ-kū-mĕn'-nẹ-kăl) *a.* General; respecting the whole habitable world.
OEDEMA, (ẹ-dẹ'-mā) *n. s.* A tumour.
OEDEMATICK, (ẹd-ẹ-măt'-tĭk) } *a.* Pertain
OEDEMATOUS, (ẹ-dẹm'-mā-tŭs) } to an oedema.
O'ER, (ōre) *ad.* Contracted from *over*.
OESOPHAGUS, (ẹ-sŏf'-fā-gŭs) *n. s.* The gullet.
OF, (ŏv) *prep.* It is put before the substantive that follows another in construction; as, *of these part were slain*; that is, *part of these*. It is put among superlative adjectives: as, the most dismal and unseasonable time *of* all other: from; concerning; relating to; out of; among; by; according to; noting power, choice, or spontaneity; as, some soils put forth odorate herbs *of* themselves; noting properties, qualities, or condition; as, he was a man *of* a decayed fortune; noting extraction: as, a man *of* an ancient family; noting adherence, or belonging: as, a Hebrew *of* my tribe; noting the matter of anything: as, the chariot was all *of* cedar; noting

form or manner of existence, as, It is *of* his own framing: noting faculties of power granted; as, if any man minister, let him do it as *of* the ability which God giveth; noting kind or species: as, an affair *of* the cabinet; it is put before an indefinite expression of time: as, *of* late, in late times.

OFF, (ǫf) *ad.* Of this adverb the chief use is to conjoin it with verbs: as, to *come off*; to *fly off*; to *take off*. It is generally opposed to *on*: as, to lay *on*; to take *off*. It signifies distance: as, a mile *off*. It signifies evanescence; absence or departure: as, competitions *go off* and on. It signifies any kind of disappointment; defeat; interruption: as, the affair is *off*. From: not toward. *Off* hand: not studied. *To be off*, In common talk, signifies to recede from an intended contract or design. *To come off*, To escape by some accident or subterfuge. *To get off*, To make escape. *To go off*, To desert; to abandon. *To go off*, Applied to guns, to take fire and be discharged. *Well* or *ill off*, Having good or bad success. *Off*, whether alone or in composition, means either literally or figuratively, disjunction, absence, privation, or distance.

OFF, (ǫf) *interj.* An expression of abhorrence, or command to depart.

OFF, (ǫf) *prep.* Not on; distant from.

OFFAL, (ǫf'-fal) *n. s.* Waste meat; that which is not eaten at the table; carrion; coarse flesh; refuse; that which is thrown away as of no value.

OFFENCE, (ǫf-fense') *n. s.* Crime; act of wickedness; a transgression; injury; displeasure given; cause of disgust; scandal; anger; displeasure conceived; attack; act of the assailant.

OFFENCEFUL, (ǫf-fense'-fụl) *a.* Injurious; giving displeasure.

OFFENCELESS, (ǫf-fense'-les) *a.* Unoffending; innocent.

To OFFEND, (ǫf-fend') *v. a.* To make angry; to displease; to assail; to attack; to transgress; to violate; to injure.

To OFFEND, (ǫf-fend') *v. n.* To be criminal; to transgress the law; to cause anger; to commit transgression.

OFFENDER, (ǫf-fen'-der) *n. s.* A criminal; one who has committed a crime; a transgressor; one who has done an injury.

OFFENSIVE, (ǫf-fen'-siv) *a.* Causing anger; displeasing; disgusting; causing pain; injurious; assailant; not defensive.

OFFENSIVELY, (ǫf-fen'-siv-le) *ad.* Mischievously; injuriously; so as to cause uneasiness or displeasure; by way of attack; not defensively.

OFFENSIVENESS, (ǫf-fen'-siv-nes) *n. s.* Injuriousness; mischief; cause of disgust.

To OFFER, (ǫf'-fer) *v. a.* To present; to exhibit anything so as that it may be taken or received; to sacrifice; to immolate; to bid, as a price or reward; to attempt; to commence; to propose.

To OFFER, (ǫf'-fer) *v. n.* To be present; to be at hand; to present itself; to make an attempt.

OFFER, (ǫf'-fer) *n. s.* Proposal of advantage to another; first advance; proposal made; price bid; act of bidding a price; attempt; endeavour; something given by way of acknowledgment.

OFFERABLE, (ǫf-fer-ạ-bl) *a.* That may be offered.

OFFERER, (ǫf'-fer-rer) *n. s.* One who makes an offer; one who sacrifices, or dedicates in worship.

OFFERING, (ǫf'-fer-ring) *n. s.* A sacrifice; Anything immolated, or offered in worship.

OFFERTORY, (ǫf'-fer-tụr-e) *n. s.* An anthem chanted during the offering, a part of the mass; and, since the reformation, applied to the sentences in the communion-office, read while the alms are collected: and hence the act of offering.

OFFICE, (ǫf'-fis) *n. s.* A publick charge or employment; magistracy; agency; peculiar use; business; particular employment; act of good or ill voluntarily tendered; rooms in a house appropriated to particular business; place where business is transacted.

OFFICER, (ǫf'-fe-ser) *n. s.* A man employed by the publick; a commander in the army.

OFFICERED, (ǫf'-fe-serd) *a.* Commanded; supplied with commanders.

OFFICIAL, (ǫf-fish'ạl) *a.* Conducive; appropriate with regard to use; pertaining to a publick charge.

OFFICIALLY, (ǫf-fish'-ạl-e) *ad.* By authority; by virtue of an office.

OFFICIALTY, (ǫf-fish'-ạl-te) *n. s.* The charge or post of an official.

To OFFICIATE, (ǫf-fish'-e-ạte) *v. n.* To discharge an office, commonly in worship; to perform an office for another.

OFFICINAL, (ǫf-fe-si'-nạl) *a.* Used in a shop, or belonging to it.

OFFICIOUS, (ǫf-fish'-ụs) *ad.* Kind; doing good offices; importunately forward.

OFFICIOUSLY, (ǫf-fish'-ụs-le) *ad.* Importunately forward; dutifully; with proper service; kindly; with unasked kindness.

OFFICIOUSNESS, (ǫf-fish'-ụs-nes) *n. s.* Forwardness of civility, or respect, or endeavour; service.

OFFING, (ǫf'-fing) *n. s.* The act of steering to a distance from the land; deep water off the shore.

OFFSCOURING, (ǫf-skǫụr'-ing) *n. s.* Recrement; part rubbed away in cleaning anything.

OFFSCUM, (ǫf'-skụm) *n. s.* Refuse.

OFFSET, (ǫf'-set) *n. s.* Sprout; shoot of a plant.

OFFSPRING, (ǫf'-spring) *n. s.* Propagation; generation; the thing propagated or generated; children; descendants; production of any kind.

To OFFUSCATE, (ǫf-fus'-kạte) *v. a.* To dim; to cloud; to darken.

OFFUSCATION, (ǫf-fus-kạ'-shụn) *n. s.* The act of darkening.

OFT, (ǫft) *ad.* Often; frequently; not rarely; not seldom.
OFTEN, (ǫf'-fn) *ad.* Oft; frequently; many times.
OFTENNESS, (ǫf'-fn-nes) *n. s.* Frequency.
OFTENTIMES, (ǫf'-fn-timz) *ad.* Frequently; many times; often.
OFTTIMES, (ǫft'-timz) *ad.* Frequently; often.
OGEE, (ǫ-jee') } *n. s.* A sort of moulding
OGIVE, (ǫ'-jiv) } in architecture, consisting of a round and a hollow; almost in the form of an S.
To OGLE, (ǫ'-gl) *v. a.* To view with side glances, as in fondness; or with a design not to be heeded.
OGLE, (ǫ'-gl) *n. s.* A side glance.
OGLER, (ǫ'-gl-er) *n. s.* A sly gazer; one who views with side glances.
OGLIO, (ǫ'-le-ǫ) *n. s.* A dish made by mingling different kinds of meat; a medley; a hotchpotch.
OGRE, (ǫ'-ger) } *n. s.* An imaginary monOGRESS, (ǫ'-gres) } ster of the East.
OGRESSES, (ǫ'-gres-ez) *n. s.* In heraldry, Cannon balls of a black colour.
OH, (ǫ) *interj.* An exclamation denoting pain, sorrow, or surprise.
OIL, (ǫil) *n. s.* The juice of olives expressed; any fat, greasy, unctuous, thin matter; the juices of vegetables, whether expressed or drawn by the still, that will not mix with water.
To OIL, (ǫil) *v. a.* To smear or lubricate with oil.
OILCOLOUR, (ǫil'-kul-lur) *n. s.* Colour made by grinding coloured substances in oil.
OILER, (ǫil'-er) *n. s.* One who trades in oils and pickles.
OILENESS, (ǫil'-le-nes) *n. s.* Unctuousness; greasiness; quality approaching to that of oil.
OILMAN, (ǫil'-man) *n. s.* One who trades in oils and pickles.
OILSHOP, (ǫil'-shǫp) *n. s.* A shop where oils and pickles are sold.
OILY, (ǫil'e) *a.* Consisting of oil; containing oil; having the qualities of oil; fatty; greasy.
OINTMENT, (ǫint'-ment) *n. s.* Unguent; unctuous matter to smear anything.
OLD, (ǫld) *a.* Past the middle part of life; not young; decayed by time; of long continuance; begun long ago; not new; ancient; not modern; of any specified duration; subsisting before something else; long practised. *Of old*, Long ago; from ancient times.
OLDEN, (ol'-dn) *a.* Ancient.
OLDFASHIONED, (ǫld-fash'-und) *a.* Formed according to obsolete custom.
OLDISH, (ǫld'-ish) *a.* Somewhat old.
OLDNESS, (ǫld'-nes) *n. s.* Old age; antiquity; not newness.
OLEAGINOUS, (ǫ-le-aj'-jin-us) *a.* Oily; unctuous.
OLEAGINOUSNESS, (ǫ-le-aj'-jin-us-nes) *n. s.* Oiliness.
OLEASTER, (ǫ-le-as'-ter) *n. s.* Wild olive; a species of olive.
OLEOUS, (ǫ'-le-us) *a.* Oily.
OLFACTORY, (ǫl-fak'-tur-e) *a.* Having the sense of smelling.
OLIGARCHICAL, (ǫl'-le-gar-ke-kal) *a.* Belonging to or denoting an oligarchy.
OLIGARCHY, (ǫl'-le-gar-ke) *n. s.* A form of government which places the supreme power in a small number; aristocracy.
OLIO, (ǫ'-le-ǫ) *n. s.* A mixture; a medley.
OLITORY, (ǫl'-le-tur-e) *n. s.* Belonging to the kitchen garden.
OLIVE, (ǫl'-liv) *n. s.* A plant producing oil; the emblem of peace; the fruit of the tree.
OLYMPIAD, (ǫ-lim'-pe-ad) *n. s.* A Grecian epoch; the space of four years.
OMBRE, (ǫm'-ber) *n. s.* A game of cards played by three.
OMEGA, (ǫ-meg'-a) *n. s.* The last letter of the Greek alphabet, therefore taken in the Holy Scripture for the last.
OMELET, (ǫm'-let) *n. s.* A kind of pancake made with eggs.
OMEN, (ǫ'-men) *n. s.* A sign good or bad; a prognostick.
OMENED, (ǫ'-mend) *a.* Containing prognosticks.
OMENTUM, (ǫ-men'-tum) *n. s.* The caul, called also reticulum, from its structure, resembling that of a net.
OMER, (ǫ'-mer) *n. s.* A Hebrew measure about three pints and a half English.
To OMINATE, (ǫm'-me-nate) *v. n.* To foretoken; to shew prognosticks.
To OMINATE, (ǫm'-mi-nate) *v. a.* To foretoken.
OMINATION, (ǫm-me-na'-shun) *n. s.* Prognostick.
OMINOUS, (ǫm'-e-nus) *a.* Exhibiting bad tokens of futurity; foreshewing ill; inauspicious; exhibiting tokens good or ill.
OMINOUSLY, (ǫm'-e-nus-le) *ad.* With good or bad omen.
OMINOUSNESS, (ǫm'-e-nus-nes) *n. s.* The quality of being ominous.
OMISSION, (ǫ-mish'-un) *n. s.* Neglect to do something; forbearance of something to be done; neglect of duty, opposed to commission or perpetration of crimes.
OMISSIVE, (ǫ-mis'-siv) *a.* Leaving out.
To OMIT, (ǫ-mit') *v. a.* To leave out; not to mention; to neglect to practise.
OMITTANCE, (ǫ-mit'-tanse) *n. s.* Forbearance.
OMNIFARIOUS, (ǫm-ne-fa'-re-us) *a.* Of all varieties or kinds.
OMNIFEROUS, (ǫm-nif'-fer-us) *a.* All-bearing.
OMNIFICK, (ǫm-nif'-fik) *a.* All-creating.
OMNIFORM, (ǫm'-ne-form) *a.* Having every shape.
OMNIGENOUS, (ǫm-nid'-je-nus) *a.* Consisting of all kinds.
OMNIPARITY, (ǫm-ne-par'-e-te) *n. s.* General equality.

OMNIPERCIPIENCE, OMNIPERCIPIENCY, (om-ne-per-sip'-pe-ense, om-ne-per-sip'-pe-en-se) *n. s.* Perception of every thing.

OMNIPERCIPIENT, (om-ne-per-sip'-pe-ent) *a.* Perceiving every thing.

OMNIPOTENCE, (om-nip'-po-tense) } *n. s.*
OMNIPOTENCY, (om-nip'-po-ten-se) }
Almighty power; unlimited power.

OMNIPOTENT, (om-nip'-po-tent) *n. s.* Almighty; powerful without limit.

OMNIPOTENT, (om-nip'-po-tent) *n. s.* One of the appellations of the Godhead.

OMNIPOTENTLY, (om-nip'-po-tent-le) *ad.* Powerfully without limit.

OMNIPRESENCE, (om-ne-prez-ense) *n. s.* Ubiquity; unbounded presence.

OMNIPRESENT, (om-ne-prez'-ent) *a.* Ubiquitary; present in every place.

OMNIPRESENTIAL, (om-ne-pre-zen'-shal) *a.* Implying unbounded presence.

OMNISCIENCE, (om-nish'-e-ense) } *n. s.*
OMNISCIENCY, (om-nish'-e-en-se) }
Boundless knowledge; infinite wisdom.

OMNISCIENT, (om-nish'-e-ent) *a.* Infinitely wise; knowing without bounds.

OMNISCIOUS, (om-nish'-e-us) *a.* All-knowing.

OMNIUM, (om'-ne-um) *n. s.* The aggregate of certain portions of different stocks in the publick funds.

OMNIUM-GATHERUM, (om'-ne-um-gath'-er-um). A cant term for a miscellaneous collection of things or persons.

OMNIVOROUS, (om-niv'-vo-rus) *a.* All-devouring.

OMPHALOPTICK, (om-fa-lop'-tik) *n. s.* An optick glass that is convex on both sides, commonly called a convex lens.

ON, (on) *prep.* It is put before the word, which signifies that which is under, that by which anything is supported, which anything strikes by falling, which anything covers, or where anything is fixed. It is put before anything that is the subject of action. It denotes addition or accumulation; as, mischiefs *on* mischiefs. Noting a state of progression; as, *on* his way to London. It sometimes notes elevation; as, *on* high. Noting approach or invasion; as, luxury came *on* us. Noting dependance or reliance; as, *on* God's providence their hopes depend. At, noting place; as *on* each side. It denotes the motive or occasion of anything; as, *on* the same consideration; *on* the receipt of a letter. It denotes the time at which anything happens; as, this happened *on* the first day. It is put before the object of some passion; as, compassion *on* the king commands me stoop. In forms of denunciation it is put before the thing threatened; as, hence *on* thy life. Noting imprecation; as, sorrow *on* thee. Noting invocation; as, *on* thee I call. Noting the state of a thing fired; as, *on fire*. Noting stipulation or condition; as, *on* easy terms. Noting distinction or opposition; as, the Rhodians *on* the other side. Noting the matter of an event; as *on* the sudden. *On*, the same with *upon*.

ON, (on) *ad.* Forward; in succession; in progression; in continuance; without ceasing; not off, as, he is neither *on* nor *off*; that is, he is irresolute: upon the body, as part of dress; his cloaths were neither *on* nor *off*; they were disordered. It notes resolution to advance forward; not back ward. It is through almost all its significations opposed to *off*.

ON, (on) *interj.* A word of incitement or encouragement.

ONCE, (wunse) *ad.* One time; a single time; the same time; at a point of time indivisible; at the time immediate; formerly; at a former time. *Once* seems to be rather a noun than an adverb, when it has *at* before it, and when it is joined with an adjective: as, *this once, that once.*

ONE, (wun) *a.* Less than two; single; denoted by an unite; indefinitely; any; some one; diverse, opposed to *another*; the same; some future.

ONE, (wun) *n. s.* A single person; a single mass or aggregate; the first hour; the same thing; a distinct or particular person; persons united; concord; agreement; one mind; any person; any man indefinitely; *One* has sometimes a plural, when it stands for persons indefinitely; as, the *great ones* of the world.

ONEEYED, (wun'-ide) *a.* Having only one eye.

ONEIROCRITICAL, (o-ni-ro-krit'-te-kal) *a.* Interpretative of dreams.

ONEIROCRITICK, (o-ni-ro-krit'-tik) *n. s.* An interpreter of dreams.

ONEIROCRITICKS, (o-ni-ro-krit'-tiks) *n. s. pl.* Interpretations of dreams.

ONEIROMANCY, (o-ni'-ro-man-se) *n. s.* Divination by dreams

ONENESS, (wun'-nes) *n. s.* Unity; the quality of being one.

ONERARY, (on'-ner-ra-re) *a.* Fitted for carriage or burthens; comprising a burthen.

To ONERATE, (on'-ner-rate) *v. a.* To load; to burthen.

ONERATION, (on-ner-a'-shun) *n. s.* The act of loading.

ONEROUS, (on'-ner-us) *a.* Burthensome; oppressive.

ONION, (un'-yun) *n. s.* A well-known garden plant.

ONLY, (one'-le) *a.* Single; one and no more; this and no other; this above all other: as, he is the *only* man for musick; alone.

ONLY, (one'-le) *ad.* Simply; singly; merely; barely; so and no otherwise; singly without more: as, *only begotten.*

ONOMANCY, (on'-no-man-se) *n. s.* Divination by a name.

ONOMANTICAL, (on-no-man'-te-kal) *a.* Predicting by names.

ONSET, (ɒn'-sĕt) *n. s.* Attack; storm; assault; first brunt.
ONSLAUGHT, (ɒn'-slȧwt) *n. s.* Attack; storm; onset.
ONTOLOGIST, (ɒn-tɒl'-lo-jist) *n. s.* One who considers the affections of being in general; a metaphysician.
ONTOLOGY, (ɒn-tɒl'-lo-je) *n. s.* The science of the affections of being in general; metaphysicks.
ONWARD, (ɒn'-wȧrd) *ad.* Forward; progressively; in a state of advanced progression; somewhat farther.
ONWARD, (ɒn'-wȧrd) *a.* Advanced; encreased; improved; conducting; leading forward to perfection.
ONWARDS, (ɒn'-wȧrds) *ad.* In progression.
ONYCHA, (ɒn'-ne-kȧ) *n. s.* The odoriferous snail or shell, and the stone onyx.
ONYX, (o'-niks) *n. s.* A semipellucid gem, of which there are several species, but the blueish white kind, with brown and white zones, is the true *onyx* of the ancients.
OOZE, (ȯȯze) *n. s.* Soft mud; mire at the bottom of water; slime; soft flow; spring; the liquor of a tanner's vat.
To OOZE, (ȯȯze) *v. n.* To flow by stealth; to run gently.
OOZY, (ȯȯ'-ze) *a.* Miry; muddy; slimy.
To OPACATE, (o-pȧ'-kȧte) *v. a.* To shade; to cloud; to darken.
OPACITY, (o-pȧs'-se-te) *n. s.* Cloudiness; want of transparency.
OPACOUS, (o-pȧ'-kŭs) *a.* Dark; obscure; not transparent.
OPACOUSNESS, (o-pȧ'-kŭs-nes) *n. s.* The state of being opaque.
OPAL, (o'-pȧl) *n. s.* A singular kind of stone, which hardly comes within the rank of the pellucid gems, being much more opaque, and less hard. In colour it resembles the finest mother-of-pearl; its basis seeming a bluish or greyish white, but with a property of reflecting all the colours of the rainbow, as turned differently to the light.
OPAQUE, (o-pake') *a.* Dark; not transparent; cloudy.
OPAQUE, (o-pake') *n. s.* Opacity.
OPAQUENESS, (o-pake'-nes) *n. s.* State of being opaque.
To OPE, (ope) } *v. a.* To unclose; to
To OPEN, (o'-pn) } unlock; the contrary to *shut;* to show; to discover; to divide; to break; to explain; to disclose; to begin.
To OPE, (ope) } *v. n.* To unclose itself;
To OPEN. (o'-pn) } not ro remain shut; to bark: a term of hunting.
OPEN, (o'-pn) *a.* Unclosed; not shut; plain; apparent; evident; not wearing disguise; clear; artless; sincere; not clouded; not hidden; exposed to view; not restrained; not denied; not precluded; not cloudy; not gloomy; not frosty; uncovered; exposed; without defence; attentive.
OPENER, (o'-pn-ur) *n. s.* One that opens, unlocks, uncloses; explainer; interpreter.
OPENEYED, (o'-pn-ide) *a.* Vigilant; watchful.
OPENHANDED, (o-pn-hȧnd'-ed) *a.* Generous; liberal; munificent.
OPENHEARTED, (o-pn-hȧrt'-ed) *a.* Generous; candid; not meanly subtle.
OPENHEARTEDNESS, (o-pn-hȧrt'-ed-nes) *n. s.* Liberality; frankness; munificence; generosity.
OPENING, (o'-pn-ing) *n. s.* Aperture; breach; discovery at a distance; faint knowledge; dawn.
OPENLY, (o'-pn-le) *ad.* Publickly; not secretly; in sight; plainly; apparently; evidently; without disguise.
OPENMOUTHED, (o-pn-mȯȯtht') *a.* Greedy; ravenous; clamorous; vociferous.
OPENNESS, (o'-pn-nes) *n. s.* Plainness; clearness; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity; freedom from disguise. *Openness* of weather, i. e. mildness.
OPERA, (ɒp'-pur-ȧ) *n. s.* A poetical tale of fiction, represented by vocal and instrumental musick, adorned with scenes, machines, and dancing.
OPERANT, (ɒp'-pur-ȧnt) *a.* Active; having power to produce any effect.
To OPERATE, (ɒp'-pur-ate) *v. n.* To act; to have agency; to produce effects.
OPERATION, (ɒp-pur-ȧ'-shun) *n. s.* Agency; production of effects; influence; action; effect. In chirurgery, The part of the art of healing which depends on the use of instruments. The motions or employments of an army.
OPERATIVE, (ɒp'-pur-ȧ-tiv) *a.* Having the power of acting; having forcible agency; active; vigorous; efficacious.
OPERATOR, (ɒp'-pur-ȧ-tur) *n. s.* One that performs any act of the hand; one who produces any effect.
OPEROSE, (ɒp-pur-ose') *a.* Laborious; full of trouble and tediousness.
OPEROSENESS, (ɒp-pur-ose'-nes) *n. s.* State of being operose.
OPEROSITY, (ɒp-pur-ɒs'-e-te) *n. s.* Operation; action.
OPHITES, (o-fi'-tez) *n. s.* A stone, resembling a serpent.
OPHTHALMICK, (ɒp-*thȧl*'-mik) *a.* Relating to the eye.
OPHTHALMY, (ɒp'-*thȧl*-me) *n. s.* A disease of the eyes, being an inflammation in the coats, proceeding from arterious blood gotten out of the vessels and collected into those parts.
OPIATE, (o'-pe-ȧt) *n. s.* A medicine that causes sleep.
OPIATE, (o'-pe-ȧt) *a.* Soporiferous; somniferous; narcotick; causing sleep.
OPINATIVE, (o-pin'-ȧ-tiv) *a.* Stiff in a preconceived notion.

To OPINE, (o-pine') *v. n.* To think; to judge; to be of opinion.
OPINER, (o-pine'-er) *n. s.* One who holds an opinion.
To OPINIATE, (o-pin'-e-ate) *v. a.* To maintain obstinately.
OPINIATIVE, (o-pin'-e-a-tiv) *a.* Stiff in a preconceived notion; imagined; not proved.
OPINIATIVENESS, (o-pin'-e-a-tiv-nes) *n. s.* Inflexibility of opinion; obstinacy.
OPINIATOR, (o-pin-e-a'-tur) *n. s.* One fond of his own notion.
OPINION, (o-pin'-yun) *n. s.* Persuasion of the mind, without proof or certain knowledge; sentiments; judgement; notion.
OPINIONED, (o-pin'-yun-ed) *a.* Attached to particular opinions; conceited.
OPINIONATE, (o-pin'-yun-ate) } *a.* Ob-
OPINIONATED, (o-pin'-yun-a-ted) } stinate; inflexible in opinion.
OPINIONATELY, (o-pin'-yun-ate-le) *ad.* Obstinately; conceitedly.
OPINIONATIVE, (o-pin'-yun-na-tiv) *a.* Fond of preconceived notions: stubborn.
OPINIONATIVELY, (o-pin'-yun-a-tiv-le) *ad.* Stubbornly.
OPINIONATIVENESS, (o-pin'-yun-a-tiv-nes) *n. s.* Obstinacy.
OPINIONIST, (o-pin'-yun-ist) *n. s.* One fond of his own notions.
OPITULATION, (o-pit-u-la'-shun) *n. s.* An aiding; a helping.
OPIUM, (o'-pe-um) *n. s.* A juice, partly resinous, partly gummy, of a very bitter and acrid taste, and of soporific qualities, as prescribed in medicine.
OPODELDOC, (op-po-del'-dok) *n. s.* The name of a plaster; and also of a popular ointment.
OPOSSUM, (o-pos'-sum) *n. s.* An American animal.
OPPIDAN, (op'-pe-dan) *n. s.* A townsman; an inhabitant of a town.
OPPIDAN, (op'-pe-dan) *a.* Relating to a town.
To OPPIGNERATE, (op-pig'-ner-ate) *v. a.* To pledge; to pawn.
OPPONENCY, (op-po'-nen-se) *n. s.* The opening and accademical disputation; the proposition of objections to a tenet; an exercise for a degree.
OPPONENT, (op-po'-nent) *a.* Opposite; adverse.
OPPONENT, (op-po'nent) *n. s.* Antagonist; adversary; one who begins the dispute by raising objections to a tenet, correlative to the defendant or respondent.
OPPORTUNE, (op-por-tune') *a.* Seasonable; convenient; fit; timely; well-timed; proper.
OPPORTUNELY, (op-por-tune'-le) *ad.* Seasonably; conveniently; with opportunity either of time or place.
OPPORTUNITY, (op-por-tu'-ne-te) *n. s.* Fit time; fit place; time; convenience; suitableness of circumstances to any end.
OPPOSAL, (op-po'-zal) *n. s.* Opposition.
To OPPOSE, (op-poze') *v. a.* To act against; to be adverse; to hinder; to resist; to put in opposition; to offer as an antagonist or rival; to place as an obstacle; to place in front.
To OPPOSE, (op-poze') *v. n.* To act adversely; to object in a disputation; to have the part of raising difficulties against a tenet supposed to be right.
OPPOSER, (op-po'-zer) *n. s.* One that opposes; antagonist; enemy; rival.
OPPOSITE, (op'-po-zit) *a.* Placed in front, facing each other; adverse; repugnant; contrary.
OPPOSITELY, (op-po-zit-le) *ad.* In such a situation as to face each other; adversely.
OPPOSITENESS, (op'-po-zit-nes) *n. s.* The state of being opposite.
OPPOSITION, (op-po-zish'-un) *n. s.* Situation so as to front something opposed; standing over against; hostile resistance; contrariety of affection; contrariety of interest; contrariety of measures; contrariety of meaning; diversity of meaning; inconsistency; contradiction; the collective body of members of both houses of parliament who oppose the ministry, or the measures of government.
OPPOSITIVE, (op-poz'-e-tiv) *a.* Capable of being put in opposition.
To OPPRESS, (op-pres') *v. a.* To crush by hardship or unreasonable severity; to overpower; to subdue.
OPPRESSION, (op-presh'-un) *n. s.* The act of oppressing; cruelty; severity; the state of being oppressed; misery; hardship; calamity; dulness of spirits; lassitude of body.
OPPRESSIVE, (op-pres'-siv) *a.* Cruel; inhuman; unjustly exactious or severe, heavy; overwhelming.
OPPRESSIVELY, (op-pres'-siv-le) *ad.* In an oppressive or severe manner.
OPPRESSOR, (op-pres'-sur) *n. s.* One who harasses others with unreasonable or unjust severity.
OPPROBRIOUS (op-pro'-bre-us) *a.* Reproachful; disgraceful; causing infamy; scurrilous; blasted with infamy.
OPPROBRIOUSLY, (op-pro'-bre-us-le) *ad.* Reproachfully; scurrilously.
OPPROBRIOUSNESS, (op-pro'-bre-us-nes) *n. s.* Reproachfulness; scurrility.
OPPROBRIUM, (op-pro'-bre-um) *n. s.* Disgrace; infamy.
To OPPUGN, (op-pune') *v. a.* To oppose; to attack; to resist.
OPPUGNANCY, (op-pug'-nan-se) *n. s.* Opposition.
OPPUGNER, (op-pune'-er) *n. s.* One who opposes or attacks.
OPTABLE, (op'-ta-bl) *a.* Desirable; to be wished.
OPTATION, (op-ta'-shun) *n. s.* The expression of a wish.
OPTATIVE, op'-ta-tiv) *a.* Expressive of

desire; belonging to that mood of a verb which expresses desire.

OPTICAL, (ǫp'-tẹ-kạl) *a.* Relating to the science of opticks.

OPTICIAN, (ǫp-tish'-ạn) *n. s.* One skilled in opticks; one who makes or sells optick glasses.

OPTICK, (ǫp'-tik) *a.* Visual; producing vision; subservient to vision; relating to the science of vision.

OPTICK, (ǫp'-tik) *n. s.* An instrument of sight; an organ of sight.

OPTICKS, (ǫp'-tiks) *n. s.* The science of the nature and laws of vision.

OPTIMACY, (ǫp'-tẹ-mạ-sẹ) *n. s.* Nobility; body of nobles.

OPTIMISM, (ǫp'-tẹ-mizm) *n. s.* The doctrine that everything in nature is ordered for the best.

OPTION, (ǫp'-shun) *n. s.* Choice; election; power of choosing.

OPTIONAL, (ǫp'-shun-ạl) *a.* Resulting from choice; leaving somewhat to choice.

OPULENCE, (ǫp'-pụ-lense) } *n. s.* Wealth;
OPULENCY, (ǫp'-pụ-lẹn-sẹ) } riches; affluence.

OPULENT, (ǫp'-pụ-lẹnt) *a.* Rich; wealthy; affluent.

OPULENTLY, (ǫp'-pụ-lẹnt-lẹ) *ad.* Richly; with splendour.

OR, (ǫr) *conj.* A disjunctive particle, marking distribution, and sometimes opposition; it corresponds to *either*; he must *either* fall *or* fly; before. *Or* and *ere* were formerly indiscriminately used.

OR, (ǫr) *n. s.* Gold. A term of heraldry.

ORACLE, (ǫr'-rạ-kl) *n. s.* Something delivered by supernatural wisdom; the place where, or person of whom the determinations of heaven are enquired; any person or place where certain decisions are obtained; one famed for wisdom.

ORACULAR, (ǫ-rạk'-ku-lạr) } *a.* Uttering
ORACULOUS, (ǫ-rạk'-ku-lus) } oracles; resembling oracles; positive; authoritative; obscure; ambiguous.

ORACULARLY, (ǫ-rạk'-ku-lạr-lẹ) } *ad.* In
ORACULOUSLY, (ǫ-rạk'-ku-lus-lẹ) } manner of an oracle; authoritatively; positively.

ORACULOUSNESS, (ǫ-rạk'-ku-lus-nes) *n. s.* The state of being oracular.

ORAL, (ǫ'-rạl) *a.* Delivered by mouth; not written.

ORALLY, (ǫ'-rạl-lẹ) *ad.* By mouth; without writing; in the mouth.

ORANGE, (ǫr'-rẹnje) *n. s.* The orange tree and fruit.

ORANGE, (ǫr'-rẹnje) *a.* Belonging to an orange, of the colour of an orange.

ORANGERY, (ǫr'-ạn-jẹr-ẹ) *n. s.* Plantation of oranges.

ORATION, (ǫ-rạ'-shun) *n. s.* A speech made according to the laws of rhetorick; a harangue; a declamation.

ORATOR, (ǫr'-rẹ-tur) *n. s.* A publick speaker; a man of eloquence; a petitioner. This sense is used in addresses to chancery.

ORATORICAL, (ǫr-rẹ-tǫr'-rẹ-kạl) *a.* Rhetorical; befitting an orator.

ORATORIAL, (ǫr-ẹ-tǫ'-rẹ-ạl) *a.* Rhetorical; befitting an orator.

ORATORIALLY, (ǫr-ẹ-tǫ'-rẹ-ạl-lẹ) *ad.* In a rhetorical manner.

ORATORIO, (ǫr-ẹ-tǫ'-rẹ-ǫ) *n. s.* A kind of sacred drama, the subject of it being generally taken from the Scriptures, set to musick.

ORATORY, (ǫr'-rẹ-tur-ẹ) *n. s.* Eloquence; rhetorical expression; exercise of eloquence; a private place, allotted for prayers alone.

ORATRESS, (ǫr'-rẹ-tres) } *n. s.* A female
ORATRIX, (ǫr'-rẹ-trix) } orator.

ORB, (ǫrb) *n. s.* Sphere; orbicular body; circular body; mundane sphere; celestial body; wheel; any rolling body; circle described by any of the mundane spheres; sphere of action; the eye.

ORBED, (ǫr'-bed, or ǫrbd) *a.* Round; circular; orbicular.

ORBICK, (ǫr'-bik) *a.* Circular; spherical.

ORBICULAR, (ǫr-bik'-ku-lạr) *a.* Spherical; circular.

ORBICULARLY, (ǫr-bik'-ku-lạr-lẹ) *ad.* Spherically; circularly.

ORBICULARNESS, (ǫr-bik'-ku-lạr-nes) *n. s.* The state of being orbicular.

ORBICULATED, (ǫr-bik'-ku-lạ-ted) *a.* Moulded into an orb.

ORBICULATION, (ǫr-bik'-ku-lạ-shun) *n. s.* State of being moulded into an orb or circle.

ORBIT, (ǫr'-bit) *n. s.* The line described by the revolution of a planet; a small orb.

ORBITUDE, (ǫr-be'-tude) } *n. s.* Loss or
ORBITY, (ǫr'-be-tẹ) } want of parents or children; loss of husband or wife; any privation.

ORBY, (ǫr'-be) *a.* Resembling an orb.

ORC, (ǫrk) *n. s.* A sea-fish; a species of whale.

ORCHAL, (ǫr'-kạl) *n. s.* A stone from which a blue colour is made.

ORCHARD, (ǫr'-tshard) *n. s.* A garden of fruit trees.

ORCHESTRE, (ǫr'-kes-ter) } *n. s.* A place
ORCHESTRA, (ǫr-kẹs'-trạ) } for publick exhibition; the place where the musicians are set at a publick show; the band of musicians.

To ORDAIN, (ǫr-dạne') *v. a.* To appoint; to decree; to establish; to settle; to institute; to set in an office; to invest with ministerial function, or sacerdotal power.

ORDAINABLE, (ǫr'-dạne-ạbl) *a.* That may be appointed.

ORDAINER, (ǫr-dạne'-er) *n. s.* He who ordains; he who invests with ministerial function, or sacerdotal power.

ORDEAL, (ǫr'-de-ạl) *n. s.* A trial by fire or water, by which the person accused appealed to heaven, by walking blindfold over hot bars of iron; or being thrown into the water, whence the vulgar trial of witches.

ORDER, (ǫr'-der) *n. s.* Method; regular disposition; established process; proper

state; regularity; settled mode; mandate; precept; command; rule; regulation; regular government; a society of dignified persons distinguished by marks of honour; a rank or class; a religious fraternity; means to an end; measures; care. In architecture, A system of the several members, ornaments, and proportions of columns and pilasters. There are five *orders* of columns; three of which are Greek, viz. the Dorick, Ionick, and Corinthian; and two Italian, viz. the Tuscan and Composite.

To ORDER, (ǫr'-dėr) *v. a.* To regulate; to adjust; to manage; to conduct; to procure; to methodise; to dispose fitly; to direct; to command.

To ORDER, (ǫr'-dėr) *v. n.* To give command; to give direction.

ORDERER, (ǫr'-dėr-ėr) *n. s.* One that orders, methodises, or regulates.

ORDERLINESS, (ǫr'-dėr-lė-nės) *n. s.* Regularity; methodicalness.

ORDERLY, (ǫr'-dėr-lė) *a.* Methodical; regular; observant of method; not tumultuous; well regulated; according with established method.

ORDINABILITY, (ǫr-dė-nȧ-bil'-ė-tė) *n. s.* Capability of being appointed.

ORDINABLE, (ǫr'-dė-nȧ-bl) *a.* Capable of being appointed.

ORDINAL, (ǫr'-dė-nȧl) *a.* Noting order: as, second, third.

ORDINAL, (ǫr'-dė-nȧl) *n. s.* A ritual; a book containing orders.

ORDINANCE, (ǫr'-dė-nȧnce) *n. s.* Law; rule; prescript; observance commanded; appointment: a cannon; In which sense it is generally written for distinction *ordnance.*

ORDINANT, (ǫr'-dė-nȧnt) *a.* Ordaining; decreeing.

ORDINARIES, (ǫr'-dė-nȧ-rėz) *n. s.* In heraldry, Certain charges in coat armour, and in ordinary use therein, as the Chief, Pale, Bend, Fesse, &c.

ORDINARILY, (ǫr'-dė-nȧ-rė-lė) *ad.* According to established rules; according to settled method; commonly; usually.

ORDINARY, (ǫr'-dė-nȧ-rė) *a.* Established; methodical; regular; common; usual; mean; of low rank; ugly; not handsome: as, she is an *ordinary* woman.

ORDINARY, (ǫr'-dė-nȧ-rė) *n. s.* Established judge of ecclesiastical causes; settled establishment; actual and constant office; regular price of a meal; a place of eating established at a certain price.

To ORDINATE, (ǫr'-dė-nȧte) *v. a.* To appoint.

ORDINATE, (ǫr'-dė-nȧte) *a.* Regular; methodical.

ORDINATE, (ǫr'-dė-nȧte) *n. s.* A line drawn perpendicular to the axis of a curve, and terminating the curvilinear space.

ORDINATELY, (ǫr'-dė-nȧte-lė) *ad.* In a regular or methodical manner.

ORDINATION, (ǫr-dė-nȧ'-shun) *n. s.* Established order or tendency; the act of investing any man with sacerdotal power.

ORDINATIVE, (ǫr-dė-nȧ'-tiv) *a.* Directing; giving order.

ORDNANCE, (ǫrd'-nȧnse) *n. s.* Cannon; great guns.

ORDURE, (ǫrd'-yur) *n. s.* Dung; filth.

ORE, (ǫre) *n. s.* Metal unrefined; metal yet in its fossil state.

OREAD, (ǫ'-rė-ȧd) *n. s.* A nymph of the mountains.

ORGAN, (ǫr'-gȧn) *n. s.* Natural instrument; as, the tongue is the organ of speech; an instrument of musick consisting of pipes filled with wind, and of stops, touched by the hand.

ORGANICAL, (ǫr-gȧn'-nė-kȧl) } *a.* Consisting of various parts co-operating with each other; instrumental; acting as instruments of nature or art, to a certain end; respecting organs.
ORGANICK, (ǫr-gȧn'-nik) }

ORGANICALLY, (ǫr-gȧn'-nė-kȧl-lė) *ad.* By means of organs or instruments.

ORGANICALNESS, (ǫr-gȧn-nė-kȧl-nės) *n. s.* State of being organical.

ORGANISM, (ǫr'-gȧ-nizm) *n. s.* Organical structure.

ORGANIST, (ǫr'-gȧ-nist) *n. s.* One who plays on the organ.

ORGANIZATION, (ǫr-gȧ-ni-zȧ'-shun) *n. s.* Construction in which the parts are so disposed as to be subservient to each other.

To ORGANIZE, (ǫr'-gȧ-nize) *v. a.* To construct so as that one part co-operates with another; to form organically.

ORGANLOFT, (ǫr'-gȧn-lǫft) *n. s.* The loft where the organ stands.

ORGANPIPE, (ǫr'-gȧn-pipe) *n. s.* The pipe of a musical organ.

ORGASM, (ǫr'-gȧzm) *n. s.* Sudden vehemence.

ORGEAT, (ǫr'-jė-ȧt) *n. s.* A liquor extracted from barley and sweet almonds.

ORGEIS, (ǫr'-jėse) *n. s.* Mad rites of Bacchus; frantick revels.

ORICHALCH, (o'-ri-kȧlk) *n. s.* Brass.

ORIEL, (ǫ'-rė-el) *n. s.* A little waste room next the hall, where particular persons dine; a sort of recess.

ORIENCY, (ǫ'-rė-ėn-sė) *n. s.* Brightness of colour; strength of colour.

ORIENT, (ǫ'-rė-ėnt) *a.* Rising as the sun; eastern; oriental; bright; shining; glittering; gaudy; sparkling.

ORIENT, (ǫ'-rė-ėnt) *n. s.* The east; the part where the sun first appears.

ORIENTAL, (ǫ-rė-ėn'-tȧl) *a.* Eastern; placed in the east; proceeding from the east.

ORIENTAL, (ǫ-rė-ėn'-tȧl) *n. s.* An inhabitant of the eastern parts of the world.

ORIENTALISM, (ǫ-rė-ėn'-tȧ-lizm) *n. s.* An idiom of the eastern languages; an eastern mode of speech.

ORIENTALIST, (ǫ-rė-ėn'-tȧl-ist) *n. s.* An inhabitant of the eastern parts of the world.

ORIFICE, (ǫr'-rė-fis) *n. s.* Any opening or perforation.

ORIFLAMB, (ǫr'-rė-flȧm) *n. s.* A golden standard.

ORIGIN, (ǫr'-re-jin) } *n. s.* Begin-
ORIGINAL, (ǫ-rid'-je-nal) } ning; first existence; fountain; source; that which gives beginning or existence; first copy; archetype: in this sense *origin* is not used; derivation; descent.

ORIGINAL, (ǫ-rid'-je-nal) *a.* Primitive; pristine; first.

ORIGINALITY, (ǫ-rid'-je-nal-e-te) *n. s.* Quality or state of being original.

ORIGINALLY, (ǫ-rid'-je-nal-le) *ad.* Primarily; with regard to the first cause; from the beginning; at first; as the first author.

ORIGINALNESS, (ǫ-rid'-je-nal-nes) *n. s.* The quality or state of being original.

ORIGINARY, (ǫ-rid'-je-na-re) *a.* Productive; causing existence; primitive; that which was the first state.

To ORIGINATE, (ǫ-rid'-je-nate) *v. a.* To bring into existence.

To ORIGINATE, (ǫ-rid'-je-nate) *v. n.* To take existence.

ORIGINATION, (ǫ-rid-je-na'-shun) *n. s.* The act or mode of bringing into existence; first production; descent from a primitive.

ORION, (ǫ-ri'-un) *n. s.* One of the constellations of the southern hemisphere.

ORISON, (ǫr'-re-zun) *n. s.* A prayer; a supplication.

ORNAMENT, (ǫr'-na-ment) *n. s.* Embellishment; decoration; something that embellishes.

To ORNAMENT, (ǫr'-na ment) *v. a.* To embellish; to bedeck; to adorn.

ORNAMENTAL, (ǫr-na-men'-tal) *a.* Serving to decoration; giving embellishment.

ORNAMENTALLY, (ǫr-na-men'-tal-le) *ad.* In such a manner as may confer embellishment.

ORNATE, (ǫr'-nate) *a.* Bedecked; decorated; fine.

To ORNATE, (ǫr'-nate) *v. a.* To adorn; to garnish.

ORNATELY, (ǫr'-nate-le) *ad.* Finely; with decoration; with embellishment.

ORNATENESS, (ǫr'-nate-nes) *n. s.* Finery, state of being embellished.

ORNATURE, (ǫr'-na-ture) *n. s.* Decoration.

ORNISCOPIST, (ǫr-nis'-ko-pist) *n. s.* One who examines the flight of birds in order to foretel futurity.

ORNITHOLOGIST, (ǫr-ne-*th*ǫl'-lo-jist) *n. s.* One who understands the nature of birds, a describer of birds.

ORNITHOLOGY, (ǫr-ne-*th*ǫl'-lo-je) *n. s.* A discourse on birds.

ORPHAN, (ǫr'-fan) *n. s.* A child who has lost father or mother, or both.

ORPHAN, (ǫr'-fan) *a.* Bereft of parents.

ORPHANAGE, (ǫr'-fan-aje) } *n. s.* State of
ORPHANISM, (ǫr'-fan-nizm) } an orphan.

ORPHANED, (ǫr'-fand) *a.* Bereft of parents or friends.

ORPIMENT, (ǫr'-pe-ment) *n. s.* A kind of mineral, the yellow arsenick, used by painters as a gold colour.

ORRERY, (ǫr'-rer-e) *n. s.* An instrument which by many complicated movements represents the revolutions of the heavenly bodies; first made by Mr. Rawley, and so named from his patron the earl of Orrery.

ORTHODOX, (ǫr'-*th*o-doks) *a.* Sound in opinion and doctrine; not heretical.

ORTHODOXLY, (ǫr'-*th*o-doks-le) *ad.* With soundness of opinion.

ORTHODOXNESS, (ǫr'-*th*o-doks-nes) *n. s.* State of being orthodox.

ORTHODOXY, (ǫr'-*th*o-dok-se) *n. s.* Soundness in opinion and doctrine.

ORTHODROMICKS, (ǫr-*th*o-drom'-iks) *n. s.* The art of sailing in the arc of some great circle, which is the shortest or straightest distance between any two points on the surface of the globe.

ORTHOEPY, (ǫr'-*th*o'-e-pe) *n. s.* The art of pronouncing words properly.

ORTHOGRAPHER, (ǫr-*th*ǫg'-graf-fer) *n. s.* One who spells according to the rules of grammar.

ORTHOGRAPHICAL, (ǫr-*th*o-graf'-fe-kal) *a.* Rightly spelled; relating to the spelling; delineated according to the elevation, not the ground-plot.

ORTHOGRAPHICALLY, (ǫr-*th*o-graf'-fe-kal-le) *ad.* According to the rules of spelling; according to the elevation.

ORTHOGRAPHY, (ǫr-*th*ǫg'-gra-fe) *n. s.* The part of grammar which teaches how words should be spelled; the art or practice of spelling.

ORTHOLOGY, (ǫr-*th*ǫl'-lo-je) *n. s.* Right description of things.

ORTIVE, (ǫr'-tiv) *a.* Relating to the rising of any planet or star.

ORTOLAN, (ǫr'-to-lan) *n. s.* A small bird accounted very delicious.

To OSCILLATE, (ǫs'-sil-late) *v. n.* To move backward and forward.

OSCILLATION, (ǫs-sil-la'-shun) *n. s.* The act of moving backward and forward like a pendulum.

OSCILLATORY, (ǫs-sil'-la-tur-re) *ad.* Moving backwards and forwards like a pendulum.

OSCITANCY, (ǫs'-se-tan-se) *n. s.* The act of yawning; unusual sleepiness; carelessness.

OSCITANT, (ǫs'-se-tant) *a.* Yawning; unusually sleepy; sleepy; sluggish.

OSCITATION, (ǫs-se-ta'-shun) *n. s.* The act of yawning.

OSIER, (ǫ'-zher) *n. s.* A tree of the willow kind, growing by the water.

OSPRAY, (ǫs'-pra) *n. s.* A large, blackish hawk.

OSSELET, (ǫs'-sel-et) *n. s.* A little hard substance arising on the inside of a horse's knee, among the small bones.

OSSEOUS, (ǫsh'-e-us) *a.* Bony; resembling a bone.

OSSICLE, (ǫs' sik-kl) *n. s.* A small bone.

OSSIFICK, (ǫs-sif'-fik) *a.* Having the power of making bones, or changing carneous or membranous to bony substance.

OSSIFICATION, (ǫs-se-fe-ka'-shun) *n. s.* Change of carneous, membranous, or cartilaginous, into bony substance.

OSSIFRAGE, (ŏs'-sẽ-frăje) *n. s.* A kind of eagle.

To OSSIFY, (ŏs'-sẽ-fī) *v. a.* To change to bone.

To OSSIFY, (ŏs'-sẽ-fī) *v. n.* To become bone.

OSSIVOROUS, (ŏs-sĭv'-vŏ-rŭs) *a.* Devouring bones.

OSTENSIBLE, (ŏs-tĕn'-sẽ-bl) *a.* Held forth to view; apparent; intended to be shewn; colourable.

OSTENSIVE, (ŏs-tĕn'-sĭv) *a.* Showing; betokening.

OSTENTATION, (ŏs-tĕn-tā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Outward show; appearance; ambitious display; boast; vain show.

OSTENTATIOUS, (ŏs-tĕn-tā'-shē-ŭs) *a.* Boastful; vain; fond of show; fond to expose to view.

OSTENTATIOUSLY, (ŏs-tĕn-tā'-shē-ŭs-lē) *ad.* Vainly; boastfully.

OSTENTATIOUSNESS, (ŏs-tĕn-tā'-shē-ŭs-nĕs) *n. s.* Vanity; boastfulness.

OSTEOCOPE, (ŏs-tē'-ō-kōpe) *n. s.* Pains in the bones, or rather in the nerves and membranes that encompass them.

OSTEOLOGER, (ŏs-tē-ŏl'-lō-jĕr) *n. s.* A describer of the bones.

OSTEOLOGY, (ŏs-tē-ŏl'-lō-jē) *n. s.* A description of the bones.

OSTIARY, (ŏs'-tē-ā-rē) *n. s.* The opening at which a river disembogues itself; formerly an ecclesiastical officer.

OSTLER, (ŏs'-lĕr) *n. s.* The man who takes care of horses at an inn.

OSTLERY, (ŏs'-lĕr-ē) *n. s.* The place belonging to the ostler.

OSTRACISM, (ŏs'-trā-sĭzm) *n. s.* A manner of passing sentence, in which the note of acquittal or condemnation was marked upon a shell; banishment; public censure.

To OSTRACIZE, (ŏs'-trā-sīze) *v. a.* To banish; to expel.

OSTRICH, (ŏs'-trĭtsh) *n. s.* A very large bird; the feathers of its wings are in great esteem, and are used as an ornament for hats, beds, canopies, &c.

OTACOUSTICK, (ōt-tā-kōō'-stĭk) *n. s.* An instrument to facilitate hearing.

OTHER, (ŭтн'-ĕr) *pron.* Not the same; not this; different; not I, or he, but some one else; not the one, not this but the contrary; correlative to *each*; something besides; it is sometimes put elliptically for *other thing*.

OTHERGUISE, (ŭтн'-ĕr-gīze) *a.* Of another kind.

OTHERWHILE, (ŭтн'-ĕr-whīle) *ad.* At other times.

OTHERWHILES, (ŭтн'-ĕr-whīles) *ad.* At other times.

OTHERWISE, (ŭтн'-ĕr-wīze) *ad.* In a different manner; by other causes; in other respects.

OTTER, (ŏt'-tĕr) *n. s.* An amphibious animal that preys upon fish.

OVAL, (ō'-văl) *a.* Oblong; resembling the longitudinal section of an egg.

OVAL, (ō-văl) *n. s.* That which has the shape of an egg.

OVARIOUS, (ō-vā'-rē-ŭs) *a.* Consisting of eggs.

OVARY, (ō'-vŭ-rē) *n. s.* The part of the body in which impregnation is performed.

OVATE, (ō'-vāte) *a.* Of an oval figure; marked ovally.

OVATION, (ō-vā'-shŭn) *n. s.* A lesser triumph among the Romans, allowed to those commanders who had won a victory without much bloodshed, or defeated some less formidable enemy.

OVEN, (ŭv'-vn) *n. s.* An arched cavity heated with fire to bake bread.

OVER, (ō'-vĕr) *prep.* Above, with respect to excellence or dignity; above, with regard to rule or authority; above in place; across; from side to side: as, he leaped *over* the brook; through; diffusely; upon; before; this is only used in *over* night; it is in all senses written by contraction *o'er*.

OVER, (ō'-vĕr) *ad.* Above the top; more than a quantity assigned; from side to side; from one to another; from a country beyond the sea; on the surface; past; throughout; completely; with repetition; another time. *Over and above*, Besides; beyond what was first supposed or immediately intended. *Over against*, Opposite. *To give over*, To cease from; to attempt to help no longer: as, his physicians have *given* him *over*. In composition *over* has a great variety of significations; it is arbitrarily prefixed to nouns, adjectives, or other parts of speech in a sense equivalent to more than enough; too much.

OVER, (ō'-vĕr) *a.* Upper. *Overleather* is upper leather.

To OVERABOUND, (ō-vĕr-ă-bound') *v. n.* To abound more than enough.

To OVERACT, (ō-vĕr-ăkt') *v. a.* To act more than enough.

To OVERACT, (ō-vĕr-ăkt') *v. n.* To act more than is requisite.

To OVERARCH, (ō-vĕr-ārtsh') *v. a.* To cover as with an arch.

To OVERAWE, (ō-vĕr-ă'w') *v. a.* To keep in awe by superiour influence.

To OVERBALANCE, (ō-vĕr-băl'-lănse) *v. a.* To weigh down; to preponderate.

OVERBALANCE, (ō'-vĕr-băl-lănse) *n. s.* Something more than equivalent.

To OVERBEAR, (ō-vĕr-bāre') *v. a.* To repress; to subdue; to whelm; to bear down.

To OVERBLOW, (ō-vĕr-blō') *v. n.* To be past its violence.

To OVERBLOW, (ō-vĕr-blō') *v. a.* To drive away as clouds before the wind.

OVERBOARD, (ō'-vĕr-bord) *ad.* Off the ship; out of the ship.

To OVERBURDEN, (ō-vĕr-bŭr'-dn) *v. a.* To load with too great weight.

To OVERCANOPY, (ō-vĕr-kăn'-ō-pē) *v. a.* To cover as with a canopy.

To OVERCAST, (ō-vĕr-kăst') *v. a.* Part. *overcast*. To cloud; to darken; to cover with gloom; to rate too high in computation;

cover. Needle-women call that which is encircled with a thread, *overcast*.

To OVERCHARGE, (o-ver-tsharje') *v. a.* To oppress; to cloy; to surcharge; to load; to crowd too much; to burden; to rate too high; to fill too full; to load with too great a charge.

To OVERCLOUD (o-ver-klowd') *v. a.* To cover with clouds.

To OVERCOME, (o-ver-kum') *v. a.* Pret. *I overcame.* Part. pass. *overcome.* To subdue; to conquer; to vanquish; to surmount; to overflow; to surcharge; to come over or upon; to invade suddenly.

To OVERCOME, (o-ver-kum') *v. n.* To gain the superiority.

To OVERDO, (o-ver-doo') *v. a.* To do more than enough.

To OVERDO, (o-ver-doo') *v. n.* To do too much.

To OVERDRESS, (o-ver-dres) *v. a.* To adorn lavishly.

To OVERDRIVE, (o-ver-drive') *v. a.* To drive too hard, or beyond strength.

To OVERDRY, (o-ver-dri') *v. a.* To dry too much.

To OVERFLOW, (o-ver-flo') *v. n.* To be fuller than the brim can hold; to exuberate; to abound.

To OVERFLOW, (o-ver-flo') *v. a.* To fill beyond the brim; to deluge; to drown; to overrun.

OVERFLOW, (o'-ver-flo) *n. s.* Inundation; more than fulness; such a quantity as runs over.

OVERFLOWING, (o-ver-flo'-ing) *n. s.* Exuberance; copiousness.

OVERFLOWINGLY, (o-ver-flo'-ing-le) *ad.* Exuberantly; in great abundance.

To OVERFREIGHT, (o-ver-frate') *v. a.* Pret. *overfreighted.* Part. *overfraught.* To load too heavily; to fill with too great quantity.

To OVERGO, (o-ver-go') *v. a.* To surpass; to excel; to cover.

To OVERGORGE, (o-ver-gorje') *v. a.* To gorge too much.

To OVERGROW, (o-ver-gro') *v. a.* To cover with growth; to rise above.

To OVERGROW, (o-ver-gro') *v. n.* To grow beyond the fit or natural size.

OVERGROWTH, (o'-ver-groth) *n. s.* Exuberant growth.

To OVERHALE, (o-ver-hawl') *v. a.* To spread over; to examine over: as, he *overhaled* my account.

To OVERHANG, (o-ver-hang') *v. a.* To jut over; to impend over.

To OVERHANG, (o-ver-hang') *v. n.* To jut over.

OVERHEAD, (o-ver-hed') *ad.* Aloft; in the zenith; above.

To OVERHEAR, (o-ver-here') *v. a.* To hear those who do not mean to be heard.

To OVERHEAT, (o-ver-hete') *v. a.* To heat too much.

To OVERJOY, (o-ver-joe') *v. a.* To transport; to ravish.

To OVERLABOUR, (o-ver-la'-bur) *v. a.* To take too much pains on anything; to harass with toil.

To OVERLADE, (o-ver-lade') *v. a.* To overburthen.

To OVERLAY, (o-ver-la') *v. a.* To oppress by too much weight or power; to smother with too much or too close covering; to smother; to crush; to overwhelm; to cloud; to overcast; to cover superficially; to join by something laid over.

OVERLAYING, (o-ver-la'-ing) *n. s.* A superficial covering.

To OVERLEAP, (o-ver-lepe') *v. a.* To pass by a jump.

OVERLEATHER, (o'-ver-leth-er) *n. s.* The part of the shoe that covers the foot.

To OVERLIVE, (o-ver-liv') *v. a.* To live longer than another; to survive; to outlive.

OVERLIVER, (o-ver-liv'-er) *n. s.* Survivor; that which lives longest.

To OVERLOAD, (o-ver-lode') *v. a.* To burthen with too much.

To OVERLOOK, (o-ver-look') *v. a.* To view from a higher place; to view fully; to peruse; to superintend; to oversee; to review; to pass by indulgently; to neglect, to slight.

To OVERMASTER, (o-ver-mas'-ter) *v. a.* To subdue; to govern.

To OVERMATCH, (o-ver-matsh') *v. a.* To be too powerful; to conquer.

OVERMATCH, (o-ver-matsh') *n. s.* One of superior powers; one not to be overcome.

To OVERMEASURE, (o-ver-mezh'-ur) *v. a.* To measure or estimate too largely.

OVERMEASURE, (o'-ver-mezh-ur) *n. s.* Something given over the due measure.

OVERMOST, (o'-ver-most) *a.* Highest; over the rest in authority.

OVERMUCH, (o-ver-mutsh') *a.* Too much; more than enough.

OVERMUCH, (o-ver-mutsh') *ad.* In too great a degree.

OVERNIGHT, (o-ver-nite') *n. s.* Night before bed-time.

To OVERPASS, (o-ver-pas') *v. a.* To cross; to overlook; to pass with disregard; to omit in a reckoning; to omit; not to receive.

OVERPAST, (o-ver-past') *part. a.* Gone; past.

OVERPLUS, (o'-ver-plus) *n. s.* Surplus; what remains more than sufficient.

To OVERPOISE, (o-ver-poize') *v. a.* To outweigh.

OVERPOISE, (o'-ver-poize) *n. s.* Preponderant weight.

To OVERPOWER, (o-ver-pow'-er) *v. a.* To be predominant over; to oppress by superiority.

To OVERPRESS, (o-ver-pres') *v. a.* To bear upon with irresistible force; to overwhelm; to crush; to overcome by entreaty; to press or persuade too much.

To OVERPRIZE, (o-ver-prize') *v. a.* To value at too high a price.

To OVERRATE, (o-ver-rate') *v. a.* To rate at too much.

To OVERREACH, (o-ver-reetsh') *v. a.* To rise above; to deceive; to go beyond; to circumvent.

To OVERREACH, (o-ver-reetsh') *v. n.* A horse is said to *overreach*, when he brings his hinder feet too far forwards, and strikes his toes against his fore shoes.

OVERREACHER, (o-ver-reetsh'-er) *n. s.* A cheat; a deceiver.

To OVERRIDE, (o-ver-ride') *v. a.* To ride over; to ride too much, as the horse was *overridden*.

To OVERRIPEN, (o-ver-ri'-pn) *v. a.* To make too ripe.

To OVERROAST, (o-ver-rost') *v. a.* To roast too much.

To OVERRULE, (o-ver-rool') *v. a.* To influence with predominant power; to be superior in authority; to govern with high authority; to superintend; to supersede.

To OVERRUN, (o-ver-run') *v. a.* To harass by incursions; to ravage; to outrun; to pass behind; to overspread; to cover all over; to mischief by great numbers; to pester; to injure by treading down. Among printers, To be obliged to change the disposition of the lines and words in correcting, by reason of the insertions.

To OVERRUN, (o-ver-run') *v. n.* To overflow; to be more than full.

OVERRUNNER, (o-ver-run'-er) *n. s.* One who roves over in a hostile manner.

OVERSEA, (o-ver-see') *a.* Foreign; from beyond seas.

To OVERSEE, (o-ver-see') *v. a.* To superintend; to overlook; to pass by unheeded; to omit.

OVERSEER, (o-ver-see'-er) *n. s.* One who overlooks; a superintendent; an officer who has the care of the parochial provision for the poor.

To OVERSET, (o-ver-set') *v. a.* To turn bottom upwards; to throw off the basis; to subvert; to throw out of regularity.

To OVERSET, (o-ver-set') *v. n.* To fall off the basis; to turn upside down.

To OVERSHADE, (o-ver-shade') *v. a.* To cover with anything that causes darkness.

To OVERSHADOW, (o-ver-shad'-do) *v. a.* To throw a shade over anything; to shelter; to protect.

To OVERSHOOT, (o-ver-shoot') *v. n.* To fly beyond the mark.

To OVERSHOOT, (o-ver-shoot') *v. a.* To shoot beyond the mark; to pass swiftly over; to venture too far; to assert too much.

OVERSIGHT, (o'-ver-site) *n. s.* Superintendence; mistake; error.

To OVERSKIP, (o-ver-skip') *v. a.* To pass by leaping; to pass over; to escape.

To OVERSLEEP, (o-ver-sleep') *v. a.* To sleep too long.

OVERSOLD, (o-ver-sold') *part.* Sold at too high a price.

To OVERSPREAD, (o-ver-spred') *v. a.* To cover over; to fill; to scatter over.

To OVERSTOCK, (o-ver-stok') *v. a.* To fill too full; to croud.

To OVERSTRAIN, (o-ver-strane') *v. n.* To make too violent efforts.

To OVERSTRAIN, (o-ver-strane') *v. a.* To stretch too far.

OVERT, (o'-vert) *a.* Open; publick; apparent.

To OVERTAKE, (o-ver-take') *v. a.* To catch anything by pursuit; to come up to something going before; to take by surprize.

To OVERTASK, (o-ver-task') *v. a.* To burthen with too heavy duties or injunctions.

To OVERTHROW, (o-ver-*thro*') *v. a.* Pret. *overthrew*; part. *overthrown*. To turn upside down; to throw down; to ruin; to demolish; to defeat; to conquer; to vanquish; to destroy; to subvert; to mischief; to bring to nothing.

OVERTHROW, (o'-ver-*thro*) *n. s.* The state of being turned upside down; ruin; destruction; defeat; discomfiture; degradation.

To OVERTIRE, (o-ver-tire') *v. a.* To subdue with fatigue.

OVERTLY, (o'-vert-le) *ad.* Openly.

OVERTOOK, (o-ver-took') Pret. and part. pass. of *overtake*.

OVERTOP, (o-ver-top') *v. a.* To rise above; to raise the head above; to excel; to surpass.

OVERTURE, (o'-ver-ture) *n. s.* Opening, disclosure; proposal; something offered to consideration; a musical composition played at the beginning of an oratorio, concert, or opera.

To OVERTURN, (o-ver-turn') *v. a.* To throw down; to topple down; to subvert; to ruin; to overpower; to conquer.

OVERTURN, (o-ver-turn') *n. s.* State of being turned upside down; an overthrow.

OVERTURNABLE, (o-ver-turn'-a-bl) *a.* That may be overturned.

OVERTURNER, (o-ver-turn'-er) *n. s.* Subverter.

To OVERVALUE, (o-ver-val'-lu) *v. a.* To rate at too high a price.

To OVERWEEN, (o-ver-ween') *v. n.* To think too highly; to think with arrogance; to reach beyond the truth of anything in thought; especially in the opinion of a man's self.

OVERWEENINGLY, (o-ver-ween'-ing-le) *ad.* With too much arrogance; with too high an opinion.

To OVERWEIGH, (o-ver-wae') *v. a.* To preponderate.

OVERWEIGHT, (o'-ver-wate) *n. s.* Preponderance.

To OVERWHELM, (o-ver-hwelm') *v. a.* To crush underneath something violent and weighty.

OVERWHELMINGLY, (o-ver-hwel'-ming-le) *ad.* In such a manner as to overwhelm.

To OVERWORK, (o-ver-wurk') *v. a.* To tire.

OVERWROUGHT, (o-ver-rawt') *part.* Laboured too much; worked all over.

OUGHT, (ąwt) *n. s.* Anything; not nothing.

OUGHT, (ąwt) *verb. imperfect*; in the second person *oughtest*. (Pret. of *owe*.) Owed; was bound to pay; have been indebted. (Pret. of *owe*, in the sense of *own*.) Had a right to; to be obliged by duty; to be fit; to be necessary. Applied to persons it has a sense not easily explained. To be fit, or necessary that he should: as, "*Ought* not Christ to have suffered." *Ought* is both of the present and past tenses, and of all persons except the second singular.

OVIFORM, (ō'-vę-fąrm) *a.* Having the shape of an egg.

OVIPAROUS, (ō-vip'-pą-rus) *a.* Bringing forth eggs: opposed to viviparous.

OUNCE, (ąunse) *n. s.* A name of weight of different value in different denominations of weight. In troy weight, an *ounce* is twenty-penny-weight; a penny-weight, twenty-four grains.

OUNCE, (ąunse) *n. s.* A lynx.

OUR, (ąur) *pron. pos.* Pertaining to us; belonging to us. When the substantive goes before, it is written *ours*.

OURSELVES, (ąur-selvz') *recip. pron.* the plural of *myself*. We; not others; us; not others, in the oblique cases.

OURSELF, (ąur-self') Is used in the regal stile.

OUSEL, (oo'-zl) *n. s.* A blackbird.

To **OUST**, (ąust) *v. a.* To vacate; to take away; to deprive; to eject.

OUSTER, (ąus'-ter) *n. s.* Dispossession.

OUT, (ąut) *ad.* Not within; it is generally opposed to *in*; in a state of disclosure: as, the leaves are *out*; not in confinement or concealment; from the place or house; from the inner part; not at home: as, when you called I was *out*; in a state of extinction; in a state of being exhausted; not in employment, not in office; to the end: as, hear me *out*; loudly; without restraint; in an errour; at a loss; in a puzzle; deficient, as *out of* pocket, noting loss. It is added emphatically to verbs of discovery.

OUT, (ąut) *interj.* An expression of abhorrence or expulsion: it has sometimes *upon* after it.

OUT *of*, (ąut'-ąv) *prep.* From: noting produce. Not in: noting exclusion, dismission, absence, or direlection; no longer in; not within: relating to a house; from: noting copy; from; to a different state from; in a different state: as, *out of* tune; not according to: as, *out of* character; beyond; deviating from: noting irregularity; past; without: noting something worn out or exhausted; by means of; in consequence of: noting the motive or reason: as, *out of* cowardice. *Out of hand*, Immediately: as, that is easily used which is ready in the hand.

OUT, (ąut) In composition generally signifies something beyond or more than another; but sometimes it betokens emission, exclusion, or something external.

To **OUTACT**, (ąut-ąkt) *v. a.* To do beyond.

To **OUTBALANCE**, (ąut-bąl'-ląnse) *v. a.* To outweigh; to preponderate.

To **OUTBID**, (ąut-bid') *v. a.* To overpower by bidding a higher price.

To **OUTBRAZEN**, (ąut-brą'-zn) *v. a.* To bear down with impudence.

OUTBREAK, (ąut'-brąke) *n. s.* That which breaks forth; eruption.

OUTBREAKING, (ąut-brą'-king) *n. s.* That which breaks forth; powerful appearance.

OUTCAST, (ąut'-kąst) *part.* Thrown into the air as refuse, as unworthy of notice; banished; expelled.

OUTCAST, (ąut'-kąst) *n. s.* Exile; one rejected; one expelled.

OUTCRY, (ąut'-kri) *n. s.* Cry of vehemence, cry of distress; clamour; clamour of detestation.

To **OUTDARE**, (ąut-dare') *v. a.* To venture beyond.

To **OUTDO**, (ąut-doo') *v. a.* To excel; to surpass; to perform beyond another.

OUTER, (ąut'-er) *a.* That which is without: opposed to *inner*.

OUTERMOST, (ąut'-ter-most) *a.* [superlative, from *outer*.] Remotest from the midst.

To **OUTFACE**, (ąut-fase') *v. a.* To brave; to bear down by shew of magnanimity or impudence; to stare down.

OUTFIT, (ąut'-fit) *n. s.* A naval term, signifying the equipment of a person or ship for a voyage.

OUTGATE, (ąut'-gate) *n. s.* Outlet; passage outwards.

To **OUTGENERAL**, (ąut-jen'-er-ąl) *v. a.* To exceed in military skill or manœuvre.

To **OUTGIVE**, (ąut'-giv) *v. a.* To surpass in giving.

To **OUTGO**, (ąut-go') *v. a.* Pret. *outwent*; part. *outgone*. To surpass; to excel; to go beyond; to leave behind in going; to circumvent; to overreach.

To **OUTGROW**, (ąut-gro') *v. a.* To surpass in growth; to grow too great or too old for anything.

OUTHOUSE, (ąut'-hąuse) *n. s.* A barn; stable, coachhouse, cowhouse, or any other convenience, attached to or belonging to a dwelling-house.

OUTLAND, (ąut'-land) *a.* Foreign.

OUTLANDER, (ąut-land'-er) *n. s.* A foreigner; one of another country.

OUTLANDISH, (ąut-land'-ish) *a.* Not native; foreign.

To **OUTLAST**, (ąut-last') *v. a.* To surpass in duration.

OUTLAW, (ąut-lą̈w) *n. s.* One excluded from the benefit of the law; a robber; a bandit.

To **OUTLAW**, (ąut'-lą̈w) *v. a.* To deprive of the benefits and protection of the law.

OUTLAWRY (ąut'-lą̈w-re) *n. s.* A decree by which any man is cut off from the community, and deprived of the protection of the law.

OUTLET, (ąut'-let) *n. s.* Passage outwards

discharge outwards; egress; passage of egress.

OUTLINE, (ǫut'-line) *n. s.* Contour; line by which any figure is defined; extremity.

To OUTLIVE, (ǫut-liv') *v. a.* To live beyond; to survive.

OUTLYING, (ǫut-li'-ing) *part. a.* Not in the common course of order; removed from the general scheme.

To OUTMEASURE, (ǫut-meah'-ur) *v. a.* To exceed in measure.

To OUTNUMBER, (ǫut-num'-ber) *v. a.* To exceed in number.

OUTPORT, (ǫut'-port) *n. s.* A port at some distance from the city of London.

OUTPOST, (ǫut'-post) *n. s.* A military station without the limits of the camp, or at a distance from the main body of the army; men placed at such a station.

To OUTPOUR, (ǫut'-pore') *v. a.* To emit; to send forth in a stream.

OUTRAGE, (ǫut'-raje) *n. s.* Open violence; tumultuous mischief, mere commotion.

To OUTRAGE, (ǫut'-raje) *v. a.* To injure violently or contumeliously; to insult roughly and tumultuously.

To OUTRAGE, (ǫut'-raje) *v. n.* To commit exorbitancies.

OUTRAGIOUS, or OUTRAGEOUS, (ǫut-ra'-jus) *a.* Violent; furious; raging; exorbitant; tumultuous; turbulent; excessive; passing reason or decency; enormous; atrocious.

OUTRAGIOUSLY, (ǫut-ra'-jus-le) *ad.* Violently; tumultuously; furiously; excessively.

OUTRAGIOUSNESS, (ǫut-ra'-jus-nes) *n. s.* Fury; violence.

OUTRE, (oo'-tra) *a.* Extravagant; overstrained.

To OUTRIDE, (ǫut-ride') *v. a.* To pass by riding.

To OUTRIDE, (ǫut-ride') *v. n.* To travel about on horseback, or in an open vehicle.

OUTRIDER, (ǫut'-ri-der) *n. s.* A summoner whose office is to cite men before the sheriff; one who travels about on horseback or in an open vehicle.

OUTRIGHT, (ǫut-rite') *ad.* Immediately; without delay; completely.

To OUTRIVAL, (ǫut-ri'-val) *v. a.* To surpass in excellence.

To OUTRUN, (ǫut-run') *v. a.* To leave behind in running; to exceed.

To OUTSAIL, (ǫut-sale') *v. a.* To leave behind in sailing.

To OUTSELL, (ǫut-sel') *v. a.* To exceed in the price for which a thing is sold; to sell at a higher rate than another; to gain a higher price.

OUTSET, (ǫut'-set) *n. s.* Openning; beginning.

To OUTSHINE, (ǫut-shine') *v. a.* To emit lustre; to excel in lustre.

OUTSIDE, (ǫut'-side) *n. s.* Superficies; surface; external part; extreme part; part remote from the middle; superficial appearance; the utmost.

OUTSKIRT, (ǫut'-skert) *n. s.* Suburb; outpart.

To OUTSPREAD, (ǫut'-spred) *v. a.* To extend; to diffuse.

To OUTSTARE, (ǫut-stare') *v. a.* To face down; to browbeat; to outface with effrontery.

To OUTSTRETCH, (ǫut-stretsh') *v. a.* To extend; to spread out.

To OUTSTRIDE, (ǫut-stride') *v. a.* To surpass in striding.

To OUTSTRIP, (ǫut-strip') *v. a.* To outgo; to leave behind in a race.

To OUTSWEAR, (ǫut-sware') *v. a.* To overpower by swearing.

To OUTTALK, (ǫut-tawk') *v. a.* To overpower by talk.

To OUTVALUE, (ǫut-val'-u) *v. a.* To transcend in price.

To OUTVIE, (ǫut-vi') *v. a.* To exceed; to surpass; to outstrip.

To OUTVOTE, (ǫut-vote') *v. a.* To conquer by plurality of suffrages.

To OUTWALK, (ǫut-wawk') *v. a.* To leave one behind in walking.

OUTWARD, (ǫut'-ward) *a.* Materially external; external; opposed to *inward*; visible; extrinsick; adventitious; foreign; not intestine; tending to the out-parts. In theology, Carnal; corporeal; not spiritual.

OUTWARD, (ǫut'-ward) *ad.* To foreign parts, as a ship *outward* bound; to the outer parts.

OUTWARDLY, (ǫut'-ward-le) *ad.* Externally; opposed to *inwardly*; in appearance; not sincerely.

OUTWARDS, (ǫut'-wardz) *ad.* Towards the outparts.

To OUTWATCH, (ǫut-wotsh') *v. a.* To surpass in watchfulness.

To OUTWEIGH, (ǫut-wae') *v. n.* To exceed in gravity; to preponderate; to excel in value or influence.

To OUTWIT, (ǫut-wit') *v. a.* To cheat; to overcome by stratagem.

OUTWORK, (ǫut'-wurk) *n. s.* Parts of a fortification next the enemy.

OUTWORN, (ǫut-worn') *part.* Consumed or destroyed by use.

To OUTWORTH, (ǫut-wurth') *v. a.* To excel in value.

OUTWROUGHT, (ǫut-rawt') *part.* Outdone; exceeded in efficacy.

To OWE, (o) *v. a.* To be obliged to pay; to be indebted; to be obliged to ascribe; to be obliged for; to have from anything as the consequence of a cause.

To OWE, (o) *v. n.* To be bound or obliged.

OWING, (o'-ing) *part.* Consequential; due as a debt; imputable to, as an agent.

OWL, (ǫul) } *n. s.* A bird that flies
OWLET, (ǫu'-let) } about in the night and catches mice.

OWLER, (ǫul'-er) *n. s.* One who carries

contraband goods: in the legal sense, one that carries out wool illicitly.

OWLING, (ǫǫl'-ing) *n. s.* An offence against publick trade.

OWLISH, (ǫǫl'-ish) *a.* Resembling an owl.

OWN, (ǫne) *n. s.* This is a word of no other use than as it is added to the possessive pronouns, my, thy, his, our, your, their. It is added generally by way of emphasis or corroboration; mine, his, or yours; not another's.

To OWN, (ǫne) *v. a.* To acknowledge; to avow for one's own; to possess; to claim; to avow; to confess; not to deny.

OWNER, (ǫ'-nęr) *n. s.* One to whom anything belongs; master.

OWNERSHIP, (ǫ'-nęr-ship) *n. s.* Property; rightful possession.

OX, (ǫks) *n. s.* Plur. *oxen.* The general name for black cattle; a castrated bull.

OXSTALL, (ǫks'-stąll') *n. s.* A stand for oxen.

OXYGEN, (ǫks'-ę-jęn) *n. s.* A principle existing in the air, of which it forms the respirable part, and which is also necessary to combustion. *Oxygen*, by combining with bodies, makes them acid; whence its name signifying generator of acids.

OXYGON, (ǫk'-sę-gųn) *n. s.* A triangle, having three acute angles.

OXYMEL, (ǫks'-sę-męl) *n. s.* A mixture of vinegar and honey.

OXYMORON, (ǫks-ę-mǫ'-rųn) *n. s.* A rhetorical figure, in which an epithet of a quite contrary signification is added to any word: as, "a cruel kindness."

OXYTONE, (ǫks'-ę-tǫne) *n. s.* An acute accent on the last syllable: opposed to *Barytone.*

OYER, (ǫ'-yęr) *n. s.* A court of *oyer* and terminer, is a judicature where causes are heard and determined.

OYEZ, (ǫ'-yą) *n. s.* Is the introduction of any proclamation or advertisement given by the publick criers. It is thrice repeated.

OYSTER, (ǫę'-stęr) *n. s.* A bivalve testaceous fish.

OYSTERWENCH, (ǫę'-stęr-węnsh) } *n. s.*
OYSTERWOMAN, (ǫę-stęr-wųm'-ųn) } A woman whose business is to sell oysters.

OZÆNA, (ǫ-zę'-ną) *n. s.* An ulcer in the inside of the nostrils that gives an ill stench.

P.

P, is a labial consonant, formed by a slight compression of the anteriour part of the lips; as, *pull, pelt.* It is confounded by the Germans and Welch with *b*: it has an uniform sound: it is sometimes mute before *t*; as *accompt, receipt*; but the mute *p* is in modern orthography commonly omitted.

PABULAR, (pąb'-bų-lęr) *a.* Affording aliment or provender.

PABULATION, (pąb-bų-lą'-shųn) *n. s.* The act of feeding or procuring provender.

PABULOUS, (pąb'-bų-lųs) *a.* Alimental; affording aliment.

PABULUM, (pąb'-ų-lųm) *n. s.* Food; support.

PACATION, (pą-ką'-shųn) *n. s.* The act of appeasing.

PACE, (pąse) *n. s.* Step; single change of the foot in walking; gait; manner of walk; degree of celerity. *To keep or hold pace*, is not to be left behind; a measure of five feet; a particular movement which horses are taught, though some have it naturally, made by lifting the legs on the same side together.

To PACE, (pąse) *v. n.* To move on slowly; to move. Used of horses: to move by raising the legs on the same side together.

To PACE, (pąse) *v. a.* To measure by steps; to direct to go.

PACED, (pąste) *a.* Having a particular gait; perfect in paces; spoken of horses, and thence applied to persons, generally in a bad sense: as *thorough-paced.*

PACER, (pą'-sęr) *n. s.* One that paces; a horse that is perfect in paces.

PACIFICAL, (pą-sif'-fę-kąl) *a.* Mild; gentle; peace-making.

PACIFICATION, (pą-sif-fę-ką'-shųn) *n. s.* The act of making peace; the act of appeasing or pacifying.

PACIFICATOR, (pą-sif'-fę-ką-tųr) *n. s.* Peace maker.

PACIFICATORY, (pą-sif'-fę-ką-tųr-ę) *a.* Tending to make peace.

PACIFICK, (pą-sif'-fik) *a.* Peace-making, mild; gentle; appeasing.

PACIFIER, (pąs'-sę-fi-ęr) *n. s.* One who pacifies.

To PACIFY, (pąs'-sę-fi) *v. a.* To appease, to still resentment; to quiet an angry person; to compose any desire.

PACK, (pąk) *n. s.* A large bundle of anything tied up for carriage; a burden; a load; a due number of cards; a number of hounds hunting together; a number of people confederated in any bad design or practice.

To PACK, (pąk) *v. a.* To bind up for carriage; to send in a hurry; to sort the cards so as that the game shall be iniquit-

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ously secured; to unite picked persons in some bad design.

To PACK, (pak) *v. n.* To tie up goods; to go off in a hurry; to remove in haste; to concert bad measures; to confederate in ill.

PACKAGE, (pak'-aje) *n. s.* A bale; goods packed.

PACKCLOTH, (pak'-kloth) *n. s.* A cloth in which goods are tied up.

PACKER, (pak'-er) *n. s.* One who binds up bales for carriage.

PACKET, (pak'-et) *n. s.* A small pack; a mail of letters; a small bundle; the post ship, the ship that brings letters periodically.

To PACKET, (pak'-et) *v. a.* To bind up in parcels.

PACKHORSE, (pak'-horse) *n. s.* A horse of burden; a horse employed in carrying goods.

PACKSADDLE, (pak'-sad-dl) *n. s.* A saddle on which burdens are laid.

PACKSTAFF, (pak'-staf) *n. s.* A staff by which a pedlar occasionally supports his pack.

PACKTHREAD, (pak'-thred) *n. s.* Strong thread used in tying up parcels.

PACT, (pakt) *n. s.* A contract; a bargain; a covenant.

PACTION, (pak'-shun) *n. s.* A bargain; a covenant.

PACTIONAL, (pak'-shun-al) *a.* By way of bargain or covenant.

PACTITIOUS, (pak-tish'-us) *a.* Settled by covenant.

PAD, (pad) *n. s.* The road; a foot-path; an easy-paced horse; a robber that infests the roads on foot; a low soft saddle.

To PAD, (pad) *v. n.* To travel gently; to rob on foot; to beat a way smooth and level.

To PADDLE, (pad'-dl) *v. n.* To row; to beat water as with oars; to play in the water; to finger.

To PADDLE, (pad'-dl) *v. a.* To feel; to play with; to toy with.

PADDLE, (pad'-dl) *n. s.* An oar; particularly that which is used by a single rower in a boat; anything broad like the end of an oar.

PADDLER, (pad'-dl-er) *n. s.* One who paddles.

PADDOCK, (pad'-duk) *n. s.* A great frog or toad.

PADDOCK, (pad'-duk) *n. s.* A small inclosure for deer or other animals.

PADLOCK, (pad'-lok) *n. s.* A lock hung on a staple to hold on a link.

PADUASOY, (pad-u-a-soe') *n. s.* A kind of silk.

PÆAN, (pe'-an) *n. s.* A song of triumph; a classical and compound foot in verse of four syllables; written also *paean*.

PAGAN, (pa'-gan) *n. s.* A heathen; one not a christian.

PAGAN, (pa'-gan) *a.* Heathenish.

PAGANISH, (pa'-gan-ish) *a.* Heathenish.

PAGANISM, (pa'-gan-izm) *n. s.* Heathenism.

To PAGANIZE, (pa'-gan-ize) *v. a.* To render heathenish.

To PAGANIZE, (pa'-gan-ize) *v. n.* To behave like a pagan.

PAGE, (paje) *n. s.* One side of the leaf of a book; a boy servant; a young boy attending, rather in formality than servitude, on a great person.

To PAGE, (paje) *v. a.* To mark the pages of a book; to attend as a page.

PAGEANT, (pa'-je-ant, or pad'-jent) *n. s.* A statue in a show; any show; a spectacle of entertainment; anything showy without stability or duration.

PAGEANT, (pa'-je-ant, or pad'-jent) *a.* Showy; pompous; ostentatious; superficial.

PAGEANTRY, (pa'-je-an-tre, or pad'-jen-tre) *n. s.* Pomp; show.

PAGINAL, (pad'-je-nal) *a.* Consisting of pages.

PAGOD, (pa'-god) } *n. s.* An Indian
PAGODA, (pa-go'-da) } idol; the temple of the idol; the name of an Indian coin, both of gold and silver; usually called *pagoda*.

PAID, (pade) The pret. and part. pass. of *pay*.

PAIL, (pale) *n. s.* A wooden vessel in which milk and water is commonly carried.

PAILFUL, (pale'-ful) *n. s.* The quantity that a pail will hold.

PAIN, (pane) *n. s.* Punishment denounced; penalty; punishment; sensation of uneasiness. In the plural: labour; work; toil; task; uneasiness of mind; anxiety; solicitude.

To PAIN, (pane) *v.* To afflict; to torment; to make uneasy.

PAINFUL, (pane'-ful) *a.* Full of pain, miserable; beset with affliction; giving pain; afflictive; difficult; requiring labour; industrious; laborious.

PAINFULLY, (pane'-ful-le) *ad.* With great pain or affliction; laboriously; diligently.

PAINFULNESS, (pane'-ful-nes) *n. s.* Affliction; sorrow; grief; industry; laboriousness.

PAINIM, (pa'-nim) *n. s.* A pagan; an infidel.

PANIM, (pa'-nim) *a.* Pagan; infidel.

PANELESS, (pane'-les) *a.* Free from pain; void of trouble.

PAINSTAKER, (pans'-ta-ker) *n. s.* Labourer; laborious person.

PAINSTAKING, (pans'-ta-king) *a.* Laborious; industrious.

PAINSTAKING, (pans'-ta-king) *n. s.* Great industry.

To PAINT, (pant) *v. a.* To represent by delineation and colours; to cover with colours representative of something; to represent by colours, appearances, or images; to describe; to represent; to colour; to diversify; to deck with artificial colours.

To PAINT, (pānt) *v. n.* To lay colours on the face.

PAINT, (pānt) *n. s.* Colours representative of anything; colours laid on the face.

PAINTER, (pān'-ter) *n. s.* One who professes the art of representing objects by colours. A naval term: a rope employed to fasten a boat.

PAINTING, (pān'-ting) *n. s.* The art of representing objects of delineation and colours; picture; the painted resemblance, colours laid on.

PAIR, (pāre) *n. s.* Two things suiting one another, as a *pair* of gloves; a man and wife; two of a sort; a couple; a brace.

To PAIR, (pāre) *v. n.* To be joined in pairs; to couple; to suit; to fit as a counterpart.

To PAIR, (pāre) *v. a.* To join in couples; to unite as correspondent or opposite.

PALACE, (pāl'-lās) *n. s.* A royal house; an house eminently splendid.

PALACE-COURT, (pāl'-lās-kort) *n. s.* A court of legal jurisdiction, now held once a week (together with the court of Marchelsea) in the borough of Southwark.

PALANQUIN, (pāl-ān-keen') *n. s.* A kind of covered carriage used in the eastern countries, that is supported on the shoulders of slaves.

PALATABLE, (pāl'-lā-tā-bl) *a.* Gustful; pleasing to the taste.

PALATE, (pāl'-lāt) *n. s.* The instrument of taste; the upper part of the roof of the mouth; mental relish; intellectual taste.

To PALATE, (pāl'-lāt) *v. a.* To perceive by the taste.

PALATIAL, (pāl-lā'-shē-āl) *a.* Befitting or relating to a palace.

PALATICK, (pāl-lāt'-tik) *a.* Belonging to the palate or roof of the mouth.

PALATINATE, (pā-lāt'-in-āte) *n. s.* The county wherein is the seat of a count palatine, or chief officer in the court of an emperour or sovereign prince.

PALATINE, (pāl'-lā-tin) *n. s.* One invested with regal rites and prerogatives.

PALATINE, (pāl'-lā-tin) *a.* Possessing royal privileges.

PALATIVE, (pāl'-lā-tiv) *a.* Pleasing to the taste.

PALAVER, (pā-lā'-ver) *n. s.* Superfluous talk; deceitful conversation.

PALE, (pāle) *a.* Not ruddy; not fresh of colour; wan; white of look; not high coloured; approaching to colourless transparency; not bright; not shining; faint of lustre; dim.

PALE, (pāle) *n. s.* Narrow piece of wood joined above and below to a rail, to inclose grounds; any inclosure; a district of territory; a perpendicular stripe: usually an heraldick term: the *pale* is the third and middle part of the scutcheon.

To PALE, (pāle) *v. a.* To inclose with pales; To inclose; to encompass.

To PALE, (pāle) *v. n.* To grow pale.

PALED, (pāld) *a.* Striped.

PALEEYED, (pāle'-īde) *a.* Having eyes dimmed.

PALEFACED, (pāle'-fāste) *a.* Having the face wan.

PALELY, (pāle'-lē) *ad.* Wanly; not freshly; not ruddily.

PALENESS, (pāle'-nes) *n. s.* Wanness; want of colour; want of freshness; sickly whiteness of look; want of lustre.

PALEOGRAPHY, (pā-lē-ŏg'-grā-fē) *n. s.* The art of explaining ancient writings.

PALEOUS, (pā'-lē-ŭs) *a.* Husky; chaffy.

PALESTRICAL, (pā-lēs'-trē-kāl) } *a.* Be-
PALESTRICK, (pā-lēs'-trik) } longing to the exercise of wrestling.

PALETTE, (pāl'-lēt) *n. s.* A light board on which a painter holds his colours when he paints.

PALFREY, (pāl'-frē) *n. s.* A small horse fit for ladies.

PALIFICATION, (pāl-lē-fē-kā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act or practice of making ground firm with piles.

PALINDROME, (pāl'-in-drome) *n. s.* A word or sentence which is the same read backward or forwards: as *madam*; or this sentence, *Subi dura a rudibus.*

PALING, (pā'-ling) *n. s.* A kind of fencework for parks, gardens, and grounds.

PALISADE, (pāl-lē-sāde') } *n. s.* Pales set
PALISADO, (pāl-lē-sā'-do) } by way of inclosure or defence.

To PALISADE, (pāl-lē-sāde') *v. a.* To inclose with palisades.

PALISH, (pāle'-ish) *a.* Somewhat pale.

PALL, (pāll) *n. s.* A cloak or mantle of state; the mantle of an archbishop; the covering thrown over the dead.

To PALL, (pāll) *v. a.* To cloak; to invest.

To PALL, (pāll) *v. n.* To grow vapid; to become insipid; to be weakened; to become spiritless; to grow flat.

To PALL, (pāll) *v. a.* To make insipid or vapid; to make spiritless; to dispirit; to weaken; to impair; to cloy.

PALLADIUM, (pāl-lād'-dē-ŭm) *n. s.* A statue of Pallas, pretended to be the guardian of Troy; thence, any security or protection.

PALLET, (pāl'-lēt) *n. s.* A small bed; a mean bed. In heraldry, A little post.

PALLIAMENT, (pāl'-lē-ā-ment) *n. s.* A dress; a robe.

PALLIARD, (pāl'-lē-ārd) *n. s.* A whoremaster; a lecher.

To PALLIATE, (pāl'-lē-āte) *v. a.* To clothe; to cover; to cover with excuse; to extenuate; to soften by favourable representations; to cure imperfectly or temporarily, not radically; to ease, not cure.

PALLIATION, (pāl-lē-ā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Extenuation; alleviation; favourable representation; imperfect or temporary, not radical cure; mitigation, not cure.

PALLIATIVE, (pāl'-lē-ā-tiv) *a.* Extenuating; favourably representative; mitigat-

ing, not removing; temporarily, not radically curative.

PALLIATIVE, (pal'-le-a-tiv) *n. s.* Something mitigating.

PALLID, (pal'-lid) *a.* Pale; not high-coloured; not bright.

PALLIDITY, (pal-lid'-de-te) *n. s.* Paleness.

PALLIDLY, (pal'-lid-le) *ad.* Palely; wanly.

PALLIDNESS, (pal'-lid-nes) *n. s.* Paleness.

PALLMALL, (pel-mel') *n. s.* A play in which the ball is struck with a mallet through an iron ring; the mallet itself which strikes the ball.

PALLOR, (pal'-lur) *n. s.* Paleness.

PALM, (pam) *n. s.* A tree of great variety of species, of which the branches were worn in token of victory; it therefore implies superiority; victory; triumph; the inner part of the hand; a hand or measure of length, comprising three inches.

PALM-SUNDAY, (pam-sun'-da) *n. s.* The Sunday next before Easter, so called in commemoration of our Saviour's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, when the multitude strewed *palm* branches in his way.

To PALM, (pam) *v. a.* To conceal in the palm of the hand, as jugglers; to impose by fraud; to handle; to stroke with the hand.

PALMATED, (pal'-ma-ted) *a.* Having the feet broad: also applied by naturalists to certain roots and stones having the appearance of hands or fingers.

PALMER, (pam'-er) *n. s.* A pilgrim: they who returned from the holy land carried branches of palm.

PALMERWORM, (pa'-mer-wurm) *n. s.* A worm covered with hair, supposed to be so called because he wanders over all plants.

PALMETTO, (pal-met'-to) *n. s.* A species of the palm-tree.

PALMIFEROUS, (pal-mif'-fer-us) *a.* Bearing palms.

PALMIPEDE, (pal'-me-pede) *a.* Web-footed; having the toes joined by a membrane.

PALMISTER, (pal'-mis-ter) *n. s.* One who deals in palmistry.

PALMISTRY, (pal'-mis-tre) *n. s.* The cheat of foretelling fortune by the lines of the palm.

PALMY, (pa'-me) *a.* Bearing palms; flourishing; victorious.

PALPABILITY, (pal-pa-bil'-le-te) *n. s.* Quality of being perceivable to the touch.

PALPABLE, (pal'-pa-bl) *a.* Perceptible by the touch; gross; coarse; easily detected; plain; easily perceptible.

PALPABLENESS, (pal'-pa-bl-nes) *n. s.* Quality of being palpable; plainness; grossness.

PALPABLY, (pal'-pa-ble) *ad.* In such a manner as to be perceived by the touch; grossly; plainly.

PALPATION, (pal-pa'-shun) *n. s.* The act of feeling.

To PALPITATE, (pal'-pe-tate) *v. a.* To beat as the heart; to flutter; to go pit a pat.

PALPITATION, (pal-pe-ta'-shun) *n. s.* Beating or panting; that alteration in the pulse of the heart, upon frights or any other causes, which makes it felt.

PALSGRAVE, (palz'-grave) *n. s.* A count or earl who has the overseeing of a prince's palace.

PALSICAL, (pal'-ze-kal) *a.* Afflicted with the palsy; paralytick.

PALSIED, (pal'-zeed) *a.* Diseased with a palsy.

PALSY, (pal'-ze) *n. s.* A privation of motion or feeling, or both, proceeding from some cause below the cerebellum, joined with a coldness, flaccidity, and at last wasting of the parts.

To PALTER, (pal'-ter) *v. n.* To shift; to dodge; to play tricks.

To PALTER, (pal'-ter) *v. a.* To squander, as he *palters* his fortune.

PALTERER, (pal'-ter-er) *n. s.* An insincere dealer; a shifter.

PALTRINESS, (pal'-tre-nes) *n. s.* The state of being paltry.

PALTRY, (pal'-tre) *a.* Sorry; worthless; despicable; contemptible; mean.

PALY, (pa'-le) *a.* Pale; used only in poetry.

PAM, (pam) *n. s.* The knave of clubs.

To PAMPER, (pam'-per) *v. a.* To glut; to fill with food; to saginate; to feed luxuriously.

PAMPHLET, (pam'-flet) *n. s.* A small book; properly a book sold unbound, and only stitched.

PAMPHLETEER, (pam-flet-teer') *n. s.* A scribbler of small books.

PAN, (pan) *n. s.* A vessel broad and shallow; the part of the lock of the gun that holds the powder; anything hollow, as the brain-*pan*.

PANACEA, (pan-a-se'-a) *n. s.* An universal medicine; an herb; called also *all-heal*.

PANADA, (pan-na'-da) } *n. s.* Food made
PANADO, (pa-na'-do) } by boiling bread in water.

PANCAKE, (pan'-kake) *n. s.* Thin pudding baked in the frying pan.

PANCRATICAL, (pan-krat'-te-kal) } *a.* Ex-
PANCRATICK, (pan-krat'-ik) } celling in all the gymnastick exercises.

PANCREAS, (pang'-kre-as) *n. s.* The sweetbread; a gland of the conglomerate sort between the bottom of the stomach and the vertebræ of the loins.

PANCREATICK, (pan-kre-at'-tik) *a.* Contained in the pancreas.

PANCY, (pan'-se) } *n. s.* A flower; a kind
PANSY, (pan'-ze) } of violet.

PANDARISM, (pan'-dar-izm) *n. s.* The employment of a pimp or pander.

PANDAROUS, (pan'-dar-us) *a.* Pimping; acting in the character of a bawd or pander.

PANDECT, (pan'-dekt) *n. s.* A treatise that

comprehends the whole of any science; the digest of the civil law.

PANDEMICK, (pan-dem'-mik) *a.* Incident to a whole people.

PANDER, (pan'-der) *n. s.* A pimp; a male bawd; a procurer.

To PANDER, (pan'-der) *v. n.* To pimp; to be subservient to lust or passion.

PANDICULATION, (pan-dik-ku-la'-shun) *n. s.* The restlessness, stretching, and uneasiness that usually accompany the cold fits of an intermitting fever.

PANDORE, (pan-dore') *n. s.* A musical instrument of the lute kind; of which *bandore* seems to be a corruption.

PANE, (pane) *n. s.* A square of glass; a piece mixed in variegated works with other pieces; "a *pane* of cloth."

PANED, (pane) *a.* Variegated; composed of small squares, as a *counterpane* usually is.

PANEGERICAL, (pan-e-jer'-e-kal) } *a.* En-
PANEGYRICK, (pan-e-jer-ik) } comiastick; containing praise.

PANEGYRICK, (pan-e-jer'-ik) *n. s.* An eulogy; an encomiastick piece.

PANEGYRIST, (pan-e-jer'-ist) *n. s.* One that writes praise; encomiast.

To PANEGYRIZE, (pan'-e-jer-ize) *v. a.* To commend highly; to bestow great praise upon.

PANEL, (pan'-nel) *n. s.* A square, or piece of any matter inserted between other bodies; a schedule or roll, containing the names of such jurors, as the sheriff provides to pass upon a trial.

To PANEL, (pan'-nel) *v. a.* To form into panels; as, a *panelled* wainscot.

PANG, (pang) *n. s.* Extreme pain; sudden paroxysm of torment.

PANICAL, (pan'-e-kal) } *a.* Violent with-
PANICK, (pan'-ik) } out cause, applied to fear.

PANICK, (pan'-ik) *n. s.* A sudden fright without cause.

PANNADE, (pan-nad') *n. s.* The carvet of a horse.

PANNAGE, (pan'-naje) *n. s.* Food that swine feed on in the woods, as mast of beech, acrons, &c. which some have called *pawnes*. It is also the money taken by the agistors for the food of hogs with the mast of the king's forest.

PANNEL, (pan'-nel) *n. s.* A kind of rustick saddle.

PANNIER, (pan'-yer) *n. s.* A basket; a wicker vessel, in which fruit, or other things, are carried on a horse.

PANOPLY, (pan'-no-ple) *n. s.* Complete armour.

PANORAMA, (pan-o-ra-ma) *n. s.* A large circular painting, having no apparent beginning or end, from the centre of which the beholder views distinctly the several objects of the representation.

PANSY. See PANCY.

To PANT, (pant) *v. n.* To palpitate; to beat as the heart in sudden terrour, or after hard labour; to have the breast heaving, as for want of breath; to long; to wish earnestly.

PANT, (pant) *n. s.* Palpitation; motion of the heart.

PANTAGRAPH, (pan'-ta-graf) *n. s.* An instrument wherewith designs of any kind may be copied, in any proportion, without the exercise of any skill on the part of the executor.

PANTALOON, (pan-ta-loon') *n. s.* A part of a man's garment in which the breeches and stockings are all of a piece; a character in the Italian comedy; a buffoon in the pantomimes of modern times.

PANTER, (pant'-er) *n. s.* One who pants.

PANTHEIST, (pan-*the*'-ist) *n. s.* One who confounds God with the universe; a name given to the followers of Spinosa.

PANTHEISTIC, (pan-*the*-ist'-ik) *n. s.* Confounding God with the universe.

PANTHEON, (pan-*the*'-un) *n s.* A temple of all the gods.

PANTHER, (pan'-*ther*) *n. s.* A spotted wild beast; a pard.

PANTILE, (pan'-tile) *n. s.* A gutter tile.

PANTINGLY, (pan'-ting-le) *ad.* With palpitation.

PANTLER, (pant'-ler) *n. s.* The officer in a great family, who keeps the bread.

PANTOMIME, (pan'-to-mime) *n. s.* One who has the power of universal mimickry; one who expresses his meaning by mute action; a buffoon; a scene; a tale exhibited only in gesture and dumb-show.

PANTOMIME, (pan'-to-mime) *a.* Representing only in gesture and dumb-show.

PANTOMIMICAL, (pan-to-mim'-e-kal) }
PANTOMIMICK, (pan-to-mim'-ik) } *ad.* Representing only by gesture or dumb-show.

PANTOMETER, (pan-tom'-e-ter) *n. s.* An instrument for measuring all sorts of angles, elevations, and distances.

PANTON, (pan'-tun) *n. s.* A shoe contrived to recover a narrow and hoof-bound heel.

PANTRY, (pan'-tre) *n. s.* A place formerly used solely for the keeping of bread; the room in which provisions are reposited.

PAP, (pap) *n. s.* The nipple; the dug sucked; food made for infants, with bread boiled in water; the pulp of fruit.

PAPA, (pa-pa') *n. s.* A fond name for father, used in many languages.

PAPACY, (pa'-pa-se) *n. s.* Popedom; office and dignity, of bishops of Rome.

PAPAL (pa'-pal) *a.* Popish; belonging to the pope; annexed to the bishoprick of Rome.

PAPAVEROUS, (pa-pav'-ver-us) *a.* Resembling poppies.

PAPER, (pa'-per) *n. s.* Substance on which men write and print; made by macerating linen rags in water, and then grinding them to pulp and spreading them in thin sheets.

PAPER, (pa'-per) *a.* Any thing slight or thin.

To PAPER, (pā'-per) *v. a.* To pack in paper; to cover with paper.

PAPERMAKER, (pā-per-mā-ker) *n. s.* One who makes paper.

PAPERMILL, (pā'-per-mil) *n. s.* A mill in which rags are ground for paper.

PAPERMONEY, (pā'-per-mun-ne) *n. s.* Bills of exchange, bank, and promissory notes.

PAPESCENT, (pā-pes'-sent) *a.* Containing pap; inclinable to pap.

PAPILIO, (pā-pil'-yo) *n. s.* A butterfly; a moth of various colours.

PAPILIONACEOUS, (pā-pil'-yo-nā'-shus) *a.* The flowers of some plants are called *papilionaceous* by botanists, which represent something of the figure of a butterfly, with its wings displayed.

PAPILLARY, (pāp'-pil-ā-re) } *a.* Having
PAPILLOUS, (pā-pil'-lus) } emulgent vessels, or resemblances of paps.

PAPISM, (pā'-pizm) *n. s.* Popery.

PAPIST, (pā'-pist) *n. s.* One that adheres to the communion of the pope and church of Rome.

PAPISTICAL, (pā-pis'-te-kal) } *a.* Popish;
PAPISTICK, (pā-pist'-ik) } adherent to popery.

PAPISTRY, (pā'-pis-tre) *n. s.* Popery; the doctrine of the Romish church.

PAPPOUS, (pāp'-pus) *a.* Having soft light down, growing out of the seeds of some plants, such as thistles.

PAPPY, (pāp'-pe) *a.* Soft; succulent; easily divided.

PAPULÆ, (pāp'-u-le) *n. s.* Eruptions of several kinds upon the skin.

PAPULOUS, (pāp'-u-lus) *a.* Full of pustules or pimples.

PAR, (par) *n. s.* State of equality; equivalence; equal value.

PARABLE, (par'-rā-bl) *n. s.* A similitude; a relation under which something else is figured.

PARABOLA, (pā-rāb'-o-lā) *n. s.* A conick section arising from a cone's being cut by a plane parallel to one of its sides, or parallel to a plane that touches one side of the cone.

PARABOLICAL, (par-rā-bol'-le-kal) } *a.*
PARABOLICK, (par-rā-bol'-ik) } Expressed by parable or similitude. Having the nature or form of a parabola.

PARABOLICALLY, (par-rā-bol'-le-kal-e) *ad.* By way of parable or similitude; in the form of a parabola.

PARABOLISM, (pā-rāb'-o-lizm) *n. s.* In algebra, the division of the terms of an equation, by a known quantity that is involved or multiplied in the first term.

PARABOLOID, (pā-rāb'-o-loid) *n. s.* A paraboliform curve in geometry, whose ordinates are supposed to be in subtriplicate, subquadruplicate, &c. ratio of their respective abscissæ.

PARACENTESIS, (par-ā-sen-te'-sis) *n. s.* The perforation of the chest for the discharge of any corrupt matter lodged therein; or of the abdomen for the discharge of water, as in the case of a dropsy.

PARACENTRICAL, (par-ā-sen'-tre-kal) }
PARACENTRICK, (par'-ā-sen'-trik) } *a.* Deviating from circularity.

PARACLETE, (par' ā-klete) *n. s.* The title of the Holy Ghost; the comforter.

PARADE, (pā-rade') *n. s.* Show; ostentation; procession; assembly of pomp; military order; place where troops draw up to do duty and mount guard; a publick walk.

To PARADE, (pā-rade') *v. n.* To go about in military procession; to assemble together for the purpose of being inspected or exercised.

To PARADE, (pā-rade') *v. a.* To exhibit in a showy or ostentatious manner.

PARADIGM, (par'-ā-dim) *n. s.* Example; model.

PARADIGMATICAL, (par-ā-dig-mat'-e-kal) *a.* Exemplary.

To PARADIGMATIZE, (par-ā-dig'-mā-tize) *v. a.* To set forth as a model or example.

PARADISE, (par'-rā-dise) *n. s.* The blissful regions, in which the first pair was placed: any place of felicity.

PARADISIACAL, (par-ā-de-zi'-ā-kal) *a.* Suiting paradise; making paradise.

PARADOX, (par'-rā-doks) *n. s.* An extraordinary opinion that has the appearance of absurdity or contradiction.

PARADOXICAL, (par-ā-dok'-se-kal) *a.* Having the nature of a paradox; inclined to new tenets, or notions contrary to received opinions.

PARADOXICALLY, (par-ā-dok'-se-kal-e) *ad.* In a paradoxical manner; in a manner contrary to received opinions.

PARADOXICALNESS, (par-ā-dok'-se-kal-nes) *n. s.* State of being paradoxical.

PARADOXOLOGY, (par-ā-dok-sol'-lo-je) *n. s.* The use of paradoxes.

PARAGOGE, (par-ā-go'-je) *n. s.* A figure whereby a letter or syllable is added at the end of a word, without adding anything to the sense of it; as, *vast, vastly.*

PARAGOGICAL, (par-ā-go'-je-kal) } *a.* Belonging to the grammatical figure called *paragoge.*
PARAGOGICK, (par-ā-go'-jik) }

PARAGON, (par'-rā-gon) *n. s.* A model; a pattern; something supremely excellent.

PARAGRAM, (par'-rā-gram) *n. s.* A kind of play upon words.

PARAGRAPH, (par'-ā-graf) *n. s.* A distinct part of a discourse.

PARAGRAPHICALLY, (par-ā-graf'-fe-kal-le) *ad.* By paragraphs; with distinct breaks or divisions.

PARALLACTICAL, (par-ā-lak'-te-kal) }
PARALLACTICK, (par-ā-lak'-tik) } *ad.* Pertaining to a parallax.

PARALLAX, (par'-ā-laks) *n. s.* The distance between the true and apparent place of the sun, or any star viewed from the surface of the earth.

PARALLEL, (par'-ā-lel) *a.* Extended in

the same direction, and preserving always the same distance; having the same tendency; continuing the resemblance through many particulars; equal; like.

PARALLEL, (păr'-ą-lęl) *n. s.* Line continuing its course, and still remaining at the same distance from another line; line on the globe marking the latitude; direction conformable to that of another line; resemblance; conformity continued through many particulars; likeness; comparison made; anything resembling another.

To PARALLEL, (păr'-ą-lęl) *v. a.* To place, so as always to keep the same direction with another line; to keep in the same direction; to level; to correspond to; to be equal to; to resemble through many particulars; to compare.

PARALLELISM, (păr'-ą-lęl-izm) *n. s.* State of being parallel; resemblance; comparison.

PARALLELOGRAM, (păr-ą-lęl'-ǫ-gram) *n. s.* In geometry, A right-lined quadrilateral figure, whose opposite sides are parallel and equal.

PARALLELOGRAMICAL, (păr-ą-lęl-ǫ-gram'-me-kal) *a.* Having the properties of a parallelogram.

PARALLELOPIPED, (păr-ą-lęl-lǫ-pi'-ped) *n. s.* A solid figure contained under six parallelograms, the opposite of which are equal and parallel; or it is a prism, whose base is a parallelogram: it is always triple to a pyramid of the same base and height.

PARALOGISM, (păr-ąl'-lǫ-jizm) *n. s.* A false argument.

PARALOGY, (păr-ąl'-lǫ-je) *n. s.* False reasoning.

To PARALYSE, (păr'-ą-lize) *v. a.* To strike as it were with the palsy; to render useless.

PARALYSIS, (pą-ral'-ę-sis) *n. s.* A palsy.

PARALYTICAL, (păr-ą-lit'-te-kal) } *a.* Pal-
PARALYTICK, (păr-ą-lit'-tik) } sied; inclined to palsy.

PARALYTICK, (păr-ą-lit'-tik) *n. s.* One struck by a palsy.

PARAMETER, (pą-ram'-ę-ter) *n. s.* A constant line in the three conick sections, which is a third proportional to the transverse and conjugate axes in the elipse and hyperbola, and, which is the same thing, a third proportional to any abscise and its ordinate.

PARAMOUNT, (păr'-ą-mount) *a.* Superiour; having the highest jurisdiction: as, lord *paramount*, the chief of the seigniory; eminent; of the highest order.

PARAMOUNT, (păr'-ą-mount) *n. s.* The chief.

PARAMOUR, (păr'-rą-moor) *n. s.* A lover or wooer; a mistress.

PARANYMPH, (păr'-rą-nimf) *n. s.* A bridemaid; one who leads the bride to her marriage; one who countenances or supports another.

PARAPET, (păr'-rą-pet) *n. s.* A wall breast high.

PARAPHIMOSIS, (păr-rą-fi-mo'-sis) *n. s.* A disease where the præputium cannot be drawn over the glans.

PARAPHERNALIA, (păr-ą-fer-na'-le-ą) *n. s.* Goods in the wife's disposal; goods which a wife takes with her, or possesses, besides her fixed dowry

PARAPHRASE, (păr'-rą-frąze) *n. s.* A loose interpretation; an explanation in many words.

To PARAPHRASE, (păr'-rą-frąze) *v. a.* To interpret with laxity of expression; to translate loosely; to explain in many words.

PARAPHRAST, (păr'-rą-frąst) *n. s.* A lax interpreter; one who explains in many words.

PARAPHRASTICAL, (păr-ą-frąs'-te-kal) }
PARAPHRASTICK, (păr-ą-frąs'-tik) } *a.* Lax in interpretation; not literal; not verbal.

PARAPHRASTICALLY, (păr-ą-frąs'-te-kal-le) *ad.* In a paraphrastical manner.

PARAPHRENITIS, (păr-ą-fre-ni'-tis) *n. s.* An inflammation of the diaphragm.

PARASANG, (păr'-ą-sang) *n. s.* A Persian measure of length.

PARASITE. (păr'-ą-site) *n. s.* One that frequents rich tables, and earns *his* welcome by flattery.

PARASITICAL, (păr-ą-sit'-ę-kal) } *a.* Flat-
PARASITICK, (păr-ą-sit'-ik) } tering; wheedling; applied to plants, which grow from others and not from the ground.

PARASITICALLY, (păr-ą-sit'-ę-kal-le) *ad.* In a flattering manner

PARASITISM, (păr'-ą-si-tizm) *n. s.* The behaviour of a parasite.

PARASOL, (păr'-rą-sǫl) *n. s.* A small canopy or umbrella carried over the head, to shelter from rain and heat of the sun.

To PARBOIL, (păr'-bǫil) *v. a.* To half boil; to boil in part.

PARCEL, (păr'-sęl) *n. s.* A small bundle; a part of the whole; part taken separately; a quantity or mass; any number or quantity.

To PARCEL, (păr'-sęl) *v. a.* To divide into portions, to make up into a mass.

PARCENER, (păr'-sn-ęr) *n. s.* Where a person seized in fee-simple dies, and his next heirs are two or more females, his daughters, sisters, aunts, cousins, or their representatives; in this case they shall all inherit, and these coheirs are then called *coparceners*; or, for brevity, *parceners* only.

PARCENARY, (păr'-sn-ę-re) *n. s.* A holding or occupying of land by more persons pro indiviso, or by joint tenants called coparceners.

To PARCH, (partsh) *v. a.* To burn slightly and superficially; to scorch; to dry up.

PARCHMENT, (partsh'-ment) *n. s.* Skins dressed for the writer. Among traders, the skins of sheep are called parchment, those of calves vellum.

PARCITY, (păr'-se-te) *n. s.* Sparingness.

PARD, (pard) *n. s.* The leopard; any of the spotted tribe.

To PARDON, (pär'-dn) *v. a.* To excuse an offender; to forgive a crime; to remit a penalty. *Pardon me*, is a word of civil denial or slight apology.

PARDON, (pär'-dn) *n. s.* Forgiveness of an offender; forgiveness of a crime; remission of penalty; forgiveness received; warrant of forgiveness, or exemption from punishment.

PARDONABLE, (pär'-dn-ą-bl) *a.* Venial; excusable.

PARDONABLENESS, (pär'-dn-ą-bl-nęs) *n. s.* Venialness; susceptibility of pardon.

PARDONABLY, (pär'-dn-ą-blę) *ad.* Venially; excusably.

PARDONER, (pär'-dn-ęr) *n. s.* One who forgives another; one of those who carried about the pope's indulgencies, and sold them.

To PARE, (pąre) *v. a.* To cut off extremities of the surface; to cut away by little and little; to diminish.

PAREGORICK, (pär-ę-gŏr'-ik) *a.* Having the power in medicine to comfort, mollify, and assuage.

PAREGORICK, (pär-ę-gŏr'-ik) *n. s.* A medical preparation which comforts and assuages.

PARENCHYMA, (pą-reng-kĭ'-mą) *n. s.* The pith, or pulp, or fleshy part of a plant, through which the juice is supposed to be distributed.

PARENCHYMATOUS, (pär-eng-kĭ'-mą-tus) } PARENCHYMOUS, (pą-reng-kĭ'-mus) } *a.* Relating to the parenchyma; spongy.

PARENT, (pą'-rent) *n. s.* A father or mother.

PARENTAGE, (pą'-ren-tąje) *n. s.* Extraction; birth; condition with respect to the rank of parents.

PARENTAL, (pą-ren'-tąl) *a.* Becoming parents; pertaining to parents.

PARENTHESIS, (pą-ren'-*th*ę-sis) *n. s.* A clause in another sentence, which may be taken out, without injuring the sense of that which encloses it; being commonly marked thus ( ).

PARENTHETICAL, (pär-en-*th*et'-ę-kąl) } PARENTHETICK, (pär-en-*th*et'-ik) } *a.* Pertaining to a parenthesis.

PARENTHETICALLY, (pär-en-*th*et'-ę-kąl-lę) *ad.* In a parenthesis.

PARER, (pą'-rer) *n. s.* An instrument to cut away the surface.

PARHELION, (pär-hę'-lę-un) *n. s.* A meteor which appears on each side of the sun.

PARIAL, (pą'-rę-ąl) *n. s.* Three of a sort at certain games of cards.

PARIETAL, (pą-rī'-ę-tąl) *a.* Constituting the sides or wall.

PARING, (pą'-ring) *n. s.* That which is pared off anything; the rind.

PARISH, (pär'-rish) *n. s.* The particular charge of a secular priest; a particular division or district, having officers of its own, and generally a church.

PARISH, (pär'-rish) *a.* Belonging to the parish; having the care of the parish; maintained by the parish.

PARISHIONER, (pą-rish'-un-ęr) *n. s.* One that belongs to the parish.

PARITOR, (pär'-rę-tur) *n. s.* A beadle; a summoner of the courts of civil law.

PARITY, (pär'-rę-tę) *n. s.* Equality; resemblance.

PARK, (pärk) *n. s.* A piece of ground inclosed and stored with wild beasts of chase, which a man may have by prescription or the king's grant.

To PARK, (pärk) *v. a.* To inclose as in a park.

PARKER, (pärk'-ęr) *n. s.* A park-keeper.

PARLANCE, (pär'-ląnse) *n. s.* Conversation; talk.

To PARLEY, (pär'-lę) *v. n.* To treat by word of mouth, to talk; to discuss anything orally.

PARLEY, (pär'-lę) *n. s.* Oral treaty; talk; conference; discussion by word of mouth.

PARLIAMENT, (pär'-le-ment) *n. s.* The assembly of the king and three estates of the realm; namely, the lords spiritual, the lords temporal, and commons, for the debating of matters touching the commonwealth, especially the making and correcting of laws; which assembly or court is, of all others, the highest, and of greatest authority.

PARLIAMENTARIAN, (pär-le-men-tą'-rę-ąn) *n. s.* One of those who embraced the cause of the parliament against the king, in the great rebellion.

PARLIAMENTARIAN, (pär-le-men-tą'-rę-ąn) *a.* Serving the parliament in the time of the great rebellion.

PARLIAMENTARY, (pär-le-men'-tą-rę) *a.* Enacted by parliament; pertaining to parliament.

PARLOUR, (pär'-lur) *n. s.* A room in monasteries, where the religious meet and converse; a room in houses on the first floor, elegantly furnished for reception or entertainment.

PARMESAN, (pär-me-zän') *n. s.* A delicate sort of cheese made at Parma in Italy.

PAROCHIAL, (pą-rō'-kę-ąl) *a.* Belonging to a parish.

PAROCHIALLY, (pą-rō-kę-ąl-lę) *ad.* In a parish; by parishes.

PARODICAL, (pą-rŏd'-e-kąl) *a.* Copying after the manner of parody.

PARODY, (pär'-rō-dę) *n. s.* A kind of writing, in which the words of an author or his thoughts are taken, and by a slight change adapted to some new purpose.

To PARODY, (pär'-rō-dę) *v. a.* To copy by way of parody.

PARONYMOUS, (pär-ŏn'-ne-mus) *a.* Resembling another word.

PAROL, (pą'-role) *a.* By word of mouth.

PAROLE, (pą'-role) *n. s.* Word given as an assurance; promise given by a prisoner not to go away.

PARONOMASIA, (pär-ō-nō-mą'-zhę-ą) } PARONOMASY, (pär-ō-nō'-mą-zę) } *n. s.* A

rhetorical figure, in which, by the change of a letter or syllable, several things are alluded to.

PAROQUET, (păr'-o-kĕt) *n. s.* A small species of parrot.

PARONYCHIA, (păr-o-nik'-e-ă) *n. s.* A preternatural swelling or sore under the root of the nail in one's finger; a felon; a whitlow.

PAROTID, (pă-rŏt'-tid) *a.* Salivary; so named because near the ears.

PAROTIS, (pă-ro'-tis) *n. s.* A tumour in the glandules behind and about the ears generally called the emunctories of the brain; though, indeed, they are the external fountains of the saliva of the mouth.

PAROXYSM, (păr'-rok-sizm) *n. s.* A fit; periodical exacerbation of a disease.

PARREL, (păr'-rĕl) *n. s.* A frame or machine to fasten the yards to the mast, so as to raise or lower them.

PARRICIDAL, (păr-re-si'-dăl) } *a.*
PARRICIDIOUS, (păr-re-sid'-yus) } Relating to parricide; committing parricide.

PARRICIDE, (păr'-re-side) *n. s.* One who destroys his father; one who destroys or invades any to whom he owes particular reverence, as his country or patron; the murder of a father; murder of one to whom reverence is due.

PARROT, (păr'-rut) *n. s.* A party-coloured bird of the species of the hooked bill, remarkable for the exact imitation of the human voice.

To PARRY, (păr'-re) *v. n.* To ward off thrusts; to fence.

To PARRY, (păr'-re) *v. a.* To turn aside.

To PARSE, (pārse) *v. a.* To resolve a sentence into the elements or parts of speech. It is a word only used in grammar schools.

PARSIMONIOUS, (păr-se-mo'-ne-us) *a.* Covetous; frugal; sparing.

PARSIMONIOUSLY, (păr-se-mo'-ne-us-le) *ad.* Covetously; frugally; sparingly.

PARSIMONIOUSNESS, (păr-se-mo'-ne-us-nes) *n. s.* A disposition to spare and save.

PARSIMONY, (păr'-se-mun-e) *n. s.* Frugality; covetousness; niggardliness; saving temper.

PARSLEY, (pārs'-le) *n. s.* An herb.

PARSNEP, (pārs'-nip) *n. s.* A garden vegetable.

PARSON, (păr'-sn) *n. s.* The rector or incumbent of a parish; one that has a parochial charge or cure of souls; a clergyman.

PARSONAGE, (păr'-sn-aje) *n. s.* The benifice of a parish; the house appropriated to the residence of the incumbent.

PART, (părt) *n. s.* Something less than the whole; a portion; a quantity taken from a larger quantity; member; particular; distinct species; ingredient in a mingled mass; that which, in division, falls to each; proportional quantity; share; concern; side; party; interest; faction; particular office or character; character appropriated in a play; business; duty; action; conduct; relation reciprocal. *In good part: in ill part:* as well done; as ill done. In the plural: qualities, powers, faculties, or accomplishments; quarters; regions; districts. *For the most part,* Commonly; oftener than otherwise.

PART, (părt) *ad.* Partly; in some measure.

To PART, (părt) *v. a.* To divide; to share; to distribute; to separate; to disunite; to break into pieces; to keep asunder; to separate combatants.

To PART, (părt) *v. n.* To be separated; to quit each other; to take farewell; to go away; to set out. *To part with,* To quit; to resign; to lose; to be separated from.

PARTABLE, (părt'-ă-bl) *a.* Divisible; such as may be parted.

PARTAGE, (părt'-aje) *n. s.* Division; act of sharing or parting.

To PARTAKE, (păr-tāke) *v. n.* Pret. *I partook:* part. pass. *partaken.* To have share of anything; to take share with; to participate; to have something of the property, nature, claim, or right; to be admitted to; not to be excluded.

PARTAKER, (păr-tā'-kĕr) *n. s.* A partner in possessions; a sharer of anything; an associate with; sometimes with *in* before the thing partaken; accomplice associate.

PARTER, (părt'-ĕr) *n. s.* One that parts or separates.

PARTERRE, (păr-tāre') *n. s.* A level division of ground, furnished with greens and flowers.

PARTIAL, (păr'-shăl) *a.* Inclined antecedently to favour one party in a cause, or one side of the question more than the other; inclined to favour without reason; affecting only one part; subsisting only in a part; not general

PARTIALITY, (păr-she-ăl'-le-te) *n. s.* Unequal state of the judgment and favour of one above the other.

PARTIALLY, (păr-she-ăl'-le) *ad.* With unjust favour or dislike; in part; not totally.

PARTIBILITY, (păr te-bil'-le-te) *n. s.* Divisibility; separability.

PARTIBLE, (păr'-te-bl) *a.* Divisible; separable.

PARTICIPABLE, (păr-tis'-se-pă- bl) *a.* Such as may be shared or partaken.

PARTICIPANT, (păr-tis'-se-pănt) *a.* Sharing; having share or part.

PARTICIPANT, (păr-tis'-se-pănt) *n. s.* A partaker.

To PARTICIPATE, (păr-tis'-se-pate) *v. n.* To partake; to have share; to have part of more things than one; to have part of something common with another.

PARTICIPATION, (păr-tis-se-pă'-shun) *n. s.* The state of sharing something in common; the act or state of receiving or having part of something.

PARTICIPIAL, (păr-te-sip'-pe-ăl) *a.* Having the nature of a participle.

PARTICIPIALLY, (păr-te-sip'-pe-ăl-e) *ad.* In the sense or manner of a participle.

PARTICIPLE, (par'-te-sip-pl) *n. s.* One of the eight parts of speech, so named from its partaking at once in the qualities of a noun and verb.

PARTICLE, (par'-te-kl) *n. s.* Any small portion of a greater substance; a word unvaried by inflection.

PARTICULAR, (par-tik'-u-lar) *a.* Relating to single persons; not general; individual; one distinct from others; noting properties or things peculiar; attentive to things single and distinct; single; not general; odd; having something that eminently distinguishes him from others.

PARTICULAR, (par-tik'-u-lar) *n. s.* A single instance; a single point; a minute detail of things singly enumerated. *In particular*, Peculiarly; distinctly.

PARTICULARITY, (par-tik-u-lar'-e-te) *n. s.* Distinct notice or enumeration; singleness; individuality; petty account; private incident; something belonging to single persons; something peculiar.

To **PARTICULARIZE**, (par-tik'-u-la-rize) *v. a.* To mention distinctly; to detail; to shew minutely.

PARTICULARLY, (par-tik'-u-lar-le) *ad.* Distinctly; singly; not universally; in an extraordinary degree.

PARTING, (part'-ing) *n. s.* Division; separation.

PARTISAN, (par'-te-zan) *n. s.* A kind of pike or halberd; an adherent to a faction; the commander of a party detached from the main body upon some sudden excursion; a commander's leading staff.

PARTITION, (par-tish'-un) *n. s.* The act of dividing; a state of being divided; division; separation; distinction; separate part; that by which different parts are separated; part where separation is made.

To **PARTITION**, (par-tish'-un) *v. a.* To divide into distinct parts.

PARTLET, (part'-let) *n. s.* A name given to a hen, the original signification being a ruff or band.

PARTLY, (part'-le) *ad.* In some measure; in some degree; in part.

PARTNER, (part'-ner) *n. s.* Partaker; sharer; one who has part in anything; associate; one who dances with another.

To **PARTNER**, (part'-ner) *v. a.* To join; to associate with a partner.

PARTNERSHIP, (part'-ner-ship) *n. s.* Joint interest or property; the union of two or more in the same trade.

PARTOOK, (par-took') Pret. of *partake*.

PARTRIDGE, (par'-tridje) *n. s.* A bird of game.

PARTURIENT, (par-tu'-re-ent) *a.* About to bring forth.

PARTURITION, (par-tu-rish'-un) *n. s.* The state of being about to bring forth; any production.

PARTY, (par'-te) *n. s.* A number of persons confederated by similarity of designs or opinions in opposition to others; a faction; one of two litigants; one concerned in any affair; side; persons engaged against each other; cause; a select assembly; particular person; a person distinct from, or opposed to, another; a detachment of soldiers, as, he commanded the *party* sent thither.

PARTY COLOURED, (par'-te-kul-lurd) *a.* Having diversity of colours.

PARTY-JURY, (par'-te-ju-re) *n. s.* In law, A jury in some trials half foreigners and half natives.

PARTY-MAN, (par'-te-man) *n. s.* A factious person; an abettor of a party.

PARTY-WALL, (par-te-wall') *n. s.* Wall that separates one house from the next.

PARVITUDE, (par'-ve-tude) } *n. s.* Little-
PARVITY, (par'-ve-te) } ness; minuteness.

PAS, (pa) *n. s.* Precedence; right of going foremost.

PASCH-EGG, (pask'-egg) *n. s.* An egg dyed or stained, presented, about the time of Easter, in several parts of the north of England, to this day, to young persons.

PASCHAL, (pas'-kal) *a.* Relating to the passover; relating to Easter.

To **PASH**, (pash) *v. a.* To strike; to crush; to push against; to dash with violence.

PASH, (pash) *n. s.* A blow; a stroke.

PASQUINADE, (pas-kwin-ade') *n. s.* A lampoon; so called from *Pasquino*, a statue at Rome, to which they affix any lampoon or paper.

To **PASQUINADE**, (pas-kwin-ade') *v. a.* To lampoon.

To **PASS**, (pas) *v. n.* To go; to move from one place to another; to be progressive; to make a change from one thing to another; to vanish; to be lost; to be spent; to go away progressively; to be at an end; to be over; to be changed by regular gradation; to go beyond bounds; to be in any state; to be enacted; to gain reception; to become current, as, this money will not *pass*; to occur; to be transacted; to be done; to heed; to regard; to determine finally; to judge capitally; to be supremely excellent; to thrust; to make a push in fencing; to omit to play; to be in a tolerable state. *To pass away*, To be lost; to glide off; to vanish.

To **PASS** (pas) *v. a.* To go beyond; to go through, as, the horse *passed* the river; to go through, in a legal sense; to spend; to live through; to impart to anything the power of moving; to carry hastily; to transfer to another proprietor, or into the hands of another; to vent; to pronounce; to utter ceremoniously; to utter solemnly, or judicially; to transmit; to procure to go; to put an end to; to surpass; to excel; to omit; to neglect; to transcend; to transgress; to enact a law; to impose fraudulently; to practise artfully; to make succeed; to send from one place to another, as, *pass* that beggar to his own parish. *To pass away*, to spend; to waste. *To pass by*, To excuse; to forgive; to neglect; to dis-

regard. *To pass over*, To omit; to let go unregarded.

PASS, (pas) *n. s.* A narrow entrance; an avenue; passage; road; a permission to go or come any where; an order by which vagrants or impotent persons are sent to their place of abode; push; thrust in fencing; state; condition.

PASSABLE, (pȧs'-sȧ-bl) *a.* Possible to be passed or travelled through or over; supportable; tolerable; allowable; capable of admission or reception; popular; well received.

PASSABLY, (pȧs'-sȧ-blę) *ad.* Tolerably; moderately.

PASSADO, (pȧs-sȧ'-dō) *n. s.* A push; a thrust.

PASSAGE, (pȧs'-sȧje) *n. s.* Act of passing; travel; course; journey; road; way; entrance or exit; liberty to pass; occurrence; hap; incident; transaction; management; conduct; part of a book; single place in a writing.

PASSANT, (pȧs'-sȧnt) *a.* Cursory; careless.

EN PASSANT, (ȧng-pȧs'-sȧng) *ad.* By the way; slightly; in haste.

PASSED. Pret. and part. of *pass*.

PASSENGER, (pȧs'-sėn-jėr) *n. s.* A traveller; one who is upon the road; a wayfarer; one who hires in any vehicle the liberty of travelling.

PASSER, (pȧs'-sėr) *n. s.* One who passes; one that is upon the road.

PASSIBILITY, (pȧs-sė-bil'-lė-tę) *n. s.* Quality of receiving impression from external agents.

PASSIBLE, (pȧs'-sė-bl) *a.* Susceptive of impressions from external agents.

PASSIBLENESS, (pȧs'-sė-bl-nės) *n. s.* Quality of receiving impressions from external agents.

PASSING, (pȧs'-sing) *part. a.* Supreme; surpassing others; eminent. It is used adverbially to enforce the meaning of another word; exceeding.

PASSINGBELL, (pȧs'-sing-bėl) *n. s.* The bell which was rung or tolled at the hour of departure, to obtain prayers for the passing soul: it is now used for the bell, which rings immediately after death.

PASSINGLY, (pȧs'-sing-lę) *ad.* Exceedingly.

PASSION, (pȧsh'-ŭn) *n. s.* Any effect caused by external agency; susceptibility of effect from external action; violent commotion of the mind; anger; zeal; ardour; love; eagerness. Emphatically, the last suffering of the Redeemer of the world.

PASSION-WEEK, (pȧsh'-ŭn-week) *n. s.* The week immediately preceding Easter, named in commemoration of our Saviour's crucifiction.

PASSIONATE, (pȧsh'-ŭn-nȧte) *a.* Moved by passion; feeling or expressing great commotion of mind; easily moved to anger.

PASSIONATELY, (pȧsh'-ŭn-nȧt-lę) *ad.* With passion; with desire, love or hatred; with great commotion of mind; angrily.

PASSIONATENESS, (pȧsh'-ŭn-nȧt-nės) *n. s.* State of being subject to passion; vehemence of mind.

PASSIONLESS, (pȧsh'-ŭn-lės) *a.* Not easily moved to anger; cool; undisturbed.

PASSIVE, (pȧs'-siv) *a.* Receiving impression from some external agent; unresisting; not opposing; suffering; not acting. In grammar, A verb *passive* is that which signifies passion or the effect of action, as, *docsor*, I am taught.

PASSIVELY, (pȧs'-siv-lę) *ad.* With a passive nature; without agency. In grammar, according to the form of a verb passive.

PASSIVENESS, (pȧs'-siv-nes) *n. s.* Quality of receiving impression from external agents; passibility; power of suffering; patience; calmness.

PASSOVER, (pȧs'-ō-vėr) *n. s.* A feast instituted among the Jews in memory of the time when God, smiting the first-born of the Egyptians, *passed over* the habitations of the Hebrews; the sacrifice killed.

PASSPORT, (pȧs'-pȯrt) *n. s.* Permission of passage.

PAST, (pȧst) *part. a.* Not present; not to come; spent; gone through; undergone.

PAST, (pȧst) *n. s.* Elliptically used for past time.

PAST, (pȧst) *prep.* Beyond in time, as, she was *past* age; no longer capable of, as, he was esteemed *past* sense; beyond; out of the reach of; further than; above; more than.

PASTE, (pȧste) *n. s.* Anything mixed up so as to be viscous and tenacious; flour and water boiled together so as to make a cement; artificial mixture, in imitation of precious stones.

To PASTE, (pȧste) *v. a.* To fasten with paste.

PASTEBOARD, (pȧste'-bȯrd) *n. s.* A thick stiff paper made by pasting one sheet on another.

PASTEBOARD, (pȧste'-bȯrd) *a.* Made of pasteboard.

PASTERN, (pȧs'-tėrn) *n. s.* That part of the leg of a horse between the joint next the foot and the hoof.

PASTIL, (pȧs'-teel) *n. s.* A roll of paste.

PASTIME, (pȧs'-time) *n. s.* Sport; amusement; diversion.

PASTOR, (pȧs'-tur) *n. s.* A shepherd; a clergyman who has the care of a flock; one who has souls to feed with sound doctrine.

PASTORAL, (pȧs'-tō-rȧl) *a.* Rural; rustick; beseeming shepherds; imitating shepherds.

PASTORAL, (pȧs'-tō-rȧl) *n. s.* A poem in which any action or passion is represented by its effects upon a country life, or according to the common practice in which speakers take upon them the character of shepherds; an idyl; a bucolick; a book relating to the cure of souls.

PASTORSHIP, (pas'-tur-ship) *n. s.* The office or rank of a pastor.

PASTRY, (pa'-stre) *n. s.* Pies or baked paste; the place where pastry is made.

PASTRY-COOK, (pa'-stre-kook) *n. s.* One whose trade is to make and sell things baked in paste.

PASTURABLE, (past'-yur-a-bl) *a.* Fit for pasture.

PASTURAGE, (past'-yur-aje) *n. s.* The business of feeding cattle; lands grazed by cattle; the use of pasture.

PASTURE, (past'-yur) *n. s.* Food; the act of feeding; ground on which cattle feed; human culture; education.

To PASTURE, (past'-yur) *v. a.* To place in a pasture.

To PASTURE, (past'-yur) *v. n.* To graze on the ground.

PASTY, (pas'-te) *n. s.* A pie of crust raised without a dish.

PAT, (pat) *a.* Fit; convenient; exactly suitable.

PAT, (pat) *ad.* Fitly; conveniently.

PAT, (pat) *n. s.* A light quick blow; a tap; small lump of matter beat into shape with the hand.

To PAT, (pat) *v. a.* To strike lightly; to tap.

PATCH, (patsh) *n. s.* A piece sewed on to cover a hole; a piece inserted in mosaick or variegated work; a small spot of black silk put on the face; a small particle; a parcel of land.

To PATCH, (patsh) *v. a.* To cover with a piece sewed on; to decorate the face with small spots of black silk; to mend clumsily; to mend so as that the original strength or beauty is lost; to make up of shreds or different pieces.

PATCHER, (patsh'-er) *n. s.* One that patches; a botcher.

PATCHERY, (patsh'-er-e) *n. s.* Botchery; bungling work; forgery.

PATCHWORK, (patsh'-wurk) *n. s.* Work made by sewing small pieces of different colours interchangeably together.

PATE, (pate) *n. s.* The head.

PATED, (pa'-ted) *a.* Having a pate: it is only used in composition, as, long-*pated* or cunning; shallow-*pated* or foolish.

PATEFACTION, (pat-te-fak'-shun) *n. s.* Act or state of opening; declaration.

PATENT, (pa'-tent, or pat'-tent) *a.* Open to the perusal of all, as, letters *patent*; something appropriated by letters patent; apparent; conspicuous.

PATENT, (pat'-tent) *n. s.* A writ conferring some exclusive right or privilege.

PATENTEE, (pat-ten-te') *n. s.* One who has a patent.

PATER-NOSTER, (pa'-ter-nos-ter) *n. s.* The Lord's prayer.

PATERNAL, (pa-ter-nal) *a.* Fatherly; having the relation of a father; pertaining to a father; hereditary; received in succession from one's father.

PATERNITY, (pa-ter'-ne-te) *n. s.* Fathership; the relation of a father.

PATH, (path) *n. s.* Way; road; track; a narrow way; any passage.

To PATH, (path) *v. a.* To push forward; to go over or along; to make way for.

PATHETICAL, (pa-*thet*'-te-kal) } *a.* Affect-
PATHETICK, (pa-*thet*'-tik) } ing the passions; passionate; moving.

PATHETICALLY, (pa-*thet*'-te-kal-e) *ad.* In such a manner as may strike the passions.

PATHETICALNESS, (pa-*thet*'-te-kal-nes) *n. s.* Quality of being pathetick; quality of moving the passions.

PATHLESS, (path'-les) *a.* Untrodden, not marked with paths.

PATHOGNOMONICK, (pa-*thog*-no-mon'-ik) *a.* Such signs of a disease as are inseparable, designing the essence or real nature of the disease; not symptomatick.

PATHOLOGICAL, (path-o-lod'-je-kal) *a.* Relating to the tokens or discoverable effects of a distemper.

PATHOLOGIST, (pa-*thol*'-lo-jist) *n. s.* One who treats of pathology.

PATHOLOGY, (pa-*thol*'-lo-je) *n. s.* That part of medicine which relates to distempers, with their differences, causes, and effects, incident to the human body.

PATHOPOIEA, (path-o-poi-e'-a) *n. s.* The act of moving the passions; the method made use of to move the passions; an address to the passions.

PATHOS, (pa'-*thos*) *n. s.* Passion; vehemence; warmth; affection of mind; energy; that which excites the passions.

PATHWAY, (path'-wa) *n. s.* A road; a narrow way to be passed on foot.

PATIBULARY, (pa-tib'-bu-la-re) *a.* Belonging to the gallows.

PATIENCE, (pa'-shense) *n. s.* The power of suffering; calm endurance of pain or labour; the quality of expecting long without rage or discontent; perseverance; continuance of labour; the quality of bearing offences without revenge or anger; sufferance; permission.

PATIENT, (pa'-shent) *a.* Having the quality of enduring; calm under pain or affliction; not revengeful against injuries; not easily provoked; persevering; calmly diligent; not hasty; not viciously eager or impetuous.

PATIENT, (pa'-shent) *n. s.* That which receives impressions from external agents. It is commonly used of the relation between the sick and the physician; a sick person.

PATIENTLY, (pa'-shent-le) *ad.* Without rage under pain or affliction; without vicious impetuosity.

PATINE, (pat'-tin) *n. s.* The cover of a chalice.

PATLY, (pat'-le) *ad.* Commodiously; fitly.

PATNESS, (pat'-nes) *n. s.* Convenience; propriety; suitableness.

PATRIARCH, (pa'-tre-ark) *n. s.* One who governs by paternal right; the father and ruler of a family; a bishop superiour to archbishops.

PATRIARCHAL, (pā-trē-ār'-kăl) *a.* Belonging to patriarchs; such as was possessed or enjoyed by patriarchs; belonging to hierarchical patriarchs.

PATRIARCHATE, (pā-trē-ār'-kāte) } *n. s.*
PATRIARCHSHIP, (pā'-trē-ārk-ship) } *n. s.* The office or jurisdiction of a patriarch.

PATRIARCHY, (pā'-trē-ār-kē) *n. s.* Jurisdiction of a patriarch; patriarchate.

PATRICIAN, (pā-trish'-ē-ăn) *a.* Senatorial; noble; not plebeian.

PATRICIAN, (pā-trish'-ē-ăn) *n. s.* A nobleman.

PATRIMONIAL, (păt-trē-mō'-nē-ăl) *a.* Possessed by inheritance; claimed by right of birth; hereditary.

PATRIMONIALLY, (păt-trē-mō'-nē-ăl-lē) *ad.* By inheritance.

PATRIMONY, (păt'-trē-mŭn-nē) *n. s.* An estate possessed by inheritance.

PATRIOT, (pā'-trē-ŭt) *n. s.* One whose ruling passion is the love of his country.

PATRIOT, (pā'-trē-ŭt) *a.* Actuated by the care of one's country.

PATRIOTICK, (pā-trē-ŏt'-ik) *a.* Full of patriotism.

PATRIOTISM, (pā'-trē-ō-tizm) *n. s.* Love of one's country; zeal for one's country.

PATROCINATION, (pā-trō-sē-nā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Countenance; support.

PATROL, (pā-trōle') *n. s.* The act of going the rounds in a garrison, to observe that orders are kept; those that go the rounds.

To PATROL, (pā-trōle') *v. n.* To go the rounds in a camp or garrison.

PATRON, (pā'-trŭn) *n. s.* One who countenances, supports, or protects; a guardian saint; advocate; defender; vindicator; one who has donation or ecclesiastical preferment.

PATRONAGE, (pā'-trō-năje) *n. s.* Support; protection; guardianship of saints; donation of a benefice; right of conferring a benefice.

PATRONAL, (pā-trō'-năl) *a.* Protecting; supporting; guarding; defending; doing the office of a patron.

PATRONESS, (pā'-trō-nes) *n. s.* A female that defends, countenances, or supports; a female guardian saint; a woman that hath the gift of a benefice.

PATRONLESS, (pā'-trŭn-lĕs) *a.* Without a patron.

To PATRONISE, (păt'-trō-nize) *v. a.* To protect; to support; to defend; to countenance.

PATRONISER, (păt'-trō-nī-zĕr) *n. s.* One who countenances or supports.

PATRONYMICK, (păt-trō-nim'-mik) *n. s.* Name expressing the name of the father or ancestor; as, *Tydides*, the son of Tydeus.

PATTEN, (păt'-tĕn) *n. s.* A shoe of wood with an iron ring, worn under the common shoe by women, to keep them from the dirt. *Patten of a pillar*, Its base.

PATTENMAKER, (păt'-tĕn-mā-kĕr) *n. s.* He that makes pattens.

To PATTER, (păt'-tĕr) *v. n.* To make a noise like the quick step of many feet.

To PATTER, (păt'-tĕr) *v. a.* To recite or repeat hastily.

PATTERN, (păt'-tĕrn) *n. s.* The original proposed to imitation; the archetype; that which is to be copied; an exemplar; a specimen; a part shown as a sample of the rest; an instance; an example; anything cut out in paper to direct the cutting of cloth.

PATTY, (păt'-tē) *n. s.* A little pie; as, a veal-*patty*.

PATTYPAN, (păt'-tē-păn) *n. s.* A pan to bake a little pie in.

PAUCITY, (pâw'-sē-tē) *n. s.* Fewness; smallness of number; smallness of quantity.

To PAVE, (pāve) *v. a.* To lay with brick or stone; to floor with stone; to make a passage easy.

PAVEMENT, (pāve'-mĕnt) *n. s.* Stones or bricks laid on the ground; stone floor.

PAVER, (pā'-vĕr) } *n. s.* One who lays
PAVIER, (pāve'-yĕr) } with stones.

PAVILION, (pă-vil'-yŭn) *n. s.* A tent; a temporary or movable house.

PAUNCH, (pânsh) *n. s.* The belly; the region of the guts.

To PAUNCH, (pânsh) *n. s.* To pierce or rip the belly; to exenterate; to take out the paunch; to eviscerate.

PAUPER, (pâw'-pĕr) *n. s.* A poor person; one who receives alms.

PAUPERISM, (pâw'-pĕr-izm) *n. s.* The state of poverty.

PAUSE, (pâwz) *n. s.* A stop; a place or time of intermission; suspense; doubt; break; paragraph; apparent separation of the parts of a discourse; place of suspending the voice marked in writing thus —. A stop or intermission in musick.

To PAUSE, (pâwz) *v. n.* To wait; to stop; not to proceed; to forbear for a time; to deliberate; to be intermitted.

PAUSER, (pâw'-zĕr) *n. s.* He who pauses; he who deliberates.

PAW, (pâw) *n. s.* The foot of a beast of prey; hand in contempt.

To PAW, (pâw) *v. n.* To draw the fore foot along the ground.

To PAW, (pâw) *v. a.* To strike with a drawn stroke of the fore foot; to handle roughly; to fawn; to flatter.

PAWED, (pâwd) *a.* Having paws; broad or large footed.

PAWKY, (pâw'-kē) *a.* Arch; cunning; artful.

PAWN, (pâwn) *n. s.* Something given to pledge as a security for money borrowed or promise made; the state of being pledged; a common man at chess.

To PAWN, (pâwn) *v. a.* To pledge; to give in pledge.

PAWNBROKER, (pâwn'-brō-kĕr) *n. s.* One who lends money upon pledge.

PAWNEE, (pâw-nēe') *n. s.* One to whom something is entrusted as a security for money borrowed.

To PAY, (pā) *v. a.* To discharge a debt; to dismiss one to whom anything is due with his money; as, he had *paid* his labourers; to atone; to make amends by suffering; to reward; to recompense; to give the equivalent for anything bought.

PAY, (pā) *n. s.* Wages; hire; money given in return for service.

PAYABLE, (pā'-ă-bl) *a.* Due; to be paid; such as there is power to pay.

PAYDAY, (pā-dā) *n. s.* Day on which debts are to be discharged or wages paid.

PAYER, (pā'-ĕr) *n. s.* One that pays.

PAYMASTER, (pā'-mās-tĕr) *n. s.* One who is to pay; one from whom wages or reward is received.

PAYMENT, (pā-mĕnt) *n. s.* The act of paying; the thing given in discharge of debt or promise; a reward.

PANYM. See PAINIM.

PEA, (pē) *n. s.* A well-known kind of pulse. When the plural of this word signifies merely number, it is formed by adding *s*, as, "They are as like as two *peas*." When quantity is implied, *e* is added to *s*, as, "A bushel of *pease*." The pronunciation in both cases, is exactly the same; that is, as if written *peze*.

PEACE, (pēse) *n. s.* Respite from war; quiet from disturbances; rest from any commotion; stillness from riots or tumults; reconciliation of differences; a state not hostile; content; freedom from terrour; heavenly rest; silence; suppression of the thoughts. In law, That general security and quiet which the king warrants to his subjects, and of which he therefore avenges the violation; every forcible injury is a breach of the king's *peace*.

PEACE, (pēse) *interj.* A word commanding silence.

PEACE-OFFERING, (pēse-ŏf'-fĕr-ing) *n. s.* Among the Jews a sacrifice or gift offered to God for atonement and reconciliation for a crime or offence.

PEACEABLE, (pēse-ă-bl) *a.* Free from war; free from tumult; quiet; undisturbed; not violent; not bloody; not quarrelsome; not turbulent.

PEACEABLENESS, (pēse'-ă-bl-nĕs) *n. s.* Quietness; disposition to peace.

PEACEABLY, (pēse-ă-blē) *ad.* Without war; without tumult; without tumult or commotion; without disturbance.

PEACEBREAKER, (pēse'-brā-kĕr) *n. s.* One who disturbs the peace of the publick.

PEACEFUL, (pēse'-fŭl) *a.* Quiet; not in war; a poetical word; pacifick; mild; undisturbed; still; secure.

PEACEFULLY, (pēse'-fŭl-lē) *ad.* Without war; quietly; without disturbance; mildly; gently.

PEACEFULNESS, (pēse'-fŭl-nĕs) *n. s.* Quiet; freedom from war or disturbance.

PEACEMAKER, (pēse'-mā-kĕr) *n. s.* One who reconciles differences.

PEACH, (pētsh) *n. s.* A tree and fruit.

PEACH-COLOURED, (pētsh-kŭl-lĕrd) *a.* Of a colour like a peach.

To PEACH, (pētsh) *v. n.* Corrupted from *impeach*; to accuse of some crime.

PEACHICK, (pē'-tshĭk) *n. s.* The chick of a peacock.

PEACOCK, (pē'-kŏk) *n. s.* A fowl eminent for the beauty of his feathers, and particularly of his tail.

PEAHEN, (pē'-hĕn) *n. s.* The female of the peacock.

PEAK, (pēke) *n. s.* The top of a hill or eminence; anything accumulated; the rising forepart of a head-dress.

To PEAK, (pēke) *v. n.* To look sickly; to make a mean figure; to sneak.

PEAL, (pēle) *n. s.* A succession of loud sounds; as, of bells, thunder, cannon.

To PEAL, (pēle) *v. n.* To play solemnly and loud.

To PEAL, (pēle) *v. a.* To assail with noise.

PEAR, (pāre) *n. s.* The name of a well-known tree and its fruit.

PEARCH, (pertsh) *n. s.* A long pole for various uses; a kind of fish.

PEARL, (perl) *n. s.* A very precious gem generated in the body of a testaceous fish. Poetically, anything round and clear, as a drop; a white speck or film growing on the eye.

PEARLED, (perld) *a.* Adorned or set with pearls; made of pearls; resembling pearls.

PEARLEYED, (perl'-īde) *a.* Having a speck in the eye.

PEARLY, (perl'-ē) *a.* Abounding with pearls; containing pearls; resembling pearls.

PEARMAIN, (pāre-māne') *n. s.* An apple.

PEARTREE, (pāre'-trēe) *n. s.* The tree that bears pears.

PEASANT, (pĕz'-zănt) *n. s.* A hind; one whose business is rural labour.

PEASANTRY, (pĕz'-zănt-rē) *n. s.* Peasants; rusticks; country people; rusticity.

PEASCOD, (pēs'-kŏd) } *n. s.* The husk that
PEASHELL, (pē'-shĕl) } contains peas.

PEASE, (pēze) *n. s.* Food of pease. See PEA.

PEAT, (pēte) *n. s.* A species of turf used for fire.

PEBBLE, (pĕb'-bl) } *n. s.* A
PEBBLESTONE, (pĕb'-bl-stōne) } stone distinct from flints, being not in layers, but in one homogeneous mass: popularly a small stone.

PEBBLE-CRYSTAL, (pĕb-bl-krĭs'-tăl) *n. s.* A crystal in form of nodules.

PEBBLED, (pĕb'-bld) *a.* Sprinkled or abounding with pebbles.

PEBBLY, (pĕb'-blē) *a.* Full of pebbles.

PECCABILITY, (pĕk-kă-bĭl'-ĕ-tē) *n. s.* State of being subject to sin.

PECCABLE, (pĕk'-kă-bl) *a.* Liable to sin.

PECCADILLO, (pĕk-kă-dĭl'-lō) *n. s.* A petty fault; a slight crime; a venial offence.

PECCANCY, (pĕk'-kăn-sē) *n. s.* Bad quality; offence.

PECCANT, (pĕk'-kănt) *a.* Guilty; criminal; ill-disposed; corrupt; bad; offensive to the body; injurious to health; wrong; bad; deficient; unformal.

PECCAVI, (pĕk-kā'-vi). A colloquial expression still in use, as, he cried *peccavi*; I have offended.

PECK, (pĕk) *n. s.* The fourth part of a bushel.

To PECK, (pĕk) *v. a.* To strike with the beak as a bird; to pick up food with the beak; to strike with any pointed instrument.

PECKER, (pĕk'-kĕr) *n. s.* One that pecks; a kind of bird, as, the wood-*pecker*.

PECTINAL, (pĕk'-tē-năl) *n. s.* Such fish as have their bones made laterally like a comb.

PECTINATED, (pĕk'-tē-mā-tĕd) *a.* Standing from each other like the teeth of a comb.

PECTORAL, (pĕk'-tō-răl) *a.* Belonging to the breast.

PECTORAL, (pĕk'-tō-răl) *n. s.* A medicine intended against diseases of the breast.

PECULATION, (pĕk-kū-lā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Robbery of the publick; theft of publick money.

To PECULATE, (pĕk'-kū-lāte) *v. n.* To rob or defraud the publick.

PECULATOR, (pĕk'-kū-lā-tŭr) *n. s.* A robber of the publick.

PECULIAR, (pē-kū'-lē-ĕr) *a.* Appropriate; belonging to any one with exclusion of others; not common to other things.

PECULIAR, (pē-kū'-lē-ĕr) *n. s.* The property; the exclusive property; something abscinded from the ordinary jurisdiction.

PECULIARITY, (pē-kū-lē-ăr'-ē-tē) *n. s.* Particularity; something found only in one.

To PECULIARIZE, (pē-kū'-lē-ă-rize) *v. a.* To appropriate; to make peculiar.

PECULIARLY, (pē-kū'-lē-ĕr-lē) *ad.* Particularly; singly; in a manner not common to others.

PECUNIARY, (pē-kū'-nē-ă-rē) *a.* Relating to money; consisting of money.

PEDAGOGICAL, (pĕd-ă-gō'-jē-kăl) } *a.*
PEDAGOGICK, (pĕd-ă-gō'-jĭk) } Suiting or belonging to a schoolmaster.

PEDAGOGUE, (pĕd'-dă-gŏg) *n. s.* One who teaches boys; a schoolmaster; a pedant.

PEDAL, (pē'-dăl) *a.* Belonging to a foot.

PEDALS, (pē'-dălz, or pĕd'-dălz) *n. s. pl.* The large pipes of an organ; so called because played upon and stopped by the foot.

PEDANT, (pĕd'-dănt) *n. s.* A schoolmaster; a man vain of low knowledge.

PEDANTICAL, (pē-dăn'-tē-kăl) } *a.* Awk-
PEDANTICK, (pē-dăn'-tĭk) } wardly ostentatious of learning.

PEDANTICALLY, (pē-dăn'-tē-kăl-ē) *ad.* With awkward ostentation of literature.

To PEDANTIZE, (pĕd'-dăn-tize) *v. n.* To play the pedant; to use pedantical expressions.

PEDANTRY, (pĕd'-dăn-trē) *n. s.* Awkward ostentation of needless learning.

To PEDDLE, (pĕd-dl) *v. n.* To be busy about trifles; to sell as a pedlar.

PEDDLING, (pĕd'-dl-ĭng) *a.* Petty; trifling; unimportant.

PEDESTAL, (pĕd'-dĕs-tăl) *n. s.* The lower member of a pillar; the basis of a statue.

PEDESTRIAN, (pē-dĕs'-trē-ăn) *a.* On foot.

PEDESTRIAN, (pē-dĕs'-trē-ăn) *n. s.* One who makes a journey on foot; one distinguished for his powers of walking.

PEDESTRIOUS, (pē-dĕs'-trē-ŭs) *a.* Not winged; going on foot.

PEDICLE, (pĕd'-dē-kl) *n. s.* The footstalk; that by which a leaf or fruit is fixed to the tree.

PEDICULAR, (pē-dĭk'-kū-lăr) *a.* Having the phthiriasis or lousy distemper.

PEDIGREE, (pĕd'-dē-grē) *n. s.* Genealogy; lineage; account of descent.

PEDIMENT, (pĕd'-dē-mĕnt) *n. s.* In architecture, An ornament that crowns the ordonances, finishes the fronts of buildings, and serves as a decoration over gates, windows, and niches

PEDLER, (pĕd'-lĕr) *n. s.* One who travels the country with small commodities.

PEDLERY, (pĕd'-lĕr-ē) *n. s.* The articles sold by pedlers; the employment of selling petty articles.

PEDOBAPTISM, (pē-dō-băp'-tĭzm) *n. s.* Infant baptism.

PEDOBAPTIST, (pē-dō-băp-tĭst) *n. s.* One that holds or practises infant baptism.

PEDOMETER, (pē-dŏm'-ē-tĕr) *n. s.* A mathematical instrument, by the management of the wheels of which, paces are numbered, and distance from one place to another exactly measured.

To PEE, (pē) *v. n.* To look with one eye.

PEED, (pēed) *a.* Blind of one eye.

To PEEL, (pēel) *v. a.* To decorticate; to flay.

PEEL, (pēel) *n. s.* The skin or thin rind of anything.

PEEL, (pēel) *n. s.* A broad thin board with a long handle, used by bakers to put their bread in and out of the oven.

PEELER, (pēel'-ĕr) *n. s.* One who strips or flays; a robber; a plunderer.

To PEEP, (pēep) *v. n.* To make the first appearance; to look slily, closely or curiously; to look through any crevice; to chirrup; to cry as young birds; to utter in a small voice.

PEEP, (pēep) *n. s.* First appearance: as, at the *peep* of day; a sly look.

PEEPER, (pēep'-ĕr) *n. s.* One that peeps; A young chicken just breaking the shell.

PEEPHOLE, (pēep'-hōle) } *n. s.*
PEEPING-HOLE, (pēep'-ĭng-hōle) } Hole through which one may look without being discovered.

PEER, (pēer) *n. s.* Equal; one of the same rank; one equal in excellence or endowments; a nobleman: of nobility we have

five degrees, who are all nevertheless called *peers*, because their essential privileges are the same.

To PEER, (peer) *v. n.* To come just in sight; to look narrowly; to peep.

PEERAGE, (peer'-aje) *n. s.* The dignity of a peer; the body of peers.

PEERESS, (peer'-es) *n. s.* The lady of a peer; a woman ennobled.

PEERLESS, (peer'-les) *a.* Unequalled; having no peer.

PEERLESSLY, (peer'-les-le) *ad.* Without an equal; matchlessly.

PEERLESSNESS, (peer'-les-nes) *n. s.* Universal superiority.

PEEVISH, (pee'-vish) *a.* Petulant; waspish; easily offended; irritable; irascible; soon angry; hard to please; pressing discontent, or fretfulness; silly; childish.

PEEVISHLY, (pee'-vish-le) *ad.* Angrily; querulously; morosely.

PEEVISHNESS, (pee'-vish-nes) *n. s.* Irascibility; querulousness; fretfulness; perverseness.

PEG, (peg) *n. s.* A piece of wood driven into a hole; the pins of an instrument in which the strings are strained; the nickname of Margaret.

To PEG, (peg) *v. a.* To fasten with a peg.

PEGGER, (peg'-er) *n. s.* One who fastens with pegs.

PELAGIAN, (pe-la'-je-an) *n. s.* One of the followers of Pelagius, a monk, at the beginning of the fifth century, who denied original sin, and maintained free will and the merit of good works.

PELAGIANISM, (pe-la'-je-an-izm) *n. s.* The doctrine of Pelagius and his followers.

PELF, (pelf) *n. s.* Money; riches.

PELICAN, (pel'-le-kan) *n. s.* A large bird that has a peculiar tenderness for its young, and is supposed to admit them to suck blood from its breast; a glass vessel used by chymists: written also *pellicane*, and *pelecan*.

PELISSE, (pel-lese') *n. s.* A kind of coat or robe.

PELLET, (pel'-let) *n. s.* A little ball; a bullet; a ball to be shot.

PELLICLE, (pel'-le-kl) *n. s.* A thin skin. It is often used for the film which gathers upon liquors impregnated with salts or other substances, and evaporated by heat.

PELLMELL, (pel'-mel) *ad.* Confusedly; tumultuously; one among another; with confused violence.

PELLS, (pelz) *n. s.* Clerk of the *pells*, An officer belonging to the exchequer, who enters every teller's bill into a parchment roll called *pellis acceptorum*, the roll of receipts; and also makes another roll called *pellis exituum*, a roll of the disbursements.

PELLUCID, (pel-lu'-sid) *a.* Clear; transparent; not opaque; not dark.

PELLUCIDITY, (pel-lu-sid'-e-te) } *n. s.*
PELLUCIDNESS, (pel-lu'-sid-nes) } Transparency; clearness; not opacity.

PELT, (pelt) *n. s.* Skin; hide; a blow from something thrown; a stroke.

PELT-MONGER, (pelt'-mung-ger) *n. s.* A dealer in raw hides.

To PELT, (pelt) *v. a.* To strike with something thrown; to throw; to cast.

PELTRY, (pel'-tre) *n. s.* Furs or skins in general.

PELVIS, (pel'-vis) *n. s.* The lower part of the belly.

PEN, (pen) *n. s.* An instrument of writing; feather; a small inclosure; a coop.

To PEN, (pen) *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *pent*. To coop; to shut up; to incage; to imprison in a narrow place; [from the noun; pret. and part. pass. *penned*.] To write.

PENAL, (pe'-nal) *a.* Denouncing punishment; enacting punishment; used for the purposes of punishment; vindictive.

PENALITY, (pen'-nal-le-te) *n. s.* Liableness to punishment; condemnation to punishment.

PENALTY, (pen-nal'-te) *n. s.* Punishment; censure; judicial infliction; forfeiture upon non-performance.

PENANCE, (pen'-nanse) *n. s.* Infliction either public or private, suffered as an expression of repentance for sin; repentance.

PENCE, (pense) *n. s.* The plural of *penny*.

PENCIL, (pen'-sil) *n. s.* A small brush of hair which painters dip in their colours; a black lead pen, with which cut to a point they write without ink; any instrument of writing without ink.

To PENCIL, (pen'-sil) *v. a.* To paint.

PENDANT, (pen'-dant) *n. s.* A jewel hanging in the ear; anything hanging by way of ornament; a small flag in ships.

PENDENCE, (pen'-dense) *n. s.* Slopeness; inclination.

PENDENCY, (pen'-den-se) *n. s.* Suspence; delay of decision.

PENDENT, (pen'-dent) *a.* Hanging; jutting over; supported above the ground.

PENDING, (pend'-ing) *a.* Depending; remaining yet undecided.

PENDULOSITY, (pen-du-los'-e-te) }
PENDULOUSNESS, (pen'-du-lus-nes) } *n. s.* The state of hanging; suspension.

PENDULOUS, (pen'-du-lus) *a.* Hanging; not supported below; doubtful; unsettled.

PENDULUM, (pen'-du-lum) *n. s.* Any weight hung so as that it may easily swing backwards and forwards, of which the great law is, that its oscillations are always performed in equal time.

PENETRABLE, (pen'-ne-tra-bl) *a.* Capable of being pierced; such as may admit the entrance of another body; susceptive of moral or intellectual impression.

PENETRABILITY, (pen-ne-tra-bil'-e-te) *n. s.* Susceptibility of impression from another body.

PENETRANCY, (pen'-ne-tran-se) *n. s.* Power of entering or piercing.

PENETRANT, (pen'-ne-trant) *a.* Having

the power to pierce or enter; sharp; subtile; having power to affect the mind.

To PENETRATE, (pĕn'-ne-trate) *v. a.* To pierce; to enter beyond the surface; to make way into a body; to affect the mind, to reach the meaning.

To PENETRATE, (pĕn'-ne-trate) *v. n.* To make way; to make way by the mind.

PENETRATION, (pĕn-ne-trā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of entering into any body; mental entrance into anything abstruse; acuteness; sagacity.

PENETRATIVE, (pĕn'-ne-trā-tiv) *a.* Piercing; sharp; subtile; acute; sagacious; discerning; having the power to impress the mind.

PENETRATIVENESS, (pĕn'-ne-trā-tiv-nĕs) *n. s.* The quality of being penetrative.

PENGUIN, (pĕn'-gwin) *n. s.* A large heavy bird; a fruit very common in the West Indies.

PENINSULA, (pĕn-in'-sū-lā) *n. s.* A piece of land almost surrounded by the sea, but joined by a narrow neck to the main.

PENINSULATED, (pĕn-in'-sū-lā-tĕd) *a.* Almost surrounded by water.

PENITENCE, (pĕn'-ne-tense) } *n. s.* Re-
PENITENCY, (pĕn'-ne-ten-sē) } pentance; sorrow for crimes; contrition for sin, with amendment of life or change of the affections.

PENITENT, (pĕn'-ne-tent) *a.* Repentant; contrite for sin; sorrow for past transgressions, and resolutely amending life.

PENITENT, (pĕn'-ne-tent) *n. s.* One sorrowful for sin; one under censure of the church, but admitted to penance; one under the direction of a confessor.

PENITENTIAL, (pĕn-ne-ten'-shăl) *a.* Expressing penitence; enjoined to penance.

PENITENTIAL, (pĕn-ne-ten'-shăl) *n. s.* A book directing the degrees of penance.

PENITENTIARY, (pĕn-ne-ten'-shē-ā-rē) *n. s.* One who prescribes the rules and measures of penance; a penitent; one who does penance; the place where penance is enjoined.

PENITENTIARY, (pĕn-ne-ten'-shē-ā-rē) *a.* Relating to the rules and measures of penance.

PENITENTLY, (pĕn'-ne-tent-lē) *ad.* With repentance; with sorrow for sin; with contrition.

PENKNIFE, (pĕn'-nīfe) *n. s.* A knife used to cut pens.

PENMAN, (pĕn'-măn) *n. s.* One who professes the art of writing; an author; a writer.

PENMANSHIP, (pĕn'-măn-ship) *n. s.* The use of the pen; art of writing.

PENNANT, (pĕn'-nănt) *n. s.* A small flag, ensign or colours.

PENNATED, (pĕn'-nā-tĕd) *a.* Winged; *Pennated*, amongst botanists, is a term applied to those leaves of plants that grow directly one against another on the same rib or stalk; as those of ash and walnut-tree.

PENNILESS, (pĕn'-ne-lĕs) *a.* Moneyless; poor; wanting money.

PENNON, (pĕn'-nŭn) *n. s.* A small flag or colour.

PENNY, (pĕn'-nē) *n. s. pl. Pence.* A small coin of which twelve make a shilling: a penny is the radical denomination from which English coin is numbered, the copper halfpence and farthings being only *nummorum famuli*, a subordinate species of coin. Proverbially, a small sum; money in general.

PENNYROYAL, (pĕn-nē-rŏĕ'-ăl) *n. s.* A well-known herb.

PENNYWEIGHT, (pĕn'-nē-wāte) *n. s.* A weight containing twenty-four grains troy weight. So called from the ancient silver penny being of this weight.

PENNYWISE, (pĕn'-nē-wize) *a.* Saving small sums at the hazard of larger; niggardly on improper occasions.

PENNYWORTH, (pĕn'-nē-wurth) *n. s.* As much as is bought for a penny.

PENSILE, (pĕn'-sil) *a.* Hanging; suspended; supported above the ground.

PENSILENESS, (pĕn'-sil-nĕs) *n. s.* The state of hanging.

PENSION, (pĕn'-shŭn) *n. s.* A payment of money; a rent; an allowance made to any one without an equivalent; the allowance made as an acknowledgement for any eminent and distinguished services.

To PENSION, (pĕn'-shŭn) *v. a.* To support by an arbitrary allowance.

PENSIONARY, (pĕn'-shŭn-ā-rē) *a.* Maintained by pensions.

PENSIONARY, (pĕn'-shŭn-ā-rē) *n. s.* One receiving a pension, or annual payment.

PENSIONER, (pĕn'-shŭn-ĕr) *n. s.* One who is supported by an allowance paid at the will of another; a dependant; one of an order of students in the university of Cambridge; one of an honourable band of gentlemen, attendant upon the king, established in the sixteenth century, and still continued.

PENSIVE, (pĕn'-sĭv) *a.* Sorrowfully thoughtful; sorrowful; mournfully serious; melancholy.

PENSIVELY, (pĕn'-sĭv-lē) *ad.* With melancholy; sorrowfully; with gloomy seriousness.

PENSIVENESS, (pĕn'-sĭv-nĕs) *n. s.* Melancholy; sorrowfulness.

PENSTOCK, (pĕn'-stŏk) *n. s.* A sort of sluice placed in the water of a mill-pond; a flood-gate.

PENT, (pĕnt) *part. pass.* of *pen.* Shut up.

PENTACAPSULAR, (pĕn-tā-kăp'-sū-lăr) *a.* Having five cavities.

PENTACHORD, (pĕn'-tā-kord) *n. s.* An instrument with five strings.

PENTAEDROUS, (pĕn-tā-ē'-drŭs) *a.* Having five sides.

PENTAGON, (pĕn'-tā-gŭn) *n. s.* A figure with five angles.

PENTAGONAL, (pĕn-tăg'-ō-năl) *a.* Quinquangular; having five angles.

PENTAMETER, (pen-tăm'-me-tur) *n. s.* A Latin verse of five feet.

PENTAMETER, (pen-tăm'-me-tur) *a.* Having five metrical feet.

PENTANGULAR, (pen-tăng'-gu-lur) *a.* Five cornered.

PENTAPETALOUS, (pen-tă pet'-tă-lus) *a.* Having five petals or leaves.

PENTASPAST, (pen'-tă-spăst) *n. s.* An engine with five pullies.

PENTASTICK, (pen'-tă-stik) *n. s.* A composition consisting of five verses.

PENTASTYLE, (pen'-tă-stile) *n. s.* In architecture, a work in which are five rows of columns.

PENTATEUCH, (pen'-tă-tuke) *n. s.* The five books of Moses.

PENTECOST, (pen'-te-kost) *n. s.* A feast among the Jews; Whitsuntide.

PENTECOSTAL, (pen'-te-kos-tal) *a.* Belonging to Whitsuntide.

PENTHOUSE, (pent'-house) *n. s.* A shed hanging out aslope from the main wall.

PENTICE, (pen'-tis) *n. s.* A sloping roof.

PENTILE, (pen'-tile) *n. s.* A tile formed to cover the sloping part of the roof; they are often called pantiles.

PENULTIMATE, (pe-nul'-te-mate) *a.* Last but one.

PENUMBRA, (pe-num'-bră) *n. s.* An imperfect shadow; that part of the shadow which is half light.

PENURIOUS, (pe-nu'-re-us) *a.* Niggardly; sparing; not liberal; sordidly mean; scant; not plentiful.

PENURIOUSLY, (pe-nu'-re-us-le) *ad.* Sparingly; not plentifully.

PENURIOUSNESS, (pe-nu'-re-us-nes) *n. s.* Niggardliness; parsimony; scantiness; not plenty.

PENURY, (pen'-nu-re) *n. s.* Poverty; indigence.

PEON, (pe'-un) *n. s.* In India a foot-soldier; one employed also as a servant or attendent.

PEONY, (pe'-o-ne) *n. s.* A flower.

PEOPLE, (pee'-pl) *n. s.* A nation; those who compose a community; the vulgar; the commonalty; not the princes or nobles; persons of a particular class; men or persons in general.

To PEOPLE, (pee'-pl) *v. a.* To stock with inhabitants.

PEPASTICKS, (pe-pas'-tiks) *n. s.* Medicines which are good to help the rawness of the stomach and digest crudities.

PEPPER, (pep'-per) *n. s.* An aromatick pungent spice, of which there are three kinds; the black, the white, and the long, which are three different fruits produced by three distinct plants.

To PEPPER, (pep'-per) *v. a.* To sprinkle with pepper; to beat; to mangle with shot or blows.

PEPPERBOX, (pep'-per-boks) *n. s.* A box for holding pepper.

PEPPERCORN, (pep'-per-korn) *n. s.* Anything of inconsiderable value.

PEPPERING, (pep'-per-ing) *a.* Hot; fiery; angry.

PEPPERMINT, (pep'-per-mint) *n. s.* Mint eminently hot.

PEPTICK, (pep'-tik) *a.* What helps digestion.

PER SE, (per-se') *ad.* By himself, herself, or itself, abstractedly.

PERADVENTURE, (per-ad-vent'-yur) *ad.* Perhaps; may be; by chance.

To PERAGRATE, (per'-ă-grate) *v. a.* To wander over; to ramble through.

PERAGRATION, (per-ă-gra'-shun) *n. s.* The act of passing through any state or space.

To PERAMBULATE, (per-ăm'-bu-late) *v. a.* To walk through; to survey, by passing through; to visit the boundaries of the parish.

PERAMBULATION, (per-ăm-bu-la'-shun) *n. s.* The act of passing through or wandering over; a travelling survey; a district; limit of jurisdiction; survey of the bounds of the parish annually performed.

PERAMBULATOR, (per-ăm'-bu-la-tur) *n. s.* A wheel for measuring roads.

PERCASE, (per-kase') *ad.* Perchance; perhaps.

PERCEIVABLE, (per-se'-vă-bl) *a.* Perceptible; such as falls under perception.

PERCEIVABLY, (per-se'-vă-ble) *ad.* In such a manner as may be observed or known.

PERCEIVER, (per-se'-ver) *n. s.* One who perceives or observes.

To PERCEIVE, (per-seve') *v. a.* To discover by some sensible effects; to know; to observe; to be affected by.

PERCEPTIBILITY, (per-sep-te-bil'-e-te) *n. s.* The state of being an object of the senses or mind; the state of being perceptible; perception; the power of perceiving.

PERCEPTIBLE, (per-sep'-te-bl) *a.* Such as may be known or observed; capable of perception.

PERCEPTIBLY, (per-sep'-te-ble) *ad.* In such a manner as may be perceived.

PERCEPTION, (per-sep'-shun) *n. s.* The power of perceiving; knowledge; consciousness; the act of perceiving; observation; notion; idea; the state of being affected by something.

PERCEPTIVE, (per-sep'-tiv) *a.* Having the power of perceiving.

PERCH, (pertsh) *n. s.* A measure of five yards and a half; a pole; something on which birds roost or sit; a well-known fresh water fish.

To PERCH, (pertsh) *v. n.* To sit or roost as a bird.

To PERCH, (pertsh) *v. a.* To place on a perch.

PERCHANCE, (per-tshance) *ad.* Perhaps; peradventure.

PERCIPIENT, (per-sip'-pe-ent) *a.* Perceiving; having the power of perception.

PERCIPIENT, (per-sip'-pe-ent) *n. s.* One that has the power of perceiving.

To PERCOLATE, (per'-ko-late) *v. a.* To strain through.

PERCOLATION, (per-ko-la'-shun) *n. s.* The act of straining; purification or separation by straining.

To PERCUSS, (per-kus') *v. a.* To strike.

PERCUSSION, (per-kush'-un) *n. s.* The act of striking; stroke; effect of sound in the ear.

PERCUTIENT, (per-ku'-she-ent) *n. s.* Striking; having the power to strike.

PERDITION, (per-dish'-un) *n. s.* Destruction; ruin; death; loss; eternal death.

PERDU, (per-du') *ad.* Close in ambush.

PERDU, (per-du') *n. s.* One who is placed in ambush, or on the watch.

PERDU, (per-du') *a.* Employed on desperate purposes; accustomed to desperate purposes.

PERDURABLE, (per'-du-ra-bl) *a.* Lasting; long continued.

PERDURABLY, (per'-du-ra-ble) *ad.* Lastingly.

PERDURATION, (per-du-ra'-shun) *n. s.* Long continuance.

PERDY, (per-de') *ad.* A term of asseveration frequent in our ancient poetry; certainly; verily; in truth.

To PEREGRINATE, (per'-re-gre-nate) *v. n.* To travel; to live in foreign countries.

PEREGRINATION, (per-re-gre-na'-shun) *n. s.* Travel; abode in foreign countries.

PEREGRINE, (per'-re-grin) *a.* Foreign; not native; not domestic.

To PEREMPT, (per-emt') *v. a.* To kill; to crush: a law term.

PEREMPTION, (per-em'-shun) *n. s.* Crush; extinction: law term.

PEREMPTORILY, (per'-rem-tur-re-le) *ad.* Absolutely; positively; so as to cut off all further debate.

PEREMPTORINESS, (per'-rem-tur-e-nes) *n. s.* Positiveness; absolute decision; dogmatism.

PEREMPTORY, (per'-rem-tur-e, or per-em'-to-re) *a.* Dogmatical; absolute; such as destroys all further expostulation.

PERENNIAL, (per-en'-ne-al) *a.* Lasting through the year; perpetual; unceasing.

PERENNIAL, (per en'-ne-al) *n. s.* A plant, of which the roots will endure many years.

PERENNITY, (per-ren'-ne-te) *n. s.* Equality of lasting through all seasons; perpetuity.

PERERRATION, (per-er-ra'-shun) *n. s.* Travel; act of wandering through various places.

PERFECT, (per'-fekt) *a.* Complete; consummate; finished; neither defective nor redundant; fully informed; fully skilful; pure; blameless; clear; immaculate; confident; certain.

To PERFECT, (per'-fekt, or per-fekt') *v. a.* To finish; to complete; to consummate; to bring to its due state; to make skilful; to instruct fully.

PERFECTER, (per'-fekt-er, or per-fekt'-er) *n. s.* One that makes perfect.

PERFECTION, (per-fek'-shun) *n. s.* The state of being perfect; something that concurs to produce supreme excellence. In this sense it has a plural.

PERFECTIONAL, (per-fek'-shun al) *a.* Made complete.

To PERFECTIONATE, (per-fek'-shun-ate) *v. a.* To make perfect; to advance to perfection.

PERFECTIONIST, (per-fek'-shun-ist) *n. s.* One pretending to extreme perfection; a puritan.

PERFECTIVE, (per-fek'-tiv) *a.* Conducing to bring to perfection.

PERFECTIVELY, (per-fek'-tiv-le) *ad.* In such a manner as brings to perfection.

PERFECTLY, (per'-fekt-le) *ad.* In the highest degree of excellence; totally; completely; exactly; accurately.

PERFECTNESS, (per'-fekt-nes) *n. s.* Completeness; perfection; goodness; virtue; skill.

PERFIDIOUS, (per-fid'-de-us) *a.* Treacherous; false to trust; guilty of violated faith; expressing treachery; proceeding from treachery.

PERFIDIOUSLY, (per-fid'-de-us-le) *ad.* Treacherously; by breach of faith.

PERFIDIOUSNESS, (per-fid'-de-us-nes) *n. s.* The quality of being perfidious.

PERFIDY, (per'-fe-de) *n. s.* Treachery; want of faith; breach of faith.

To PERFLATE, (per-flate') *v. a.* To blow through.

PERFLATION, (per-fla'-shun) *n. s.* The act of blowing through.

To PERFORATE, (per'-fo-rate) *v. a.* To pierce with a tool; to bore.

PERFORATION, (per-fo ra'-shun) *n. s.* The act of piercing or boring; hole; place bored.

PERFORATIVE, (per'-fo-ra-tiv) *a.* Having power to pierce; applied to the chirurgical instrument, called a trepan.

PERFORATOR, (per'-fo-ra-tur) *n. s.* The instrument of boring.

PERFORCE, (per-forse') *ad.* By violence; violently; of necessity.

To PERFORM, (per-form') *v. a.* To execute; to do; to discharge; to atchieve an undertaking; to accomplish.

To PERFORM, (per-form') *v. n.* To succeed in an attempt.

PERFORMABLE, (per-form'-a-bl) *a.* Practicable; such as may be done.

PERFORMANCE, (per-for'-mans) *n. s.* Completion of something designed; execution of something promised; composition; work; action; something done.

PERFORMER, (per-form'-er) *n. s.* One that performs anything; it is generally applied to one that makes a publick exhibition of his skill.

PERFUMATORY, (per-fu'-ma-tur-e) *a.* That perfumes.

PERFUME, (per'-fume) *n. s.* Strong odour of sweetness used to give scents to other things; sweet odour; fragrance.

To PERFUME, (pẹr-fume') *v. a.* To scent; to impregnate with sweet scent.

PERFUMER, (pẹr-fu'-mẹr) *n. s.* One whose trade is to sell things made to gratify the scent.

To PERFUSE, (pẹr-fuze') *v. a.* To tincture; to overspread.

PERHAPS, (pẹr-haps') *ad.* Peradventure; it may be.

PERICARDIUM, (pẹr-re-kar'-de-ụm) *n. s.* A thin membrane of a conick figure that resembles a purse, and contains the heart in its cavity.

PERICARPIUM, (pẹr-re-kar'-pe-ụm) *n. s.* In botany, A pellicle or thin membrane encompassing the fruit or grain of a plant.

PERICRANIUM, (pẹr'-e-kra'-ne-ụm) *n. s.* The membrane that covers the skull.

PERICULOUS, (pe-rik'-ku-lus) *a.* Dangerous; jeopardous; hazardous.

PERIGEE, (pẹr'-e-jee) } *n. s.* That
PERIGIUM, (pẹr-e-je'-ụm) } point in the heavens wherein a planet is said to be in its nearest distance possible from the earth.

PERIHELIUM, (pẹr-e-he'-le-ụm) *n. s.* That point of a planet's orbit, wherein it is nearest the sun.

PERIL, (pẹr'-ril) *n. s.* Danger; hazard; jeopardy; denunciation; danger denounced.

PERILOUS, (pẹr'-ril-ụs) *a.* Dangerous; hazardous; full of danger.

PERILOUSLY, (pẹr'-ril-ụs-le) *ad.* Dangerously.

PERILOUSNESS, (pẹr'-ril-ụs-nes) *n. s.* Dangerousness.

PERIMETER, (pe-rim'-me-ter) *n. s.* The compass or sum of all the sides which bound any figure of what kind soever, whether rectilinear or mixed.

PERIOD, (pe'-re-ụd) *n. s.* A circuit; time in which anything is performed, so as to begin again in the same manner; the end or conclusion; the state at which anything terminates; length of duration; a complete sentence from one full stop to another; a course of events, or series of things memorably terminated; as, the *periods* of an empire.

PERIODICAL, (pe-re-od'-de-kal) } *a.* Cir-
PERIODICK, (pe-re-od'-ik) } cular; making a circuit; making a revolution; happening by revolution at some stated time; regular; performing some action at stated times; relating to periods or revolutions.

PERIODICALLY, (pe-re-od'-de-kal-e) *ad.* At stated periods.

PERIOSTEUM, (pẹr-e-os'-te-ụm) *n. s.* The membrane which covers the bones.

PERIPATETICAL, (pẹr-e-pa-tet'-e-kal) }
PERIPATETICK, (pẹr-e-pa-tet'-ik) } *a.* Belonging to the Peripateticks; denoting the Peripateticks.

PERIPATETICISM, (pẹr-e-pa-tet'-e-sizm) *n. s.* The notions of the Peripateticks.

PERIPATETICK, (pẹr-e-pa-tet'-ik) *n. s.* One of the followers of Aristotle; so called, because they used to teach and dispute in the Lyceum at Athens, walking about.

PERIPHERY, (pe-rif'-fe-re) *n. s.* Circumference.

To PERIPHRASE, (pẹr'-re-fraze) *v. a* To express one word by many; to express by circumlocution.

PERIPHRASIS, (pe-rif'-fra-sis) *n. s.* Circumlocution; use of many words to express the sense of one: as, for *death*, we may say, *the loss of life*.

PERIPHRASTICAL, (pẹr-re-fras'-te-kal) *a.* Circumlocutory; expressing the sense of one word in many.

PERIPHRASTICALLY, (pẹr-re-fras'-te-kal-le) *ad.* With circumlocution.

PERIPNEUMONIA, (pẹr-ip-nu-mo'-ne-a) }
PERIPNEUMONY, (pẹr-ip-nu'-mo-ne) } *n. s.* An inflammation of the lungs.

PERISCIAN, (pẹr-ish'-e-an) *a.* Having shadows all around.

PERISCII, (pẹr-ish'-e-i) *n. s.* Those who, living within the polar circle, see the sun move round them, and consequently project their shadows in all directions.

To PERISH, (pẹr'-rish) *v. n.* To die; to be destroyed; to be lost; to come to nothing; to be in a perpetual state of decay; to be lost eternally.

To PERISH, (pẹr'-rish) *v. a.* To destroy; to decay.

PERISHABLE, (pẹr'-rish-a-bl) *a.* Liable to perish; subject to decay; of short duration.

PERISHABLENESS, (pẹr'-rish-a-bl-nes) *n. s.* Liableness to be destroyed; liableness to decay.

PERISTALTICK, (pẹr-e-stal'-tik) *a. Peristaltick* motion is that vermicular motion of the guts, which is made by the contraction of the spiral fibres, whereby the excrements are pressed downwards and voided.

PERISTYLE, (pẹr'-re-stile) *n. s.* A circular range of pillars.

PERISYSTOLE, (pẹr-e-sis'-to-le) *n. s.* The pause or interval betwixt the two motions of the heart or pulse; namely, that of the systole or contraction of the heart, and that of diastole or dilatation.

PERITONEUM, (pẹr-e-to-ne'-ụm) *n. s.* A thin and soft membrane, which encloses all the bowels contained in the lower belly, covering all the inside of its cavity.

To PERJURE, (pẹr'-jur) *v. a.* To forswear; to taint with perjury.

PERJURER, (pẹr'-ju-rer) *n. s.* One that swears falsely.

PERJURIOUS, (pẹr-ju'-re-us) *a.* Guilty of perjury.

PERJURY, (pẹr'-ju-re) *n. s.* False oath.

PERIWIG, (pẹr'-re-wig) *n. s.* Adscititious hair; hair not natural, worn by way of ornament or concealment of baldness.

To PERIWIG, (pẹr'-re-wig) *v. a.* To dress in false hair

PERIWINKLE, (pẹr'-re-wink-kl) *n. s.* A

small shell fish; a kind of fish small; a plant.

To PERK, (perk) *v. n.* To hold up the head with an affected briskness.

To PERK, (perk) *v. a.* To dress; to prank.

PERK, (perk) *a.* Pert; brisk; airy.

PERLUSTRATION, (per-lus-tra'-shun) *n. s.* The act of viewing all over.

PERMANENCE, (per'-ma-nense) } *n. s.*
PERMANENCY, (per'-ma-nen-se) } Duration; consistency; continuance in the same state; lastingness; continuance in rest.

PERMANENT, (per'-ma-nent) *a.* Durable; not decaying; unchanged; of long continuance.

PERMANENTLY, (per'-ma-nent-le) *ad.* Durably; lastingly.

PERMEABLE, (per'-me-a-bl) *a.* Such as may be passed through.

PERMEANT, (per'-me-ant) *a.* Passing through.

To PERMEATE, (per'-me-ate) *v. a.* To pass through.

PERMEATION, (per-me-a'-shun) *n. s.* The act of passing through.

PERMISCIBLE, (per-mis'-se-bl) *a.* Such as may be mingled.

PERMISSIBLE, (per-mis'-se-bl) *a.* That may be permitted.

PERMISSION, (per-mish'-un) *n. s.* Allowance; grant of liberty.

PERMISSIVE, (per-mis'-siv) *a.* Granting liberty, not favour; not hindering, though not approving; granted; suffered without hindrance; not authorised or favoured.

PERMISSIVELY, (per-mis'-siv-le) *ad.* By bare allowance; without hindrance.

PERMISTION, (per-mist'-yun) *n. s.* The act of mixing.

To PERMIT, (per-mit') *v. a.* To allow without command; to suffer without authorizing or approving; to allow; to suffer.

PERMIT, (per-mit') *n. s.* A written permission from an officer for transporting of goods from place to place, shewing the duty on them to have been paid.

PERMITTANCE, (per-mit'-tanse) *n. s.* Allowance; permission.

PERMIXTION, (per-mikst'-yun) *n. s.* The act of mingling; the state of being mingled.

PERMUTATION, (per-mu-ta'-shun) *n. s.* Exchange of one for another. In algebra, Change, or different combination, of any number of quantities.

To PERMUTE, (per-mute') *v. a.* To exchange.

PERMUTER, (per-mu'-ter) *n. s.* An exchanger; he who permutes.

PERNICIOUS, (per-nish'-us) *a.* Mischievous in the highest degree; destructive.

PERNICIOUSLY, (per-nish'-us-le) *ad.* Destructively; mischievously; ruinously.

PERNICIOUSNESS, (per-nish-us-nes) *n. s.* The quality of being pernicious.

PERNOCTATION, (per-nok-ta'-shun) *n. s.* Act of tarrying or watching all night.

PERORATION, (per-o-ra'-shun) *n. s.* The conclusion of an oration.

To PERPEND, (per-pend') *v. a.* To weigh in the mind; to consider attentively.

PERPENDER, (per-pend'-er) *n. s.* A coping stone.

PERPENDICLE, (per-pen'-de-kl) *n. s.* Anything hanging down by a straight line.

PERPENDICULAR, (per-pen-dik'-u-lar) *a.* Crossing any other line at right angles; cutting the horizon at right angles.

PERPENDICULAR, (per-pen-dik'-u-lar) *n. s.* A line crossing the horizon at right angles; a level.

PERPENDICULARLY, (per-pen-dik'-ku-lar-le) *ad.* In such a manner as to cut another line at right angles; in the direction of a straight line up and down.

PERPENDICULARITY, (per-pen-dik-u-lar'-e-te) *n. s.* The state of being perpendicular.

PERPENSION, (per-pen'-shun) *n. s.* Consideration.

To PERPETRATE, (per'-pe-trate) *v. a.* To commit; to act, taken in a bad sense.

PERPETRATION, (per-pe-tra'-shun) *n. s.* The act of committing a crime; a bad action.

PERPETUAL, (per-pet'-u-al) *a.* Never ceasing; eternal with respect to futurity; continual; uninterrupted; perennial.

PERPETUALLY, (per-pet'-u-al-le) *ad.* Constantly; continually; incessantly.

To PERPETUATE, (per-pet'-u-ate) *v. a.* To make perpetual; to preserve from extinction; to eternize; to continue without cessation or intermission.

PERPETUATION, (per-pet-u-a'-shun) *n. s.* The act of making perpetual; incessant continuance.

PERPETUITY, (per-pe-tu'-e-te) *n. s.* Duration to all futurity; exemption from intermission or cessation; something of which there is no end.

To PERPLEX, (per-pleks') *v. a.* To disturb with doubtful notions; to entangle; to make anxious; to tease with suspence or ambiguity; to distract; to make intricate; to involve; to complicate; to plague; to vex.

PERPLEXEDLY, (per-pleks'-ed-le) *ad.* Intricately; with involution.

PERPLEXEDNESS, (per-pleks'-ed-nes) *n. s.* Embarrassment; anxiety; intricacy; involution; difficulty.

PERPLEXITY, (per-pleks'-e-te) *n. s.* Anxiety; distraction of mind; entanglement; intricacy.

PERQUISITE, (per'-kwiz-it) *n. s.* Something gained by a place or office over and above the settled wages.

PERQUISITION, (per-kwe-zish'-un) *n. s.* An accurate enquiry; a thorough search.

PERRY, (per'-re) *n. s.* A drink made of pears.

To PERSECUTE, (per'-se-kute) *v. a.* To harass with penalties; to pursue with malignity; to pursue with repeated acts of vengeance or enmity; to importune much: as, he *persecutes* me with daily solicitations.

PERSECUTION, (per-se-ku'-shun) *n. s.* The act or practice of persecuting; the state of being persecuted.

PERSECUTOR, (per'-se-ku-tur) *n. s.* One who harasses others with continued malignity.

PERSEVERANCE, (per-se-ve'-ranse) *n. s.* Persistence in any design or attempt; steadiness in pursuits; constancy in progress.

PERSEVERANT, (per-se-ve'-rant) *a.* Persisting; constant.

To PERSEVERE, (per-se-vere') *v. n.* To persist in an attempt; not to give over; not to quit the design.

PERSEVERINGLY, (per-se-vere'-ing-le) *ad.* With perseverance.

To PERSIST, (per-sist') *v. n.* To persevere; to continue firm; not to give over.

PERSISTENCE, (per-sis'-tense) } *n. s.* The
PERSISTENCY, (per-sis'-ten-se) } state of persisting; steadiness; constancy; perseverance in good or bad; obstinacy; obduracy; contumacy.

PERSISTIVE, (per-sis'-tiv) *a.* Steady; not receding from a purpose; persevering.

PERSON, (per'-sn) *n. s.* Individual or particular man or woman; man or woman considered as opposed to things, or distinct from them; individual man or woman; human being, considered with respect to mere corporal existence; a general loose term for a human being; one; a man; one's self, not a representative; exteriour appearance; man or woman represented in a fictitious dialogue; character. In grammar, The quality of the noun that modifies the verb.

PERSONABLE, (per'-so-na-bl) *a.* Handsome; graceful; of good appearance. In law, Able to maintain any plea in a judicial court.

PERSONAGE, (per'-so-naje) *n. s.* A considerable person; man or woman of eminence; exteriour appearance; air; stature; character assumed; character represented.

PERSONAL, (per'-so-nal) *a.* Belonging to men or women, not to things; affecting individuals or particular people; peculiar; proper to him or her; relating to one's private actions or character; present; not acting by representative; exteriour; corporal. In law, Something movable; something appendant to the person, as money; not real, as land. In grammar, A personal verb is that which has all the regular modification of the three persons; opposed to impersonal that has only the third.

PERSONALITY, (per-so-nal'-e-te) *n. s.* The existence or individuality of any one; reflection upon individuals, or upon their private actions or character.

PERSONALLY, (per'-so-nal-le) *ad.* In person; in presence; not by representative; with respect to an individual.

PERSONALTY, (per'-so-nal-te) *n. s.* Personal property; movables.

To PERSONATE, (per'-so-nate) *v. a.* To represent by a fictitious or assumed character, so as to pass for the person represented; to represent by action or appearance; to act; to pretend hypocritically; to counterfeit; to feign; to resemble.

PERSONATION, (per-so-na'-shun) *n. s.* Counterfeiting of another person.

PERSONATOR, (per'-so-na-tur) *n. s.* One who personates a fictitious character; one who acts or performs.

PERSONIFICATION, (per'-son ne-fe-ka-shun) *n. s.* Prosopopœia; the change of things or persons: as, "*Confusion* heard his voice."

To PERSONIFY, (per-son'-ne-fi) *v. a.* To change from a thing to a person.

PERSPECTIVE, (per-spek'-tiv) *n. s.* A glass through which things are viewed; the science by which things are ranged in picture, according to their appearance in their real situation; view; vista.

PERSPECTIVE, (per-spek'-tiv) *a.* Relating to the science of vision; optick; optical.

PERSPECTIVELY, (per-spek'-tiv-le) *ad.* Optically; through a glass; by representation.

PERSPICABLE, (per'-spe-ka-bl) *a.* Discernible.

PERSPICACIOUS, (per-spe-ka'-shus) *a.* Quicksighted; sharp of sight.

PERSPICACIOUSNESS, (per-spe-ka'-shus-nes) *n. s.* Quickness of sight.

PERSPICACITY, (per-spe-kas'-se-te) *n. s.* Quickness of sight.

PERSPICIENCE, (per-spish'-e-ense) *n. s.* The act of looking sharply.

PERSPICUITY, (per-spe-ku'-e-te) *n. s.* Transparency; translucency; diaphaneity; clearness to the mind; easiness to be understood; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity.

PERSPICUOUS, (per'-spik-ku-us) *a.* Transparent; clear; such as may be seen through; diaphanous; translucent; clear to the understanding; not obscure; not ambiguous.

PERSPICUOUSLY, (per-spik'-ku-us-le) *ad.* Clearly; not obscurely.

PERSPICUOUSNESS, (per-spik'-ku-us-nes) *n. s.* Clearness; freedom from obscurity.

PERSPIRABLE, (per-spi'-ra-bl) *a.* Such as may be emitted by the cuticular pores; perspiring; emitting perspiration.

PERSPIRATION, (per-spe-ra'-shun) *n. s.* Excretion by the cuticular pores.

PERSPIRATIVE, (per-spi'-ra-tiv) *a.* Performing the act of perspiration.

PERSPIRATORY, (per-spi'-ra-tur-e) *a.* Perspirative.

To PERSPIRE, (per-spire') *v. n.* To perform excretion by the cuticular pores; to be excreted by the skin.

To PERSPIRE, (per-spire') *v. a* To emit by the pores.

PERSUADABLE, (per-swa'-da-bl) *a.* Such as may be persuaded.

PERSUADABLY, (per-swa'-da-ble) *ad.* So as to be persuaded.

To PERSUADE, (per-swade') *v. a.* To bring

to any particular opinion; to influence by argument or expostulation. *Persuasion* seems rather applicable to the passions, and *argument* to the reason, but this is not always observed; to inculcate by argument or expostulation; to treat by persuasion.

PERSUADER, (per-swā'-der) *n. s.* One who influences by persuasion; an importunate adviser.

PERSUASIBILITY, (per-swā-zē-bil'-ē-tē) *n. s.* Capability of being persuaded.

PERSUASIBLE, (per-swā'-zē-bl) *a.* To be influenced by persuasion.

PERSUASIBLENESS, (per-swā'-zē-bl-nes) *n. s.* The quality of being flexible by persuasion.

PERSUASION, (per-swā'-zhun) *n. s.* The act of persuading; the act of influencing by expostulation; the act of gaining or attempting the passions; the state of being persuaded; opinion.

PERSUASIVE, (per-swā'-siv) *a.* Having the power of persuading; having influence on the passions.

PERSUASIVE, (per-swā'-siv) *n. s.* Exhortation; argument or importunity employed to direct the mind to any purpose or pursuit.

PERSUASIVELY, (per-swā'-siv-lē) *ad.* In such a manner as to persuade.

PERSUASIVENESS, (per-swā'-siv-nes) *n. s.* Influence on the passions.

PERSUASORY, (per-swā'-sur-ē) *a.* Having the power to persuade.

PERT, (pert) *a.* Lively; brisk; smart; saucy; petulant; with bold and garrulous loquacity.

PERT, (pert) *n. s.* An assuming, over-forward, or impertinent person.

To PERTAIN, (per-tane') *v. n.* To belong; to relate.

PERTINACIOUS, (per-tē-nā'-shus) *a.* Obstinate; stubbornly; perversely resolute; resolute; constant.

PERTINACIOUSLY, (per-tē-nā'-shus-lē) *ad.* Obstinately; stubbornly.

PERTINACIOUSNESS, PERTINACITY, (per-tē-nā'-shus-nes, per-tē-nas'-sē-tē) *n. s.* Obstinacy; stubbornness.

PERTINACY, (per'-tē-nā-sē) *n. s.* Obstinacy; stubbornness; persistency; resolution; steadiness; constancy.

PERTINENCE, (per'-tē-nense) } *n. s.* Just-
PERTINENCY, (per'-tē-nen-sē) } ness of relation to the matter in hand; propriety to the purpose; appositeness.

PERTINENT, (per'-tē-nent) *a.* Related to the matter in hand; just to the purpose; not useless to the end proposed; opposite; relating; regarding; concerning.

PERTINENTLY, (per'-tē-nent-lē) *ad.* Appositely; to the purpose.

PERTINENTNESS, (per'-tē-nent-nes) *n. s.* Appositeness.

PERTINGENT, (per-tin'-jent) *a.* Reaching to; touching.

PERTLY, (pert'-lē) *ad.* Briskly; smartly, saucily; petulantly.

PERTNESS, (pert'-nes) *n. s.* Brisk folly; sauciness; petulance; petty liveliness; sprightliness without force, dignity, or solidity.

PERTRANSIENT, (per-tran'-shē-ent) *a.* Passing over.

To PERTURB, (per-turb') } *v. a.* To
To PERTURBATE, (per-tur'-bate) } disquiet; to disturb; to deprive of tranquillity; to disorder; to confuse; to put out of regularity.

PERTURBATION, (per-tur-bā'-shun) *n. s.* Disquiet of mind; deprivation of tranquillity; restlessness of passions; disturbance; disorder; confusion; commotion; cause of disquiet; commotion of passions.

PERTURBATOR, (per-tur-bā'-tur) *n. s.* Raiser of commotions.

PERTURBER, (per-turb'-er) *n. s.* A disturber.

PERTUSION, (per-tu'-zhun) *n. s.* The act of piercing or punching; hole made by punching or piercing.

To PERVADE, (per-vade') *v. a.* To pass through an aperture; to permeate; to pass through the whole extension.

PERVASION, (per-vā'-zhun) *n. s.* The act of pervading or passing through.

PERVASIVE, (per-vā'-siv) *a.* Having power to pervade.

PERVERSE, (per-verse') *a.* Distorted from the right; obstinate in the wrong; stubborn; untractable; petulant; vexatious; peevish; desirous to cross and vex; cross.

PERVERSELY, (per-vers'-lē) *ad.* With intent to vex; peevishly; vexatiously; spitefully; crossly; with petty malignity.

PERVERSENESS, (per-vers'-nes) *n. s.* Petulance; peevishness; spiteful crossness.

PERVERSION, (per-ver'-shun) *n. s.* The act of perverting; change to something worse.

PERVERSITY, (per-ver'-sē-tē) *n. s.* Perverseness; crossness.

PERVERSIVE, (per-ver'siv) *a.* Having power to corrupt, or turn from right to wrong.

To PERVERT, (per-vert') *v. a.* To distort from the true end or purpose; to corrupt; to turn from the right.

PERVERTER, (per-vert'-er) *n. s.* One that changes anything from good to bad; a corrupter; one who distorts anything from the right purpose.

PERVERTIBLE, (per-vert'-ē-bl) *a.* That may be easily perverted.

PERVICACIOUS, (per-vē-kā'-shus) *a.* Spitefully obstinate; peevishly contumacious.

PERVICACIOUSLY, (per-vē-kā'-shus-lē) *ad.* With spiteful obstinacy.

PERVICACIOUSNESS, PERVICACITY, (per-vē-kā'-shus-nes, per'-vē-kas'-sē-tē) *n. s.* Spiteful obstinacy.

PERVIOUS, (per'-vē-us) *a.* Admitting passage; capable of being permeated; pervading.

PERVIOUSNESS, (per'-ve-us-nes) *n. s.* Quality of admitting a passage.
PERUKE, (per'-ruke) *n. s.* A cap of false hair; a periwig.
PERUSAL, (pe-ru'-zal) *n. s.* The act of reading; examination.
To PERUSE, (pe-ruze') *v. a.* To read; to observe; to examine.
PERUSER, (pe-ru'-zer) *n. s.* A reader; examiner.
PESADE, (pe-sad') *n. s.* A motion a horse makes in raising or lifting up his forequarters, keeping his hind legs upon the ground without stirring.
PESSARY, (pes'-sa-re) *n. s.* An oblong form of medicine, made to thrust up into the uterus.
PEST, (pest) *n. s.* Plague; pestilence; anything mischievous or destructive.
To PESTER, (pes'-ter) *v. a.* To disturb; to perplex; to harass; to turmoil; to encumber.
PESTERER, (pes'-ter-er) *n. s.* One that pesters or disturbs.
PESTEROUS, (pes'-ter-us) *a.* Encumbering; cumbersome.
PESTHOUSE, (pest'-house) *n. s.* A hospital for persons infected with the plague.
PESTIDUCT, (pes'-te-dukt) *n. s.* That which conveys or brings contagion.
PESTIFEROUS, (pes-tif'-fer-us) *a.* Destructive; mischievous; pestilential; malignant; infectious.
PESTILENCE, (pes'-te-lense) *n. s.* Plague; pest; contagious distemper.
PESTILENT, (pes'-te-lent) *a.* Producing plagues; malignant; mischievous; destructive.
PESTILENTIAL, (pes-te-len'-shal) *a.* Partaking of the nature of pestilence; producing pestilence; infectious; contagious; mischievous; destructive; pernicious.
PESTILENTLY, (pes'-te-lent-le) *ad.* Mischievously; destructively.
PESTILLATION, (pes-til-la'-shun) *n. s.* The act of breaking in a mortar.
PESTILE, (pes'-til) *n. s.* An instrument with which anything is broken in a mortar.
PET, (pet) *n. s.* A slight passion; a slight fit of peevishness; a lamb taken into the house, and brought up by hand, hence any creature that is fondled and indulged.
To PET, (pet) *v. a.* To treat as a pet; to fondle; to indulge.
PETAL, (pe'-tal) *n. s.* *Petal* is a term in botany, signifying those fine coloured leaves that compose the flowers of all plants.
PETALISM, (pet'-al-izm) *n. s.* A form or sentence of banishment among the Syracusans, writing his name, whom they would be rid of, on an olive leaf.
PETALOUS, (pet'-ta-lus) *a.* Having petals.
PETAR, (pe-tar') } *n. s.* A piece of ord-
PETARD, (pe-tard') } nance resembling a high-crowned hat, chiefly used to break down a barrier.
PETECHIAL, (pe-te'-ke-al) *a.* Pestilentially spotted.
PETER-PENCE, (pe'-ter-pense) *n. s.* A tribute or tax formerly paid by this country to the pope, otherwise called *Romescot*, viz. a penny for every house, payable at Lammas day.
PETITION, (pe-tish'-un) *n. s.* Request; intreaty; supplication; a prayer.
To PETITION, (pe-tish'-un) *v. a.* To solicit; to supplicate.
PETITIONARY, (pe-tish'-un-a-re) *a.* Supplicatory; coming with petitions; containing petitions or requests.
PETITIONER, (pe-tish'-un-er) *n. s.* One who offers a petition.
PETRE, (pe'-ter) *n. s.* Nitre; salt petre.
PETRESCENT, (pe-tres'-sent) *a.* Growing stone; becoming stone.
PETRIFACTION, (pet-tre-fak'-shun) *n. s.* The act of turning to stone; the state of being turned to stone; that which is made stone.
PETRIFACTIVE, (pet-tre-fak'-tiv) *a.* Having the power to form stone.
PETRIFICATION, (pet-tre-fe-ka'-shun) *n. s.* A body formed by changing other matter to stone; obduracy; callousness.
PETRIFICK, (pe-trif'-fik) *a.* Having the power to change to stone.
To PETRIFY, (pet'-tre-fi) *v. a.* To change to stone; to make callous; to make obdurate.
To PETRIFY, (pet'-tre-fi) *v. n.* To become stone.
PETROL, (pe-trol') } *n. s.* A li-
PETROLEUM, (pe-tro'-le-um) } quid bitumen, black, floating on the water of springs.
PETRONEL, (pet'-tro-nel) *n. s.* A pistol; a small gun used by a horseman.
PETTICOAT, (pet'-te-kote) *n. s.* The lower part of a woman's dress.
To PETTIFOG, (pet'-te-fog) *v. n.* To play the pettifogger.
PETTIFOGGER, (pet'-te-fog-ger) *n. s.* A petty small-rate lawyer.
PETTIFOGGERY, (pet'-te-fog-ger-e) *n. s.* The practice of a pettifogger; trick; quibble.
PETTINESS, (pet'-te-nes) *n. s.* Smallness; littleness; inconsiderableness; unimportance.
PETTISH, (pet'-tish) *a.* Fretful; peevish.
PETTISHLY, (pet'-tish-le) *ad.* In a pet.
PETTISHNESS, (pet'-tish-nes) *n. s.* Fretfulness; peevishness.
PETTITOES, (pet'-te-toze) *n. s.* The feet of a sucking pig.
PETTO, (pet'-to) *n. s.* The breast; figuratively, privacy: as, "*in petto*," i. e. in reserve, in secrecy.
PETTY, (pet'-te) *a.* Small; inconsiderable; inferiour; little.
PETULANCE, (pet'-u-lanse) } *n. s.* Sau-
PETULANCY, (pet'-u-lan-se) } ciness; peevishness; wantonness.

PETULANT, (pĕt'-ū-lănt) *a.* Saucy; perverse.
PETULANTLY, (pĕt'-ū-lănt-lē) *ad.* With petulance; with saucy pertness.
PEW, (pū) *n. s.* A seat enclosed in a church.
To PEW, (pū) *v. a.* To furnish with pews.
PEWET, (pē'-wĭt) *n. s.* A water fowl; the lapwing.
PEWTER, (pū'-tẽr) *n. s.* A compound of metals; an artificial metal; the plates and dishes in a house.
PEWTERER, (pū'-tẽr-ẽr) *n. s.* A smith who works in pewter.
PHÆNOMENON, (fē-nŏm'-ē-nŏn) *n. s.* See PHENOMENON.
PHAETON, (fā'-ē-tŏn) *n. s.* A kind of lofty open chaise upon four wheels.
PHALANX, (fā'-lănks) *n. s.* A troop of men closely embodied.
PHANTASM, (făn'-tăzm) } *n. s.* Vain
PHANTASMA, (făn-tăz'-mă) } and airy appearance; something appearing only to the imagination.
PHANTASTICAL, (făn-tăs'-tē-kăl) } See
PHANTASTICK, (făn-tăs'-tĭk) } FANTASTICAL and FANTASY.
PHANTASY, (făn-tă'-zē) }
PHANTOM, (făn'-tŭm) *n. s.* A spectre; an apparition; a fancied vision.
PHARISAICAL, (făr-rē-zā'-ē-kăl) } *a.* Ritual; externally religious, from the sect of the *Pharisees*, whose religion consisted almost wholly in ceremonies.
PHARISAICK, (făr-rē-zā'-ĭk) }
PHARISAICALNESS, (făr-rē-zā'-ē-kăl-nĕs) *n. s.* Pharisaical observance of rituals.
PHARISAISM, (fă-rē-zā'-ĭsm) *n. s.* The notions and conduct of a Pharisee.
PHARISEAN, (făr-rē-zē'-ăn) *a.* Following the practice of the Pharisees.
PHARISEE, (făr'-rē-zēe) *n. s.* One of a sect among the Jews, whose religion consisted almost wholly in ceremonies, and whose pretended holiness occasioned them to hold at a distance, or separate themselves from, not only Pagans, but all such Jews as complied not with their peculiarities.
PHARMACEUTICAL, (făr-mă-sū'-tē-kăl) }
PHARMACEUTICK, (făr-mă-sū'-tĭk) } *a.* Relating to the knowledge or art of pharmacy, or preparation of medicines.
PHARMACOLOGIST, (făr-mă-kŏl'-lō-jĭst) *n. s.* One who writes upon drugs.
PHARMACOLOGY, (făr-mă-kŏl'-lō-jē) *n. s.* The knowledge of drugs and medicines.
PHARMACOPŒIA, (făr-mă-kō-pē'-yă) *n. s.* A dispensatory; a book containing rules for the composition of medicines.
PHARMACOPOLIST, (făr-mă-kŏp'-pō-lĭst) *n. s.* An apothecary; one who sells medicines.
PHARMACY, (făr'-mă-sē) *n. s.* The art or practice of preparing medicines; the trade of an apothecary.
PHAROS, (fā'-rŏs) *n. s.* A lighthouse; a lantern from the shore to direct sailors.
PHARYNGOTOMY, (făr-ĭn-gŏt'-tō-mē) *n. s.* The act of making an incision into the windpipe, used when some tumour in the throat hinders respiration.
PHASIS, (fā'-sĭs) *n. s.* In the plural *phases*. Appearance exhibited by any body: as the changes of the moon.
PHASMA, (făz'-mă) *n. s.* Appearance; phantom; fancied apparition.
PHEASANT, (fĕz'-zănt) *n. s.* A kind of wild cock.
PHENIX, (fē'-nĭks) *n. s.* The bird which is supposed to exist single, and to rise again from its own ashes.
PHENOMENON, (fē-nŏm'-mē-nŏn) *n. s.* Appearance; visible quality; anything that strikes by any new appearance.
PHEON, (fē'-ŭn) *n. s.* In heraldry: the barbed iron head of a dart.
PHIAL, (fī'-ăl) *n. s.* A small bottle.
PHILANTHROPICAL, (fĭl-ăn-*thr*ŏp'-ē-kăl) }
PHILANTHROPICK, (fĭl-ăn-*thr*ŏp'-ĭk) } *a.* Loving mankind; wishing to do good to mankind.
PHILANTHROPIST, (fĭ-lăn'-*thr*ō-pĭst) *n. s.* One who loves, and wishes to serve, mankind.
PHILANTHROPY, (fĭ-lăn'-*thr*ō-pē) *n. s.* Love of mankind; good nature.
PHILIPPICK, (fĭl-lĭp'-pĭk) *n. s.* Any invective declamation: so called from those of Demosthenes, pronounced against Philip king of Macedon, and which abounded with the sharpest invective.
PHILOLOGER, (fĭ-lŏl'-lō-jẽr) *n. s.* One whose chief study is language; a grammarian; a critick.
PHILOLOGICAL, (fĭ-lō-lŏd'-jē-kăl) }
PHILOLOGICK, (fĭ-lō-lŏd'-jĭk) } *a.* Critical; grammatical.
PHILOLOGIST, (fĭ-lŏl'-lō-jĭst) *n. s.* A critick; a grammarian.
PHILOLOGY, (fĭ-lŏl'-lō-jē) *n. s.* Criticism; grammatical learning.
PHILOMATH, (fĭ'-lō-măth) *n. s.* A lover of learning; generally used in slight contempt.
PHILOMEL, (fĭ'-lō-mĕl) } *n. s.* The
PHILOMELA, (fĭ-lō-mē'-lă) } nightingale.
PHILOSOPHEME, (fē-lŏs'-ō-fēme) *n. s.* Principle of reasoning; theorem.
PHILOSOPHER, (fē-lŏs'-sō-fẽr) *n. s.* A man deep in knowledge, either moral or natural.
PHILOSOPHICAL, (fĭl-lō-zŏf'-fē-kăl) }
PHILOSOPHICK, (fĭl-lō-zŏf'-fĭk) } *a.* Belonging to philosophy; suitable to a philosopher; formed by philosophy; skilled in philosophy.
PHILOSOPHICALLY, (fĭl-lō-zŏf'-fē-kăl-ē) *ad.* In a philosophical manner; rationally; wisely.
To PHILOSOPHIZE, (fē-lŏs'-sō-fīze) *v. n.* To play the philosopher; to reason like a philosopher; to moralise; to search into nature; to enquire into the causes of effects.
PHILOSOPHY, (fē-lŏs'-sō-fē) *n. s.* Know-

ledge natural or moral; hypothesis or system upon which natural effects are explained; reasoning; argumentation; the course of sciences read in the schools.

PHILTRE, (fil'-ter) *n. s.* Something to cause love.

To PHILTRE, (fil'ter) *v. a.* To charm to love.

PHIZ, (fiz) *n. s.* The face, in a sense of contempt.

PHLEBOTOMIST, (fle-bot'-to-mist) *n. s.* One that opens a vein; a bloodletter.

To PHLEBOTOMIZE, (fle-bot'-to-mize) *v. a.* To let blood.

PHLEBOTOMY, (fle-bot'-to-me) *n. s.* Bloodletting; the act or practice of opening a vein for medical intentions.

PHLEGM, (flem) *n. s.* The watery humour of the body, which, when it predominates, is supposed to produce sluggishness or dulness; water, among the chymists; coolness; indifference.

PHLEGMAGOGUE, (fleg'-ma-gog) *n. s.* A purge of the milder sort, supposed to evacuate phlegm and leave the other humours.

PHLEGMATICK, (fleg'-ma-tik) *a.* Abounding in phlegm; generating phlegm; watery; dull; cold; frigid.

PHLEGMATICKLY, (fleg'-ma-tik-le) *ad.* With phlegm; coolly.

PHLEGMON, (fleg'-mon) *n. s.* An inflammation; a burning tumour.

PHLEGMONOUS, (fleg'-mo-nus) *a.* Inflammatory; burning.

PHLEME, (fleme) *n. s.* An instrument which is placed on the vein, and driven into it with a blow; particularly in the bleeding of horses.

PHLOGISTICK, (flo-jis'-tik) *a.* Partaking of phlogiston.

PHLOGISTON, (flo-jis'-ton, or flo-gis'-ton) *n. s.* A chymical liquor extremely inflammable; the inflammable part of any body.

PHONICKS, (fo'-niks) *n. s.* The doctrine of sounds.

PHONOCAMPTICK, (fo-no-kamp'-tik) *a.* Having the power to inflect or turn the sound, and by that to alter it.

PHOSPHOR, (fos'-fur) } *n. s.* The
PHOSPHORUS, (fos'-fo rus) } morning star; a chymical substance which, exposed to the air, takes fire.

PHOSPHORATED, (fos'-fo-ra-ted) *a.* Impregnated with phosphor.

PHOTOMETER, (fo'-tom-e-ter) *n. s.* An instrument which measures light.

PHRASE, (fraze) *n. s.* An idiom; a mode of speech peculiar to a language; an expression; a mode of speech; style.

To PHRASE, (fraze) *v. a.* To style; to call; to term.

PHRASEOLOGICAL, (fra-ze-o-lod'-je-kal) *a.* Peculiar to a language or phrase.

PHRASEOLOGY, (fra-ze-ol'-lo-je) *n. s.* Style; diction; a phrase book.

PHRENETICK, (fre-net'-ik) *a.* Mad; inflamed in the brain; frantick.

PHRENETICK, (fre-net'-ik) *n. s.* A madman; a frantick person.

PHRENITIS, (fre-ni'-tis) *n. s.* Madness; inflammation of the brain.

PHRENSY, (fren'-ze) *n. s.* Madness; franticness.

PHRYGIAN, (frid'-je-an) *a.* Denoting among the ancients, a sprightly and animating kind of musick.

PHTHISICAL, (tiz'-ze-kal) *a.* Wasting.

PHTHISICK, (tiz'-zik) } *n. s.* A consump-
PHTHISIS, (*thi*'-sis) } tion.

PHYLACTERY, (fi-lak'-ter-e) *n. s.* A bandage on which was inscribed some memorable sentence.

PHYLACTERICAL, (fi-lak-ter'-e-kal) *n. s.* Relating to phylacteries.

PHYSICAL, (fiz'-zik-al) *a.* Relating to nature or to natural philosophy; not moral; pertaining to the science of healing; medicinal.

PHYSICALLY, (fiz'-ze-kal-le) *ad.* According to nature; by natural operation; not morally; according to the science of medicine.

PHYSICIAN, (fe-zish'-an) *n. s.* One who professes the art of healing.

PHYSICK, (fiz'-zik) *n. s.* The science of healing; medicines; remedies. In the plural, natural philosophy; physiology.

To PHYSICK, (fiz'-zik) *v. a.* To purge; to treat with physick; to cure.

PHYSICOTHEOLOGY, (fiz-ze-ko-*the*-ol'-lo-je) *n. s.* Divinity enforced or illustrated by natural philosophy.

PHYSIOGNOMER, PHYSIOGNOMIST, (fiz-e-og'-no-mer, or fiz-e-on'-o-mer; fiz-e-og'-no-mist, or fiz-e-on'-o-mist) *n. s.* One who judges of the temper or future fortune by the features of the face.

PHYSIOGNOMICAL, (fiz-e-o-nom'-e-kal) }
PHYSIOGNOMICK, (fiz-e-o-nom'-ik) } *a.* Drawn from the contemplation of the face; conversant in contemplation of the face.

PHYSIOGNOMY, (fiz-e-og'-no-me, or fiz-e-on'-o-me) *n. s.* The act of discovering the temper, and foreknowing the fortune by the features of the face; the face; the cast of the look.

PHYSIOLOGICAL, (fiz-e-o-lod'-je-kal) }
PHYSIOLOGICK, (fiz-e-o-lod'-jik) } *a.* Relating to the doctrine of the natural constitution of things.

PHYSIOLOGER, (fiz-e-ol'-o-jer) *n. s.* A physiologist.

PHYSIOLOGIST, (fiz-e-ol'-o-jist) *n. s.* One versed in physiology; a writer of natural philosophy.

PHYSIOLOGY, (fiz-e-ol'-lo-je) *n. s.* The doctrine of the constitution of the works of nature.

PHYTIVOROUS (fi-tiv'-vo-rus) *a.* That eats grass or any vegetable.

PHYTOGRAPHY, (fi-tog'-gra-fe) *n. s.* A description of plants

PHYTOLOGIST, (fi-tŏl'-ŏ-jist) *n. s.* One skilled in phytology.
PHYTOLOGY, (fi-tŏl'-ŏ-je) *n. s.* The doctrine of plants; botanical discourse.
PHYZ. See PHIZ.
PIACULAR, (pi-ăk'-ku-lăr) } *a.* Expiatory;
PIACULOUS, (pi-ăk'-ku-lŭs) } having the power to atone; such as requires expiation; criminal; atrociously bad.
PIA MATER, (pi-ă-mā'-tĕr) *n. s.* A thin and delicate membrane, which lies under the dura mater, and covers immediately the substance of the brain.
PIANET, (pi'-ă-nĕt) *n. s.* A bird; the lesser woodpecker; the magpie.
PIANO-FORTE, (pe-ă-nŏ-fŏr'-te) *n. s.* The name of a musical instrument, of the harpsichord kind; so called from the facility with which the player upon it can give a *soft* or *strong* expression.
PIASTER, (pe-ăs'-tĕr) *n. s.* An Italian coin, about five shillings sterling in value.
PIAZZA, (pe-ăz'-zā) *n. s.* A walk under a roof supported by pillars.
PIBRACH, or PIBROCH, (pi'-brŏh) *n. s.* A kind of martial musick among the highlanders of Scotland.
PICA, (pi'-kā) *n. s.* Among printers, a particular size of their types, or letters.
PICAROON, (pik-kā-roon') *n. s.* A robber; a plunderer.
To PICK, (pik) *v. a.* To cull; to chuse; to select; to glean; to take up; to gather; to find industriously; to clean, by gathering off gradually anything adhering; to pierce; to strike with a sharp instrument; to strike with bill or beak; to peck; to rob; to open a lock by a pointed instrument.
To PICK, (pik) *v. n.* To eat slowly and by small morsels; to do anything nicely and leisurely.
PICK, (pik) *n. s.* A sharp-pointed iron tool.
PICKAPACK, (pik'-ă-păk) *ad.* In manner of a pack.
PICKAXE, (pik'-ăks) *n. s.* An axe not made to cut but pierce; an axe with a sharp point.
PICKED, pik'-kĕd) *a.* Sharp; smart; spruce.
PICKEDNESS, (pik'-kĕd-nĕs) *n. s.* State of being pointed or picked.
PICKER, (pik'-kĕr) *n. s.* One who picks or culls; one who hastily takes up a matter, as a *picker* of quarrels; a pickaxe; an instrument to pick with.
PICKEREL, (pik'-kĕr-ĕl) *n. s.* A small pike.
PICKET, (pik'-kĕt) *n. s.* In fortification, A sharp stake; a guard, posted before an army, to give notice of an enemy's approach.
To PICKET, (pik'-kĕt) *v. a.* To fasten to a picket.
PICKLE, (pik'-kl) *n. s.* Any kind of salt liquor, in which flesh or other substance is preserved; thing kept in pickle; condition; state.
To PICKLE, (pik'-kl) *v. a.* To preserve in pickle; to season or imbue highly with anything.
PICKLOCK, (pik'-lŏk) *n. s.* An instrument by which locks are opened without the key; the person who picks locks.
PICKNICK, (pik'-nik) *n. s.* An assembly where each person contributes to the general entertainment.
PICKPOCKET, (pik'-pŏk-ĕt) } *n. s.* A thief
PICKPURSE, (pik'-purse) } who steals, by putting his hand privately into the pocket or purse.
PICKTHANK, (pik'-*th*ănk) *n. s.* An officious fellow, who does what he is not desired; a whispering parasite
PICKTOOTH, (pik'-*tooth*) *n. s.* An instrument by which the teeth are cleaned.
PICT, (pikt) *n. s.* A painted person.
PICTORIAL, (pik'-tŏ-re-ăl) *n. s.* Relating to or produced by a painter.
PICTURAL, (pik'-tu-răl) *a.* Representing; befitting a picture.
PICTURE, (pikt'-yur) *n. s.* A resemblance of persons or things in colours; the science of painting; the works of painters; any resemblance or representation.
To PICTURE, (pikt'-yur) *v. a.* To paint; to represent by painting; to represent.
PICTURESQUE, (pik-tu-resk') *a.* Expressing that peculiar kind of beauty which is agreeable in a picture, whether natural or artificial; striking the mind with great power of pleasure in representing objects of vision, and in painting to the imagination any circumstance or event as clearly as if delineated in a picture; wild; inartificial.
PICTURESQUENESS, (pik-tu-resk'-nes) *n. s.* State or quality of being picturesque.
To PIDDLE, (pid'-dl) *v. n.* To trifle; to attend to small parts rather than to the main.
PIDDLER, (pid'-dl-ĕr) *n. s.* One who is busy about minute things.
PIE, (pi) *n. s.* Any crust baked with something in it; a magpie; a party-coloured bird.
PIEBALD, (pi'-bald) *a.* Of various colours; diversified in colours.
PIECE, (peese) *n. s.* A patch; a part of a whole; a fragment; a part; a picture; a composition; performance; a single great gun; a hand gun; a coin; a single piece of money. *A-piece*, To each. *Of a piece with*, Like; of the same sort; united; the same with the rest.
To PIECE, (peese) *v. a.* To patch; to enlarge by the addition of a piece; to join; to unite; to encrease by addition.
To PIECE, (peese) *v. n.* To join; to coalesce; to be compacted.
PIECER, (pees'-ĕr) *n. s.* One that pieces; a patcher.
PIECEMEAL, (pees'-mele) *ad.* In pieces; in fragments.
PIECEMEAL, (pees'-mele) *a.* Single; separate; divided.

PIED, (pide) *a.* Variegated; particoloured.
PIEDNESS, (pide'-nes) *n. s.* Variegation; diversity of colour.
To PIEP, (piep) *v. n.* To cry like a young bird.
PIEPOWDER COURT, (pe'-poo-der-kort) *n. s.* A court held in fairs for redress of all disorders committed therein.
PIER, (peer) *n. s.* A column on which the arch of a bridge is raised; a projecting mole erected in the sea, to break the force of the waves.
To PIERCE, (peerse) *v. a.* To penetrate; to enter; to force a way into; to touch the passions; to affect.
To PIERCE, (peerse) *v. n.* To make way by force into or through anything; to enter; to dive as into a secret.
PIERCEABLE, (peers'-ą-bl) *a.* That may be penetrated.
PIERCER, (peers'-er) *n. s.* An instrument that bores or penetrates; the part with which insects perforate bodies; one who perforates.
PIERCING, (peer'-sing) *a.* Penetrating.
PIERCINGLY, (peer'-sing-le) *ad.* Sharply.
PIERCINGNESS, (peer'-sing-nes) *n. s.* Power of piercing.
PIET, (pi'-et) *n. s.* A magpie.
PIETY, (pi'-e-te) *n. s.* Discharge of duty to God; duty to parents or those in superiour relation.
PIG, (pig) *n. s.* A young sow or boar; an oblong mass of lead or unforged iron.
To PIG, (pig) *v. n.* To farrow; to bring pigs.
PIGEON, (pid'-jun) *n. s.* A dove; a well known fowl bred in cots.
PIGEONHOLES, (pid'-jun-holz) *n. s.* The title of an old English game, so called from the arches in the machine, through which balls were rolled, resembling the cavities made for pigeons in a dove-house; cavities, or divisions, in which letters and papers are deposited.
PIGGIN, (pig'-in) *n. s.* A small wooden vessel.
PIGHEADED, (pig'-hed-ed) *a.* Having a large head: a word still vulgarly applied to a stupid or obstinate person.
PIGMENT, (pig'-ment) *n. s.* Paint; colour to be laid on any body.
PIGMY, (pig'-me) *n. s.* One of a small nation, fabled to be devoured by the cranes; thence anything mean or inconsiderable.
PIGMY, (pig'-me) *a.* Small; little; short.
PIGNORATION, (pig-no-ra'-shun) *n. s.* The act of pledging.
PIGNORATIVE, (pig'-no-ra-tiv) *a.* Pledging; pawning.
PIGNUT, (pig'-nut) *n. s.* An earth nut.
PIGTAIL, (pig'-tale) *n. s.* A cue; the hair tied behind in a ribbon so as to resemble the tail of a pig; a kind of twisted tobacco, having a similar resemblance.
PIKE, (pike) *n. s.* A fresh-water fish of prey; a long lance used by the foot soldiers, to keep off the horse; a peak; a point; among turners, two iron sprigs between which anything to be turned is fastened.
PIKED, (pik'-ed) *a.* Sharp; acuminated; ending in a point.
PIKEMAN, (pike'-man) *n. s.* A soldier armed with a pike.
PIKESTAFF, (pike'-staf) *n. s.* The wooden pole of a pike.
PILASTER, (pe-las'-ter) *n. s.* A square column sometimes insulated, but oftener set within a wall, and only shewing a fourth or fifth part of its thickness.
PILCHARD, (piltsh'-ard) *n. s.* A kind of herring.
PILE, (pile) *n. s.* A strong piece of wood driven into the ground to make a firm foundation; a heap; an accumulation; anything heaped together to be burned; an edifice; a building; hairy surface; nap; the head of an arrow. In the plural, The hæmorrhoids.
To PILE, (pile) *v. a.* To heap; to coacervate; to fill with something heaped.
PILEATED, (pil'-e-ą-ted) *a.* Having the form of a cover or hat.
PILER, (pile'-er) *n. s.* He who accumulates.
To PILFER, (pil'-fer) *v. a.* To steal; to gain by petty robbery.
To PILFER, (pil'-fer) *v. n.* To practise petty thefts.
PILFERER, (pil'-fer-er) *n. s.* One who steals petty things.
PILFERINGLY, (pil'-fer-ing-le) *ad.* With petty larceny; filchingly.
PILFERY, (pil'-fer-e) *n. s.* Petty theft.
PILGARLICK. See PILLED-GARLICK.
PILGRIM, (pil'-grim) *n. s.* A traveller; a wanderer; particularly one who travels on a religious account.
PILGRIMAGE, (pil'-grim-aje) *n. s.* A long journey; travel; more usually a journey on account of devotion.
PILL, (pil) *n. s.* Medicine made into a small ball or mass; anything nauseous.
To PILL, (pil) *v. a.* To strip; to rob; to plunder.
PILLAGE, (pil'-laje) *n. s.* Plunder; something got by plundering or pilling; the act of plundering.
To PILLAGE, (pil'-laje) *v. a.* To plunder; to spoil.
PILLAGER, (pil'-la-jer) *n. s.* A plunderer; a spoiler.
PILLAR, (pil'-lar) *n. s.* A column; a supporter; a maintainer.
PILLARED, (pil'-lard) *a.* Supported by columns; having the form of a column.
PILLED-GARLICK, (pild-gar'-lik) *n. s.* One whose hair is fallen off by disease; a sneaking or hen-hearted fellow; a poor forsaken wretch.
PILLION, (pil'-yun) *n. s.* A soft saddle set behind a horseman for a woman to sit on; a pad; a pannel; a low saddle.

PILLORY, (pil'-lur-e) *n. s.* A frame erected on a pillar, and made with holes and movable boards, through which the heads and hands of criminals are put.

To PILLORY, (pil'-lur-e) *v. a.* To punish with the pillory.

PILLOW, (pil'-lo) *n. s.* A bag of down or feathers laid under the head to sleep on.

To PILLOW, (pil'-lo) *v. a.* To rest anything on a pillow.

PILLOWBEAR, (pil'-lo-bere) } *n. s.* The
PILLOWCASE, (pil'-lo-kase) } cover of a pillow.

PILOSITY, (pi-los-se-te) *n. s.* Hairiness.

PILOT, (pi'-lut) *n. s.* He whose office is to steer the ship.

To PILOT, (pi'-lut) *v. a.* To steer; to direct in the course.

PILOTAGE, (pi'-lut-aje) *n. s.* Pilot's skill; knowledge of coasts; a pilot's hire.

PILOUS, (pi'-lus) *a.* Hairy; full of hairs.

PIMENTA, (pi-men'-ta) } *n. s.* A kind of
PIMENTO, (pi-men'-to) } spice.

PIMP, (pimp) *n. s.* One who provides gratifications for the lust of others; a procurer; a pander.

To PIMP, (pimp) *v. n.* To provide gratifications for the lusts of others; to pander; to procure.

PIMPLE, (pim'-pl) *n. s.* A small red pustule.

PIMPLED, (pim'-pld) *a.* Having red pustules; full of pimples

PIN, (pin) *n. s.* A short wire with a sharp point and round head, used by women to fasten their clothes; anything driven to hold parts together; a peg; a bolt; any slender thing fixed in another body; a cylindrical roller made of wood.

To PIN, (pin) *v. a.* To fasten with pins; to make fast; to join; to fix; to fasten; to shut up; to inclose; to confine: as, in pinfold.

PINCERS, (pin'-serz) *n. s.* An instrument by which nails are drawn, or anything is griped, which requires to be held hard.

To PINCH, (pinsh) *v. a.* To squeeze between the fingers, or with the teeth; to hold hard with an instrument; to squeeze the flesh till it is pained or livid; to press between hard bodies; to gall; to fret; to gripe; to oppress; to straiten; to distress.

To PINCH, (pinsh) *v. n.* To act with force, so as to be felt; to bear hard upon; to be puzzling; to spare; to be frugal.

PINCH, (pinsh) *n. s.* A painful squeese with the fingers; a gripe; a pain given; oppression; distress inflicted; difficulty; time of distress: in all the senses except the first, it is used only in the low language.

PINCHBECK, (pinsh'-bek) *n. s.* Mixed gold-coloured metal.

PINCUSHION, (pin'-kush-un) *n. s.* A small bag stuffed with bran or wool, on which pins are stuck.

PINDARICK, (pin-dar'-rik) *n. s.* An irregular ode; so named from a pretended imitation of the odes of the Grecian poet Pindar.

PINDARICK, (pin-dar'-rik) *a.* After the stile or manner of Pindar.

PINDUST, (pin'-dust) *n. s.* Small particles of metal made by pointing pins.

PINE, (pine) *n. s.* A forest tree; the fir.

To PINE, (pine) *v. n.* To languish; to wear away with any kind of misery; to languish with desire.

PINEAPPLE, (pine'-ap-pl) *n. s.* The Ananas, named for its resemblance to the cone of pines.

PINEAL, (pin'-e-al) *a.* Resembling a pine-apple. An epithet given by Des Cartes to the gland which he imagined the seat of the soul.

PINERY, (pine'-er-e) *n. s.* A place where pine-apples are raised.

PINFEATHERED, (pin'-fern-erd) *a.* Not fledged; having the feathers yet only beginning to shoot.

PINFOLD, (pin'-fold) *n. s.* A place in which beasts are confined.

PINGUID, (ping'-gwid) *a.* Fat; unctuous.

PINHOLE, (pin'-hole) *n. s.* A small hole, such as is made by the perforation of a pin.

PINION, (pin'-yun) *n. s.* The joint of the wing remotest from the body; a feather or quill of the wing; wing; the tooth of a smaller wheel, answering to that of a larger; fetters or bonds for the arms.

To PINION, (pin'-yun) *v. a.* To bind the wings; to confine by binding the wings; to maim by cutting off the first joint of the wing; to bind the arm to the body; to confine by binding the elbows to the sides; to shackle; to bind.

PINIONED, (pin'-yund) *a.* Furnished with wings.

PINK, (pingk) *n. s.* A small fragrant flower of the gilliflower kind; anything supremely excellent; a colour used by painters; a kind of heavy narrow-sterned ship, hence the sea-term *pink-sterned;* a fish; the minnow.

To PINK, (pingk) *v. a.* To work in eyelet holes; to pierce in small holes; to pierce with a sword; to stab.

PINMAKER, (pin'-mak-er) *n. s.* One who makes pins.

PINMONEY, (pin'-mun-ne) *n. s.* An annual sum settled on a wife to defray her own charges.

PINNACE, (pin'-as) *n. s.* A boat belonging to a ship of war. It seems formerly to have signified rather a small sloop or bark attending a larger ship.

PINNACLE, (pin'-na-kl) *n. s.* A turret or elevation above the rest of the building; a high spiring point.

PINNATED, (pin'-na-ted) *a.* Formed like a wing: applied by botanists to *leaves.*

PINNER, (pin'-ner) *n. s.* The lappet of a head-dress which flies loose; a pinmaker; a pounder of cattle; a keeper of the pound.
PINT, (pint) *n. s.* Half a quart; in medicine twelve ounces; a liquid measure.
PINULES, (pin'-ulz) *n. s.* In astronomy, The sights of an astrolabe.
PINY, (pi'-ne) *a.* Abounding with pine trees.
PIONEER, (pi-o-neer') *n. s.* One whose business is to level the road, throw up works, or sink mines in military operations.
PIONY, (pi'-o-ne) *n. s.* A large flower.
PIOUS, (pi'-us) *a.* Careful of the duties owed by created beings to God; godly; religious; such as is due to sacred things; careful of the duties of near relation.
PIOUSLY, (pi'-us-le) *ad.* In a pious manner; religiously; with such regard as is due to sacred things.
PIP, (pip) *n. s.* A defluxion with which fowls are troubled; a horny pellicle that grows on the tip of their tongues; a kernel in an apple.
To **PIP**, (pip) *v. n.* To chirp or cry as a bird.
PIPE, (pipe) *n. s.* Any long hollow body; a tube; a tube of clay through which the fume of tobacco is drawn into the mouth; an instrument of wind musick; the organs of voice, and respiration: as, 'the wind-*pipe*;' the key or sound of the voice; an office of the exchequer; a liquid measure containing two hogsheads.
To **PIPE**, (pipe) *v. n.* To play on the pipe; to emit a shrill sound; to whistle.
To **PIPE**, (pipe) *v. a.* To play upon a pipe.
PIPER, (pi'-per) *n. s.* One who plays on the pipe.
PIPING, (pipe'-ing) *a.* Weak; feeble; sickly, from the weak voice of the sick; hot; boiling, from the sound of anything that boils.
PIPKIN, (pip'-kin) *n. s.* Diminutive of *pipe*, a large vessel; a small earthen boiler.
PIPPIN, (pip'-pin) *n. s.* A sharp apple.
PIQUANCY, (pik'-kan-se) *n. s.* Sharpness; tartness; severity.
PIQUANT, (pik'-kant) *a.* Pricking; piercing; stimulating to the taste; sharp; tart; pungent; severe.
PIQUANTLY, (pik'-kant-le) *ad.* Sharply; tartly.
PIQUE, (peek) *n. s.* An ill will; offence taken; petty malevolence; point; nicety; punctilio.
To **PIQUE**, (peek) *v. a.* To touch with envy or virulency; to put into fret; to kindle to emulation; to offend; to irritate. [With the reciprocal pronoun.] To value; to fix reputation as on a point.
PIQUET, (pe-ket') *n. s.* A game at cards.
PIRACY, (pi'-ra-se) *n. s.* The act or practice of robbing on the sea; any robbery, particularly literary theft.
PIRATE, (pi'-rat) *n. s.* A sea-robber; any robber, particularly a bookseller who seizes the copies of other men.
To **PIRATE**, (pi'-rat) *v. n.* To rob by sea.
To **PIRATE**, (pi'-rat) *v. a.* To take by robbery.
PIRATICAL, (pi-rat'-te-kal) *a.* Predatory; robbing; consisting in robbery; practising robbery.
PIRATICALLY, (pi-rat'-te-kal-le) *ad.* By piracy.
PISCARY, (pis'-ka-re) *n. s.* A privilege of fishing.
PISCATION, (pis-ka'-shun) *n. s.* The act or practice of fishing.
PISCATORY, (pis'-ka-tur-e) *a.* Relating to fishes.
PISCIS, (pis'-sis) *n. s.* The twelfth sign in the zodiack; the fishes.
PISCIVOROUS, (pis-siv'-vo-rus) *a.* Fish-eating; living on fish.
PISH, (pish) *interj.* A contemptuous exclamation.
PISMIRE, (pis'-mire) *n. s.* An ant; an emmet.
To **PISS**, (pis) *v. n.* To make water.
PISS, (pis) *n. s.* Urine; animal water.
PISSABED, (pis'-a-bed) *n. s.* A yellow flower growing in the grass.
PISSBURNT, (pis'-burnt) *n. s.* Stained with urine.
PISTACHIO, (pis-ta'-sho) *n. s.* A nut of an oblong figure; the kernel is of a green colour and a soft and unctuous substance.
PISTILLATION, (pis-til-la'-shun) *n. s.* The act of pounding in a mortar.
PISTOL, (pis'-tul) *n. s.* A small hand-gun.
To **PISTOL**, (pis'-tul) *v. a.* To shoot with a pistol.
PISTOLE, (pis-tole') *n. s.* A coin of many countries and many degrees of value.
PISTOLET, (pis'-to-let) *n. s.* A little pistol.
PISTON, (pis'-tun) *n. s.* The movable part in several machines; as in pumps and syringes, whereby the suction or attraction is caused; an embolus.
PIT, (pit) *n. s.* A hole in the ground; abyss; profundity; the grave; the arena in which cocks fight; the middle part of the theatre; an hollow of the body: as, the *pit* of the stomach, the arm *pit*; a mark made by a disease.
To **PIT**, (pit) *v. a.* To lay in a pit, or hole; to press into hollows; to mark with small hollows, as by the small pox.
PITAPAT, (pit'-a-pat) *n. s.* A flutter; a palpitation; a light quick step.
PITCH, (pitsh) *n. s.* The resin of the pine extracted by fire and inspissated; any degree of elevation or height; highest rise; state with respect to lowness or height; degree; rate.
To **PITCH**, (pitsh) *v. a.* Pret. *pitched*; part. *pitched*. To fix; to plant; to order regularly; to throw headlong; to cast forward; to smear with pitch.
To **PITCH**, (pitsh) *v. n.* To light; to drop;

to fall headlong; to fix choice, with upon; to fix a tent or temporary habitation.

PITCHER, (pitsh'-ẽr) *n. s.* An earthen vessel; a water pot.

PITCHFORK, (pitsh'-fork) *n. s.* A fork with which corn is pitched or thrown upon the waggon.

PITCHINESS, (pitsh-ẽ-nẽs) *n. s.* Blackness; darkness.

PITCHPIPE, (pitsh'-pipe) *n. s.* An instrument to regulate the voice, and to give the leading note of a tune: used by singers in churches.

PITCHY, (pitsh'-ẽ) *a.* Smeared with pitch; having the qualities of pitch; black; dark; dismal.

PITCOAL, (pit'-kole) *n. s.* Fossil coal.

PITEOUS, (pit'-ẽ-us) *a.* Sorrowful; mournful; exciting pity; compassionate; tender.

PITEOUSLY, (pit'-ẽ-us-le) *ad.* In a piteous manner; in a manner exciting pity.

PITEOUSNESS, (pit'-ẽ-us-nes) *n. s.* Sorrowfulness; tenderness.

PITFALL, (pit'-fall) *n. s.* A pit dug and covered, into which a passenger falls unexpectedly.

PITH, (pith) *n. s.* The marrow of the plant; the soft part in the midst of the wood; strength; force; energy; cogency; fulness of sentiment; closeness and vigour of thought and style; principal part.

PITHILY, (pith'-ẽ-le) *ad.* With strength; with cogency; with force.

PITHINESS, (pith'-ẽ-nes) *n. s.* Energy; strength.

PITHLESS, (pith'-les) *a.* Wanting pith; wanting strength; wanting energy; wanting force.

PITHY, (pith'-ẽ) *a.* Consisting of pith; abounding with pith; strong; forcible; energetick.

PITIABLE, (pit'-te-ą-bl) *a.* Deserving pity.

PITIABLENESS, (pit'-te-ą-bl-nes) *n. s.* State of deserving pity.

PITIFUL, (pit'-te-fụl) *a.* Tender; compassionate; melancholy; moving compassion; paltry; contemptible; despicable.

PITIFULLY, (pit'-te-fụl-le) *ad.* With pity; with compassion; mournfully; in a manner that moves compassion; contemptibly; despicably.

PITIFULNESS, (pit'-te-fụl-nes) *n. s.* Tenderness; mercy; compassion; despicableness; contemptibleness.

PITILESS, (pit'-te-les) *a.* Wanting pity; wanting compassion; merciless; unpitied.

PITILESSLY, (pit'-te-les-le) *ad.* Without mercy.

PITILESSNESS, (pit'-te-les-nes) *n. s.* Unmercifulness.

PITMAN, (pit'-mạn) *n. s.* He that in sawing timber works below in the pit.

PITSAW, (pit'-sạw) *n. s.* The large saw used by two men, of whom one is in the pit.

PITTANCE, (pit'-tạnse) *n. s.* An allowance of meat in addition to the usual commons; a mess of victuals; a small portion.

PITUITARY, (pe-tụ'-e-tą-re) *a.* Conducting phlegm.

PITUITOUS, (pe-tụ-e-tus) *a.* Consisting of phlegm.

PITY, (pit'-te) *n. s.* Compassion; sympathy with misery; tenderness for pain or uneasiness; a ground of *pity*; a subject of *pity* or of grief. It has a plural in low language: as, "a thousand *pities*."

To PITY, (pit'-te) *v. a.* To compassionate misery; to regard with tenderness on account of unhappiness.

To PITY, (pit'-te) *v. n.* To be compassionate.

PIVOT, (piv'-vut) *n. s.* A pin on which anything turns.

PIX, (piks) *n. s.* A little chest or box, in which the consecrated host is kept in Roman catholick countries; a box used for the trial of gold and silver coin.

PIZZLE, (piz'-zl) *n. s.* The part in animals official to urine and generation.

PLACABILITY, (pla-kạ-bil'-ẽ-te) } *n. s.*
PLACABLENESS, (pla'-kạ-bl-nes) } Willingness to be appeased; possibility to be appeased.

PLACABLE, (pla'-kạ-bl) *a.* Willing or possible to be appeased.

PLACARD, (pla-kard') *n. s.* An edict; a declaration; a manifesto; an advertisement or publick notification.

To PLACARD, (pla-kard') *v. a.* To notify publickly; in colloquial language, to post.

PLACE, (plase) *n. s.* Particular portion of space; locality; ubiety; local relation; local existence; separate room; a seat; residence; mansion; passage in writing; ordinal relation; rank; order of *priority*; precedence; priority. This sense is commonly used in the phrase *take place*. Office; publick character or employment; room; way; space for appearing or acting given by cession, not opposition.

To PLACE, (plase) *v. a.* To put in any place, rank, condition or office; to fix; to settle; to establish.

PLACEMAN, (plase'-mạn) *n. s.* One who exercises a publick employment, or fills a publick station.

PLACENTA, (pla-sen'-tą) *n. s.* A substance in the womb; called also, from the original usage of the Latin word, the womb-*cake*.

PLACER, (pla'-sẽr) *n. s.* One who places.

PLACID, (plas'-id) *a.* Gentle; quiet; not turbulent; soft; kind; mild.

PLACIDITY, (pla-sid'-e-te) } *n. s.* Mild-
PLACIDNESS, (plas'-id-nes) } ness; gentleness; sweetness of disposition.

PLACIDLY, (plas'-id-le) *ad.* Mildly; gently; with quietness.

PLAGIARISM, (pla'-je-ą-rizm) *n. s.* Literary theft; adoption of the thoughts or works of another.

PLAGIARY, (pla'-jẽ--re) *n. s.* A theft in literature; one who steals the thoughts or

writings of another; the crime of literary theft.

PLAGIARY, (plā'-jē-ą-rē) *a.* Practising literary theft.

PLAGUE, (plāg) *n. s.* Pestilence; a disease eminently contagious and destructive; anything troublesome or vexatious.

To PLAGUE, (plāg) *v. a.* To infect with pestilence; to infest with disease; to oppress with calamity; to trouble; to tease; to vex; to harass; to torment; to afflict; to distress; to torture; to embarrass; to excruciate; to make uneasy; to disturb. In this sense it is used ludicrously.

PLAGUEFUL, (plāg'-fụl) *a.* Infecting with plagues; abounding with plagues.

PLAGUILY, (plā'-gē-lē) *ad.* Vexatiously; horribly.

PLAGUY, (plā'-gē) *a.* Full of the plague; relating to the plague; vexatious; troublesome.

PLAICE, (plāse) *n. s.* A flat fish.

PLAID, (plăd) *n. s.* A striped or variegated cloth; an outer loose weed worn much by the highlanders in Scotland.

PLAIN, (plāne) *a.* Smooth; level; flat, free from protuberances or excrescences: in this sense it is usually written *plane*: open; clear; void of ornament; simple; artless; not subtle; not specious; not learned; honestly rough; open; sincere; not soft in language; mere; bare; evident; clear; discernible; not obscure; not varied by much art.

PLAIN, (plāne) *ad.* Not obscurely; distinctly; articulately; simply; with rough sincerity.

PLAIN, (plāne) *n. s.* Level ground; open field; flat expanse.

To PLAIN, (plāne) *v. a.* To level; to make even; to make plain or clear.

To PLAIN, (plāne) *v. n.* To lament; to wail.

PLAINDEALING, (plāne-dē'-lĭng) *a.* Honest; open; acting without art.

PLAINDEALING, (plāne-dē'-lĭng) *n. s.* Management void of art; sincerity.

PLAINLY, (plāne'-lē) *ad.* Levelly; flatly; not subtilly; not speciously; without ornament; without gloss; sincerely; in earnest; fairly; evidently; clearly; not obscurely.

PLAINNESS, (plāne'-nĕs) *n. s.* Levelness; flatness; want of ornament; want of show; openness; rough sincerity; artlessness; simplicity.

PLAINSPOKEN, (plāne'-spō-kn) *a.* Speaking with rough sincerity.

PLAINT, (plānt) *n. s.* Lamentation; complaint; lament; exprobation of injury; expression of sorrow. In law, The propounding or exhibiting of any action personal or real in writing.

PLAINTIFF, (plāne'-tĭf) *n. s.* He that commences a suit in law against another: opposed to the *defendant*.

PLAINTIVE, (plāne'-tĭv) *a.* Complaining; lamenting; expressive of sorrow.

PLAINTIVELY, (plāne'-tĭv-lē) *ad.* In a manner expressing grief or sorrow.

PLAINTIVENESS, (plāne'-tĭv-nĕs) *n. s.* State or quality of being plaintive.

PLAINWORK, (plāne'-wŭrk) *n. s.* Needlework as distinguished from embroidery; the common practice of sewing or making linen garments.

PLAIT, (plāte) *n. s.* A fold; a double.

To PLAIT, (plāte) *v. a.* To fold; to double; to weave; to braid; to intangle; to involve.

PLAITER, (plāte'-ĕr) *n. s.* He that plaits.

PLAN, (plăn) *n. s.* A scheme; a form; a model; a plot of any building or ichnography; form of anything laid down on paper.

To PLAN, (plăn) *v. a.* To scheme; to form in design.

PLANARY, (plā'-ną-rē) *a.* Pertaining to a plane.

PLANCHING, (plănsh'-ĭng) *n. s.* In carpentry, The laying the floors of a building; a wooden flooring.

PLANE, (plāne) *n. s.* A level surface; an instrument by which the surface of boards is smoothed.

To PLANE, (plāne) *v. a.* To level; to smooth; to free from inequalities; to smooth with a plane.

PLANER, (plāne'-ĕr) *n. s.* One who smooths with a plane.

PLANE-TREE, (plāne'-trēe) *n. s.* A tree.

PLANET, (plăn'-ĕt) *n. s.* One of the celestial bodies in our system, which move round and receive light from the sun.

PLANETARY, (plăn'-nē-tą-rē) *a.* Pertaining to the planets; under the domination of any particular planet; produced by the planets; having the nature of a planet; erratick.

PLANETSTRUCK, (plăn'-ĕt-strŭk) *a.* Blasted.

PLANIFOLIOUS, (plăn-ē-fō'-lē-ŭs) *a.* Flowers made up of plain leaves, set together in circular rows round the centre.

PLANIMETRICAL, (plăn-ē-mĕt'-trē-kăl) *a.* Pertaining to the mensuration of plane surfaces.

PLANIMETRY, (plą-nĭm'-ē-trē) *n. s.* The mensuration of plane surfaces

PLANIPETALOUS, (plăn-ē-pĕt'-ą-lŭs) *a.* Flat-leaved, as when the small flowers are hollow only at the bottom, but flat upwards.

To PLANISH, (plăn'-ĭsh) *v. a.* To polish; to smooth.

PLANISPHERE, (plăn'-ē-sfēre) *n. s.* A sphere projected on a plane; a map of one or both hemispheres.

PLANK, (plăngk) *n. s.* A thick strong board.

To PLANK, (plăngk) *v. a.* To cover or lay with planks.

PLANNER, (plăn'-ĕr) *n. s.* One who forms any plan or design.

PLANOCONICAL, (plā-nō-kŏn'-nē-kăl) *a.* Level on one side and conical on others.

PLANOCONVEX, (plā-nō-kŏn'-vĕks) *n. s.*

Flat on the one side and convex on the other.

PLANT, (plant) *n. s.* Anything produced from seed; any vegetable production; a sapling.

To PLANT, (plant) *v. a.* To put into the ground in order to grow; to set; to cultivate; to procreate; to generate; to place; to fix; to settle; to establish, as, to *plant* a colony; to fill or adorn with something planted, as, he *planted* the garden or the country; to direct properly, as, to *plant* a cannon.

To PLANT, (plant) *v. n.* To perform the act of planting.

PLANTAGE, (plan'-taje) *n. s.* Herbs in general.

PLANTAIN, (plan'-tin) *n. s.* A tree in the West Indies, which bears an esculent fruit.

PLANTAL, (plan'-tal) *a.* Pertaining to plants.

PLANTATION, (plan-ta'-shun) *n. s.* The act or practice of planting; the place planted; a colony.

PLANTER, (plant'-er) *n. s.* One who sows, sets, or cultivates; a cultivator; one who cultivates ground in the West Indian colonies.

PLASH, (plash) *n. s.* A small lake of water or puddle; branch partly cut off and bound to other branches.

To PLASH, (plash) *v. a.* To make a noise by moving or disturbing water.

To PLASH, (plash) *v. a.* To interweave branches.

PLASHY, (plash'-e) *a.* Watery; filled with puddles.

PLASTER, (plas'-ter) *n. s.* Substance made of water and some absorbent matter, such as chalk or lime well pulverised, with which walls are overlaid or figures cast; a glutinous or adhesive salve.

To PLASTER, (plas'-ter) *v. a.* To overlay as with plaster.

PLASTERER, (plas'-ter-er) *n. s.* One whose trade is to overlay walls with plaster.

PLASTERING, (plas'-ter-ing) *n. s.* Work done in plaster.

PLASTICAL, (plas'-te-kal) } *a.* Having the
PLASTICK, (plas'-tik) } power to give form.

PLASTRON, (plas'-trun) *n. s.* A piece of leather stuffed, which fencers use, when they teach their scholars, in order to receive the pushes made at them.

To PLAT, (plat) *v. a.* To weave; to make by texture.

PLAT, (plat) } *n. s.* Work per-
PLATTING, (plat'-ting) } formed by platting.

PLAT, (plat) *n. s.* A small piece of ground; usually a smooth or plain portion of ground.

PLATANE, (plat'-tan) *n. s.* The plane tree.

PLATE, (plate) *n. s.* A piece of metal beat out into breadth; wrought silver; a small shallow vessel of metal, wood, china, and earthen ware, on which meat is eaten.

ATE, (plate) *v. a.* To cover with plates; to cover with silver; to beat into laminæ or plates.

PLATEN, (plat'-en) *n. s.* Among printers, the flat part of the press whereby the impression is made.

PLATFORM, (plat'-form) *n. s.* A place laid out after any model; a level place before a fortification; a scheme; a plan.

PLATINA, (plat'-e-na) *n. s.* A metal but recently known, of the colour of silver, but less bright; and, next to iron, the hardest of metals, and very difficult to work. It is found in South America.

PLATONICAL, (pla-ton'-e-kal) } *a.* Relat-
PLATONICK, (pla-ton'-ik) } ing to the philosophy, opinions, or school of Plato.

PLATONICALLY, (pla-ton'-e-kal-le) *ad.* After the manner of the philosopher Plato.

PLATONISM, (pla'-to-nizm) *n. s.* The philosophy of Plato.

PLATONIST, (pla'-to-nist) *n. s.* One who follows the opinions and manner of Plato.

PLATOON, (pla-toon') *n. s.* A small square body of musketeers.

PLATTER, (plat'-ter) *n. s.* A large dish, generally of earth; one who plats or weaves.

PLAUDIT, (plaw'-dit) *n. s.* Applause.

PLAUSIBILITY, (plaw'-ze-bil-e-te) *n. s.* Speciousness; superficial appearance of right.

PLAUSIBLE, (plaw'-ze-bl) *a.* Such as gains approbation; superficially pleasing or taking; specious; popular; right in appearance.

PLAUSIBLENESS, (plaw'-ze-bl-nes) *n. s.* Speciousness; show of right.

PLAUSIBLY, (plaw'-ze-ble) *ad.* With fair show; speciously; with applause.

PLAUSIVE, (plaw'-siv) *a.* Applauding; plausible.

To PLAY, (pla) *v. n.* To sport; to frolick; to do something not as a task, but for a pleasure, to toy; to act with levity; to do something fanciful; to mock; to practise illusion; to game; to contend at some game; to do anything trickish or deceitful; to touch a musical instrument; to operate; to act; to personate a drama; to represent a standing character; to act in a certain character.

To PLAY, (pla) *v. a.* To put in action or motion, as, he *played* his cannon, the engines are *played* at a fire; to use an instrument of musick; to perform a piece of musick; to act a mirthful character; to exhibit dramatically; to act; to perform.

PLAY, (pla) *n. s.* Action not imposed, opposed to work; dismission from work; amusement; sport; a drama; a comedy or tragedy, or anything in which characters are represented by dialogue and action; game; practice of gaming; contest at a game; practice in any contest, as sword-play; action; employment; office; practice; manner of acting, as fair and foul

play; act of touching an instrument; room for motion; liberty of acting; swing.

PLAYBOOK, (plā'-bŏŏk) *n. s.* Book of dramatick compositions.

PLAYDAY, (plā'-dā) *n. s.* Day exempt from tasks or work.

PLAYDEBT, (plā'-dĕt) *n. s.* Debt contracted by gaming.

PLAYER, (plā'-ẽr) *n. s.* One who plays; actor of dramatick scenes; a mimick; one who touches a musical instrument; a gamester.

PLAYFELLOW, (plā'-fĕl-lō) *n. s.* Companion in amusement.

PLAYFUL, (plā'-fŭl) *a.* Sportive; full of levity.

PLAYHOUSE, (plā'-hŏŏse) *n. s.* House where dramatick performances are represented; a theatre.

PLAYMATE, (plā'-māte) *n. s.* Playfellow; companion in amusement.

PLAYTHING, (plā'-*thing*) *n. s.* Toy; thing to play with.

PLAYWRIGHT, (plā'-rite) *n. s.* A maker of plays.

PLEA, (plē) *n. s.* The act or form of pleading; the thing offered or demanded in pleading; allegation; an apology; an excuse.

To PLEAD, (plēde) *v. n.* To argue before a court of justice; to speak in an argumentative or persuasive way for or against; to reason with another; to be offered as a plea.

To PLEAD, (plēde) *v. a.* To discuss; to allege in pleading or argument; to offer as an excuse.

PLEADABLE, (plē'-dā-bl) *a.* Capable to be alleged in plea.

PLEADER, (plē'-dẽr) *n. s.* One who argues in a court of justice; one who speaks for or against; one who draws the forms of pleadings in law.

PLEADING, (plē'-dĭng) *n. s.* Act or form of pleading.

PLEASANCE, (plĕ'-zȧnce) *n. s.* Gaiety; pleasantry; merriment.

PLEASANT, (plĕz'-zȧnt) *a.* Delightful; giving delight; grateful to the senses; good humoured; cheerful; gay; lively; merry; trifling; adapted rather to mirth than use.

PLEASANTLY, (plĕz'-zȧnt-lē) *ad.* In such a manner as to give delight; gaily; merrily; in good humour; lightly; ludicrously.

PLEASANTNESS, (plĕz'-zȧnt-nĕs) *n. s.* Delightfulness; state of being pleasant; gaiety; cheerfulness; merriment.

PLEASANTRY, (plĕz'-zȧn-trē) *n. s.* Gaiety; merriment; sprightly saying; lively talk.

To PLEASE, (plēze) *v. a.* To delight; to gratify; to humour; to satisfy; to content; to obtain favour from; to be pleased *with*, is to approve; to favour. *To be pleased*, To like: a word of ceremony.

To PLEASE, (plēze) *v. n.* To give pleasure; to gain approbation; to like; to chuse; to condescend; to comply; a word of ceremony.

PLEASER, (plēze'-ẽr) *n. s.* One that courts favour; one that endeavours to please, or actually pleases.

PLEASINGLY, (plē'-zĭng-lē) *ad.* In such a manner as to give delight.

PLEASINGNESS, (plē'-zĭng-nĕs) *n. s.* Quality of giving delight.

PLEASURABLE, (plĕzh'-ŭr-ȧ-blē) *a.* Delightful; full of pleasure.

PLEASURABLY, (plĕzh'-ŭr-ȧb-lē) *ad.* With pleasure; with delight.

PLEASURABLENESS, (plĕzh'-ŭr-ȧ-bl-nĕs) *n. s.* Quality of affording pleasure.

PLEASURE, (plĕzh'-ŭre) *n. s.* Delight; gratification of the mind or senses; loose gratification; what the will dictates; choice; arbitrary will.

PLEASURE-GROUND, (plĕzh'-ŭr-grŏŭnd) *n. s.* Ground laid out in a pleasing or ornamental manner, near a mansion.

PLEBEIAN, (plē-bē'-yȧn) *n. s.* One of the lower people.

PLEBEIAN, (plē-bē'-yȧn) *a.* Popular; consisting of mean persons; belonging to the lower ranks; vulgar; low; common.

PLEDGE, (plĕdje) *n. s.* Anything put to pawn; a gage; anything given by way of warrant or security; a pawn; a surety; a bail; an hostage; an invitation to drink, by accepting the cup or health after another.

To PLEDGE, (plĕdje) *v. a.* To put in pawn; to give as warrant or security; to secure by a pledge; to give security for; to invite to drink, by accepting the cup or health after another.

PLEDGER, (plĕd'-jẽr) *n. s.* One who offers a pledge; one who accepts the invitation to drink after another.

PLEDGET, (plĕd'-jĕt) *n. s.* A small mass of lint.

PLEIADES, (plī'-yȧ-dēz) } *n. s.* A northern constellation.
PLEIADS, (plī'-yȧdz) }

PLENAL, (plē'-nȧl) *a.* Full; complete.

PLENARILY, (plē'-nȧ-rē-lē) *ad.* Fully; completely.

PLENARINESS, (plē'-nȧ-rē-nĕs) *n. s.* Fulness; completeness.

PLENARTY, (plĕn'-ȧr-tē) *n. s.* State of a benefice when occupied.

PLENARY, (plē'-nȧ-rē) *a.* Full; complete.

PLENILUNARY, (plē-nē-lū'-nȧ-rē) *a.* Relating to the full moon.

PLENIPOTENCE, (plē-nĭp'-pō-tĕnse) *n. s.* Fulness of power.

PLENIPOTENT, (plē-nĭp'-pō-tĕnt) *a.* Invested with full power.

PLENIPOTENTIARY, (plĕn-nē-pō-tĕn'-shē-ȧ-rē) *n. s.* A negotiator invested with full power.

To PLENISH, (plĕn'-ĭsh) *v. a.* To replenish; to fill.

PLENIST, (plē'-nĭst) *n. s.* One that holds all space to be full of matter.

PLENITUDE, (plĕn'-nē-tūde) *n. s.* Fulness; the contrary to vacuity; repletion; animal fulness; plethory; exuberance; abundance; completeness.

PLENTEOUS, (plĕn'-tē-ŭs) *a.* Copious; exuberant; abundant; plentiful; fruitful; fertile.

PLENTEOUSLY, (plĕn'-tē-ŭs-lē) *ad.* Copiously; abundantly; exuberantly; plentifully.

PLENTEOUSNESS, (plĕn'-tē-ŭs-nĕs) *n. s.* Abundance; fertility; plenty.

PLENTIFUL, (plĕn'-tē-fŭl) *a.* Copious; abundant; exuberant; fruitful.

PLENTIFULLY, (plĕn'-tē-fŭl-ē) *ad.* Copiously; abundantly.

PLENTIFULNESS, (plĕn'-tē-fŭl-nĕs) *n. s.* The state of being plentiful; abundance; fertility.

PLENTY, (plĕn'-tē) *n. s.* Abundance; such a quantity as is more than enough; fruitfulness; exuberance; plentiful; a state in which enough is had and enjoyed.

PLEONASM, (plē-ō-năzm) *n. s.* A figure of rhetorick, by which more words are used than are necessary.

PLEONASTICAL, (plē-ō-năs'-tē-kăl) *a.* Belonging to the pleonasm; redundant.

PLETHORA, (plĕth'-ō-rā) *n. s.* The state in which the vessels are fuller of humours than is agreeable to a natural state of health.

PLETHORETICK, (plĕth-ō-rĕt'-ĭk) } *a.*
PLETHORICK, (plē-thŏr'-ĭk) } Having a full habit.

PLETHORY, (plĕth'-ō-rē) *n. s.* Fulness of habit.

PLEVIN, (plĕv'-vĭn) *n. s.* In law, A warrant or assurance.

PLEURISY, (plū'-rē-sē) *n. s.* An inflammation of the pleura.

PLEURITICAL, (plū-rĭt'-tē-kăl) } *a.* Diseased with a pleurisy; denoting a pleurisy.
PLEURITICK, (plū-rĭt'-tĭk) }

PLIABILITY, (plī'-ă-bĭl-ĭ-tē) *n. s.* Flexibility; pliableness.

PLIABLE, (plī'-ă-bl) *a.* Easy to be bent; flexible; flexible of disposition; easy to be persuaded.

PLIABLENESS, (plī'-ă-bl-nĕs) *n. s.* Flexibility; easiness to be bent; flexibility of mind.

PLIANCY, (plī'-ăn-sē) *n. s.* Easiness to be bent.

PLIANT, (plī'-ănt) *a.* Bending; tough; flexible; flexible; lithe; limber; easy to take a form; easily complying; easily persuaded.

PLIANTNESS, (plī'-ănt-nĕs) *n. s.* Flexibility; toughness.

PLICA, (plī'-kā) *n. s.* A disease of the hair, said to be almost peculiar to Poland; and called *plica Polonica*.

PLICATION, (plī'-kā-shŭn) } *n. s.* Fold;
PLICATURE, (plīk'-kā-tūre) } double.

PLIERS, (plī'-ĕrz) *n. s.* An instrument by which anything is laid hold on to bend it.

To PLIGHT, (plīte) *v. a.* To pledge; to give as security.

PLIGHT, (plīte) *n. s.* Condition; state.

PLIGHTER, (plīte'-ĕr) *n. s.* A pledger; that which plights.

PLINTH, (plĭnth) *n. s.* In architecture, Is that square member which serves as a foundation to the base of a pillar.

To PLOD, (plŏd) *v. n.* To toil; to moil; to drudge; to travel; to travel laboriously; to study closely and dully.

PLODDER, (plŏd'-dĕr) *n. s.* A dull, heavy, laborious man.

PLOT, (plŏt) *n. s.* A small extent of ground; a plantation laid out; a form; a scheme; a plan; a conspiracy; a secret design formed against another; an intrigue; an affair complicated, involved and embarrassed; the story of a play, comprising an artful involution of affairs, unravelled at last by some unexpected means; stratagem; secret combination to any ill end; contrivance; deep reach of thought.

To PLOT, (plŏt) *v. n.* To form schemes of mischief against another, commonly against those in authority; to contrive; to scheme.

PLOTTER, (plŏt'-tĕr) *n. s.* Conspirator; contriver.

PLOVER, (plŭv'-vĕr) *n. s.* A lap-wing.

PLOUGH, (plŏŭ) *n. s.* The instrument with which the furrows are cut in the ground to receive the seed; tillage; culture of land; a kind of plane.

To PLOUGH, (plŏŭ) *v. n.* To practise agriculture; to turn up the ground in order to sow seed.

To PLOUGH, (plŏŭ) *v. a.* To turn up with the plough; to bring to view by the plough; to furrow; to divide; to tear.

PLOUGHBOY, (plŏŭ'-bŏe) *n. s.* A boy that follows the plough.

PLOUGHER, (plŏŭ'-ĕr) *n. s.* One who ploughs or cultivates ground.

PLOUGHMAN, (plŏŭ'-măn) *n. s.* One that attends or uses the plough; a cultivator of corn.

PLOUGHSHARE, (plŏŭ'-share) *n. s.* The part of the plough that is perpendicular to the coulter.

To PLUCK, (plŭk) *v. a.* To pull with nimbleness or force; to snatch; to pull; to draw; to force on or off; to force up or down; to strip off feathers.

PLUCK, (plŭk) *n. s.* A pull; a draw; a single act of plucking; the heart, liver, and lights of an animal.

PLUCKER, (plŭk'-kĕr) *n. s.* One that plucks.

PLUG, (plŭg) *n. s.* A stopple; anything driven hard into another body to stop a hole.

To PLUG, (plŭg) *v. a.* To stop with a plug.

PLUM, (plŭm) *n. s.* A fruit, with a stone; raisin; grape dried in the sun. In the cant of the city, The sum of one hundred thousand pounds.

PLUMAGE, (plū-mĭdje) *n. s.* Feathers; suit of feathers.

PLUMB, (plum) *n. s.* A plummet; a leaden weight let down at the end of a line.

PLUMB, (plum) *ad.* Perpendicularly to the horizon; any sudden descent.

To PLUMB, (plum) *v. a.* To sound; to search by a line with a weight at its end; to regulate any work by the plummet.

PLUMBEAN, (plum'-be-an) } *a.* Consist-
PLUMBEOUS, (plum'-be-us) } ing of lead; resembling lead.

PLUMBER, (plum'-mer) *n. s.* One who works upon lead, commonly written *plummer*.

PLUMBERY, (plum'-mer-e) *n. s.* Works of lead; the manufactures of a plumber.

PLUMCAKE, (plum-kake') *n. s.* Cake made with raisins.

PLUME, (plume) *n. s.* Feather of birds; feather worn as an ornament; pride; towering mien; token of honour; prize of contest; that part of the seed of a plant, which in its growth becomes the trunk.

To PLUME, (plume) *v. a.* To pick and adjust feathers; to strip off feathers; to feather; to place as a plume; to adorn with plumes; to make proud: as, he *plumes* himself.

PLUMEALLUM, (plume-al'-lum) *n. s.* A kind of asbestos.

PLUMIGEROUS, (plu-mid'-jer-us) *a.* Having feathers; feathered.

PLUMIPEDE, (plu'-me-pede) *n. s.* A fowl that has feathers on the foot.

PLUMMET, (plum'-met) *n. s.* A weight of lead hung at a string, by which depths are sounded, and perpendicularity is discerned.

PLUMOSITY, (plu-mos'-se-te) *n. s.* The state of having feathers.

PLUMOUS, (plu'-mus) *a.* Feathery; resembling feathers.

PLUMP, (plump) *a.* Somewhat fat; not lean; sleek; full, and smooth.

To PLUMP, (plump) *v. a.* To fatten; to swell; to make large.

To PLUMP, (plump) *v. n.* To fall like a stone into the water; to be swollen.

PLUMP, (plump) *ad.* With a sudden fall.

PLUMPER, (plump'-er) *n. s.* Something worn in the mouth to swell out the cheeks; at elections, a vote for a single candidate.

PLUMPLY, (plump'-le) *ad.* Roundly; fully.

PLUMPNESS, (plump'-nes) *n. s.* Fulness; disposition towards fulness.

PLUMPORRIDGE, (plum-por'-ridje) *n. s.* Porridge with plums.

PLUMPUDDING, (plum-pud'-ding) *n. s.* Pudding made with plums.

PLUMPY, (plump'-e) *a.* Plump; fat.

PLUMY, (plu'-me) *a.* Feathered; covered with feathers.

To PLUNDER, (plun'-der) *v. a.* To pillage; to rob in an hostile way; to take by pillage; to rob as a thief.

PLUNDER, (plun'-der) *n. s.* Pillage; spoils gotten in war.

PLUNDERER, (plun'-der-er) *n. s.* Hostile pillager; a spoiler; a thief; a robber.

To PLUNGE, (plunje) *v. a.* To put suddenly under water, or under anything supposed liquid; to put into any state suddenly; to hurry into any distress.

To PLUNGE, (plunje) *v. n.* To sink suddenly, as into water; to dive; to fall or rush into any hazard or distress; to fly into violent and irregular motion.

PLUNGE, (plunje) *n. s.* Act of putting or sinking under water; difficulty; strait; distress.

PLUNGER, (plun'-jer) *n. s.* One that plunges; a diver.

PLURAL, (plu'-ral) *a.* Implying more than one.

PLURALIST, (plu'-ral-ist) *n. s.* One that holds more ecclesiastical benefices than one with cure of souls.

PLURALITY, (plu-ral'-e-te) *n. s.* The state of being or having a greater number; a number more than one; more cures of souls than one; the greater number; the majority.

PLURALLY, (plu'-ral-le) *ad.* In a sense implying more than one.

PLUSH, (plush) *n. s.* A kind of villous or shaggy cloth; shag; a kind of woollen velvet.

PLUVIAL, (plu'-ve-al) } *a.* Rainy; re-
PLUVIOUS, (plu'-ve-us) } lating to rain.

To PLY, (pli) *v. a.* To work on anything closely and importunately; to employ with diligence; to keep busy; to set on work; to practise diligently; to bend; to incline.

To PLY, (pli) *v. n.* To work, or offer service; to go in haste; to busy one's self; to bend.

PLYERS, (pli'-erz) *n. s.* See PLIERS.

PNEUMATICAL, (nu-mat'-te-kal) } *a.* Moved
PNEUMATICK, (nu-mat'-tik) } by wind; relative to wind; consisting of spirit or wind.

PNEUMATICKS, (nu-mat'-iks) *n. s.* A branch of mechanicks, which considers the doctrine of the air, or laws according to which that fluid is condensed, rarified or gravitates. In the schools, the doctrine of spiritual substances, as Gods, angels, and the souls of men.

PNEUMATOLOGY, (nu-ma-tol'-lo-je) *n. s.* The doctrine of spiritual existence.

PNEUMONICKS, (nu-mon'-iks) *n. s.* Medicines for diseases of the lungs.

To POACH, (potsh) *v. a.* To boil slightly; to plunder by stealth.

To POACH, (potsh) *v. n.* To steal game; to carry off game privately in a bag.

POACHER, (potsh'-er) *n. s.* One who steals game.

POCK, (pok) *n. s.* A pustule raised by the smallpox.

POCKET, (pok'-ket) *n. s.* The small bag inserted into clothes; a pocket is used in trade for a certain quantity: as, a *pocket* of hops, because it is a *poke* or sack.

To POCKET, (pok'-ket) *v. a.* To put in the pocket.

POCKETBOOK, (pok'-ket-book) *n. s.* A

paper book carried in the pocket for hasty notes.

POCKY, (pŏk'-ke) *a.* Infected with the pox.

POD, (pŏd) *n. s.* The capsule of legumes; the case of seeds.

PODAGRICAL, (po-dăg'-gre-kăl) *a.* Afflicted with the gout; gouty; relating to the gout.

PODGE, (pŏdje) *n. s.* A puddle; a plash.

POEM, (po'-em) *n. s.* The work of a poet; a metrical composition.

POESY, (po'-e-ze) *n. s.* The art of writing poems; poem; metrical composition; poetry; a short conceit engraved on a ring or other thing.

POET, (po'-et) *n. s.* An inventor; an author of fiction; a writer of poems; one who writes in measure.

POETASTER, (po'-e-tăs-ter) *n. s.* A vile petty poet.

POETESS, (po'-e-tes) *n. s.* A female poet.

POETICAL, (po-et'-te-kăl) } *a.* Expressed
POETICK, (po-et'-tik) } in poetry; pertaining to poetry; suitable to poetry.

POETICALLY, (po-et'-te-kăl-le) *ad.* With the qualities of poetry; by the fiction of poetry.

POETICKS, (po-et'-tiks) *n. s.* The doctrine of poetry.

To POETIZE, (po'-e-tize) *v. n.* To write like a poet.

POETRY, (po'-e-tre) *n. s.* Metrical composition; the art or practice of writing poems; poems; poetical pieces.

POIGNANCY, (poe'-năn-se) *n. s.* The power of stimulating the palate; sharpness; the power of irritation; asperity.

POIGNANT, (poe'-nănt) *a.* Sharp; penetrating; stimulating the palate; severe; piercing; painful; irritating; satirical; keen.

POIGNANTLY, (poe'-nănt-le) *ad.* In a piercing, stimulating, or irritating manner.

POINT, (point) *n. s.* The sharp end of any instrument, or body; a string with a tag; headland; promontory; a sting of an epigram; a sentence terminated with some remarkable turn of words or thought; an indivisible part of space; an indivisible part of time; a moment; a small space; punctilio; nicety; part required of time or space; critical moment; exact place; degree; state; note of distinction in writing; a stop; one of the degrees into which the circumference of the horizon, and the mariner's compass is divided; particular place to which anything is directed; particular; particular mode; an aim; the particular thing required; the aim the thing points at; particular instance; example; a single position. *Point-blank*, Directly: as, an arrow is shot to the *pointblank* or white mark. *Point devise* or *device*, In its primary sense, work performed by the needle; and the term *point-lace* is still familiar to every female: in a secondary sense, *point devise* became applicable to whatever was uncommonly exact, or constructed with the nicety and precision of stitches made or devised by the needle.

To POINT, (point) *v. a.* To sharpen; to forge or grind to a point; to direct towards an object; to direct the eye or notice; to shew as by directing the finger; to direct towards a place, as, the cannon were *pointed* against the fort; to distinguish by stops or points.

To POINT, (point) *v. n.* To note with the finger; to force upon the notice, by directing the finger towards it; to distinguish words or sentences by points; to indicate, as dogs do to sportsmen; to shew distinctly.

POINTED, (point'-ed) *a.* or *part.* Sharp; having a sharp point or pique; epigrammatical; abounding in conceits.

POINTEDLY, (point'-ed-le) *ad.* In a pointed manner.

POINTEDNESS, (point'-ed-nes) *n. s.* Sharpness; pickedness with asperity; epigrammatical smartness.

POINTER, (point'-er) *n. s.* Anything that points; a dog that points out the game to sportsmen.

POINTLESS, (point'-les) *a.* Blunt; not sharp; obtuse.

POISE, (poeze) *n. s.* Weight; force of anything tending to the centre; balance; equipoise; equilibrium; a regulating power.

To POISE, (poeze) *v. a.* To balance; to hold or place in equiponderance; to load with weight; to be equiponderant to; to weigh; to examine by the balance; to oppress with weight.

POISON, (poe'-zn) *n. s.* That which destroys or injures life by a small quantity, and by means not obvious to the senses; venom; anything infectious or malignant.

To POISON, (poe'-zn) *v. a.* To infect with poison; to attack, injure, or kill by poison; to corrupt; to taint.

POISONER, (poe'-zn-er) *n. s.* One who poisons; a corrupter.

POISONFUL, (poe'-zn-ful) *a.* Replete with venom.

POISONOUS, (poe'-zn-us) *a.* Venomous; having the qualities of poison.

POISONOUSLY, (poe'-zn-us-le) *ad.* Venomously.

POISONOUSNESS, (poe'-zn-us-nes) *n. s.* The quality of being poisonous; venomousness.

POITREL, (poe'-trel) *n. s.* Armour for the breast of horse.

POIZE. See Poise.

POKE, (poke) *n. s.* A bag; a sack.

To POKE, (poke) *v. a.* To feel in the dark; to search anything with a long instrument.

POKER, (po'-ker) *n. s.* The iron bar with which men stir the fire.

POKING, (po'-king) *a.* Drudging; servile: a colloquial expression.

POLACRE, (po'-la-ker) *n. s.* A Levantine vessel.

POLAR, (pō'-lăr) *a.* Found near the pole; lying near the pole; issuing from the pole; relating to the pole.

POLARITY, (pō-lăr'-ē-tē) *n. s.* Tendency to the pole.

POLE, (pōle) *n. s.* The extremity of the axis of the earth; either of the points on which the world turns; a long staff; a tall piece of timber erected; a measure of length containing five yards and a half; an instrument of measuring.

POLEAXE, (pōle'-ăks) *n. s.* An axe fixed to a long pole.

POLECAT, (pōle'-kăt) *n. s.* The fitchew; a stinking animal.

POLEMICAL, (pō-lĕm'-mē-kăl) } *a.* Con-
POLEMICK, (pō-lĕm'-mĭk) } troversial; disputative.

POLEMICK, (pō-lĕm'-mĭk) *n. s.* Disputant; controvertist.

POLESTAR, (pōle'-stăr) *n. s.* A star near the pole, by which navigators compute their northern latitude; cynosure; loadstar; any guide or director.

POLICE, (pō-lēes') *n. s.* The regulation and government of a city or country, so far as regards the inhabitants.

POLICY, (pŏl'-lē-sē) *n. s.* The art of government, chiefly with respect to foreign powers; art; prudence; management of affairs; stratagem; a warrant for money in the publick funds; a ticket; a warrant for some peculiar kinds of claim.

To POLISH, (pŏl'-lĭsh) *v. a.* To smooth; to brighten by attrition; to gloss; to refine; to make elegant of manners.

To POLISH, (pŏl'-lĭsh) *v. n.* To answer to the act of polishing; to receive a gloss.

POLISH, (pŏl'-lĭsh) *n. s.* Artificial gloss; brightness given by attrition; elegance of manners.

POLISHABLE, (pŏl'-lĭsh-ă-bl) *a.* Capable of being polished.

POLISHER, (pŏl'-lĭsh-ĕr) *n. s.* The person or instrument that gives a gloss.

POLITE, (pō-lītē') *a.* Glossy; smooth; polished; refined; elegant of manners.

POLITELY, (pō-lītē'-lē) *ad.* With refinement; with elegance of manners; genteelly.

POLITENESS, (pō-lītē'-nĕs) *n. s.* Refinement; elegance of manners; gentility; good breeding.

POLITICAL, (pō-lĭt'-tē-kăl) *a.* Relating to politicks; relating to the administration of publick affairs; civil.

POLITICALLY, (pō-lĭt'-tē-kăl-ē) *ad.* With relation to publick administration; artfully.

POLITICIAN, (pŏl-lē-tĭsh'-ăn) *n. s.* One versed in the arts of government; one skilled in politicks; a man of artifice; one of deep contrivance.

POLITICK, (pŏl'-lē-tĭk) *a.* Political; civil. In this sense *political* is almost always used, except in the phrase *body politick*. Prudent; versed in affairs; artful; cunning.

POLITICKLY, (pŏl'-lē-tĭk-lē) *ad.* After a political manner.

POLITICKS, (pŏl'-lē-tĭks) *n. s.* The science of government; the art or practice of administering publick affairs.

POLITY, (pŏl'-lē-tē) *n. s.* A form of government; civil constitution; policy; art; management.

POLL, (pōll) *n. s.* The back part of the head; a catalogue or list of persons; a register of heads.

To POLL, (pōll) *v. a.* To lop the top of trees; to cut off hair from the head; to clip short; to shear; to crop; to take a list or register of persons; to enter one's name in a list or register; to insert into a number as a voter.

POLLARD, (pŏl'-lărd) *n. s.* A tree lopped; a stag that has cast his horns.

POLLER, (pŏl'-lĕr) *n. s.* One who votes or polls.

To POLLUTE, (pŏl-lūte') *v. a.* To make unclean, in a religious sense; to defile; to taint with guilt; to corrupt; to corrupt by mixtures of ill, either moral or physical; to pervert by pollution.

POLLUTEDNESS, (pŏl-lū'-tĕd-nĕs) *n. s.* Defilement; the state of being polluted.

POLLUTER, (pŏl-lū'-tĕr) *n. s.* Defiler; corrupter.

POLLUTION, (pŏl-lū'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of defiling; the state of being defiled; defilement.

POLONAISE, (pō-lō-nāze') *n. s.* A kind of robe or dress, adopted from the fashion of the Poles.

POLTRON, (pŏl-trōōn') *n. s.* A coward; a scoundrel.

POLTRONERY, (pŏl-trōōn'-ĕr-ē) *n. s.* Cowardice; baseness.

POLY, (pŏl'-lē) *n. s.* A prefix found in the composition of words derived from the Greek and intimating multitude: as, *polygon*, a figure of many angles; *polypus*, an animal with many feet.

POLYACOUSTICK, (pŏl-lē-ă-kōō'-stĭk) *a.* That multiplies or magnifies sounds.

POLYANTHOS, (pŏl-lē-ăn'-*th*ŭs) *n. s.* A plant.

POLYEDRICAL, (pŏl-lē-ĕd'-drē-kăl) } *a.*
POLYEDROUS, (pŏl-lē-ē'-drŭs) } Having many sides.

POLYEDRON, (pŏl-lē-ē'-drŭn) *n. s.* A figure having many sides.

POLYGAMIST, (pō-lĭg'-gă-mĭst) *n. s.* One that holds the lawfulness of more wives than one at a time.

POLYGAMY, (pō-lĭg'-gă-mē) *n. s.* Plurality of wives.

POLYGLOT, (pŏl'-lē-glŏt) *a.* Having many languages.

POLYGLOT, (pŏl'-lē-glŏt) *n. s.* That which contains many languages.

POLYGON, (pŏl'-lē-gŭn) *n. s.* A figure of many angles.

POLYGONAL, (pō-lĭg'-gō-năl) *a.* Having many angles.

POLYGRAM, (pŏl'-lē-grăm) *n. s.* A figure consisting of a great number of lines.

POLYGRAPHY, (pō-lĭg'-grā-fē) *n. s.* The art of writing in several unusual manners of cipher; as also deciphering the same.

POLYPHONISM, (pō-lĭf'-fō-nĭzm) *n. s.* Multiplicity of sound.

POLYPETALOUS, (pŏl-lē-pĕt'-ā-lŭs) *a.* Having many petals.

POLYPOUS, (pŏl'-lē-pŭs) *n. s.* Having the nature of a polypus; having many feet or roots.

POLYPUS, (pŏl'-lē-pŭs) *n. s.* Anything in general with many roots or feet, as a swelling in the nostrils; but it is likewise applied to a tough concretion of grumous blood in the heart and arteries; a sea animal with many feet.

POLYSCOPE, (pŏl'-lē-skōpe) *n. s.* A multiplying glass.

POLYSPERMOUS, (pŏl-lē-spĕr'-mŭs) *a.* Those plants which have more than four seeds succeeding each flower, and this without any certain order or number.

POLYSYLLABICAL, POLYSYLLABICK, (pŏl-lē-sĭl-lăb'-bē-kăl, pŏl-lē-sĭl-lăb'-ĭk) *a.* Having many syllables; pertaining to a polysyllable.

POLYSYLLABLE, (pŏl'-lē-sĭl-lă-bl) *n. s.* A word of many syllables.

POLYSYNDETON, (pŏl-lē-sĭn'-dē-tŭn) *n. s.* A figure of rhetorick by which the copulative is often repeated: as, I came, *and* saw *and* overcame.

POLYTHEISM, (pŏl'-lē-*the*-ĭzm) *n. s.* The doctrine of plurality of gods.

POLYTHEIST, (pŏl'-lē-*the*-ĭst) *n. s.* One that holds plurality of gods.

POLYTHEISTICAL, (pŏl-lē-*the*-ĭs'-tē-kăl) }
POLYTHEISTICK, (pŏl-lē-*the*-ĭs'-tĭk) } *a.* Holding plurality of gods.

POMACEOUS, (pō-mā'-shŭs) *a.* Consisting of apples.

POMADE, (pō-mād') *n. s.* A fragrant ointment.

POMATUM, (pō-mā'-tŭm) *n. s.* An ointment for the hair.

To POMATUM, (pō-mā'-tŭm) *v. a.* To apply pomatum to the hair.

POMEGRANATE, (pŏm-grăn'-nĭt) *n. s.* The tree and fruit so called.

POMIFEROUS, (pō-mĭf'-fĕr-ŭs) *a.* A term applied to plants which have the largest fruit, and are covered with thick hard rind.

POMMEL, (pŭm'-mĕl) *n. s.* A round ball or knob; the knob that balances the blade of the sword; the protuberant part of the saddle before.

To POMMEL, (pŭm'-mĕl) *v. a.* To beat with anything thick or bulky; to beat black and blue; to bruise; to punch.

POMMELED, (pŭm'-mĕl-ĕd) *a.* In heraldry, Denoting the pommel of a sword or dagger.

POMP, (pŏmp) *n. s.* A procession of splendour and ostentation; splendour; pride.

POMPHOLYX, (pŏm'-fō-lĭks) *n. s.* A white, light and friable substance, found in crusts adhering to the domes of furnaces and to the covers of the crucibles in which brass is made.

POMPION, (pŭm'-pē-ŭn) *n. s.* A pumpkin.

POMPOSITY, (pŏm-pŏs'-ē-tē) *n. s.* Ostentatiousness; boastfulness.

POMPOUS, (pŏm'-pŭs) *a.* Splendid; magnificent; grand; showy.

POMPOUSLY, (pŏm'-pŭs-lē) *ad.* Magnificently; splendidly.

POMPOUSNESS, (pŏm'-pŭs-nĕs) *n. s.* Magnificence; splendour.

POND, (pŏnd) *n. s.* A small pool or lake of water; a bason; water not running or emitting any stream.

To PONDER, (pŏn'-dĕr) *v. a.* To weigh mentally; to consider; to attend.

To PONDER, (pŏn'-dĕr) *v. n.* To think; to muse.

PONDERABLE, (pŏn'-dĕr-ā-bl) *a.* Capable to be weighed; mensurable by scales.

PONDERABLE, (pŏn'-dĕr-ā-bl) *a.* Estimated by weight; distinguished from numeral.

PONDERATION, (pŏn-dĕr-ā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of weighing.

PONDERER, (pŏn'-dĕr-ĕr) *n. s.* One who ponders.

PONDEROSITY, (pŏn-dĕr-ŏs'-sē-tē) *n. s.* Weight; gravity; heaviness.

PONDEROUS, (pŏn'-dĕr-ŭs) *a.* Heavy; weighty.

PONDEROUSLY, (pŏn'-dĕr-ŭs-lē) *ad.* With great weight.

PONDEROUSNESS, (pŏn'-dĕr-ŭs-nĕs) *n. s.* Heaviness; weight; gravity.

PONIARD, (pŏn'-yărd) *n. s.* A dagger; a short stabbing weapon.

To PONIARD, (pŏn'-yărd) *v. a.* To stab with a poniard.

PONTAGE, (pŏn'-tăje) *n. s.* Duty paid for the reparation of bridges.

PONTIFF, (pŏn'-tĭf) *n. s.* A priest; a high priest; the pope.

PONTIFICAL, (pŏn-tĭf'-fē-kăl) *a.* Belonging to an high priest; popish; bridge-building.

PONTIFICAL, (pŏn-tĭf'-fē-kăl) *n. s.* A book containing rites and ceremonies ecclesiastical; dress and ornament of a priest or bishop.

PONTIFICALITY, (pŏn-tē-fē-kăl'-ē-tē) *n. s.* The state and government of the pope of Rome; the papacy.

PONTIFICALLY, (pŏn-tĭf'-fē-kăl-lē) *ad.* In a pontifical manner.

PONTIFICATE, (pŏn-tĭf'-fē-kăte) *n. s.* Papacy; popedom.

PONTIFICK, (pŏn-tĭf'-fĭk) *a.* Relating to priests; popish.

PONTON, (pŏn'-tŭn) *n. s.* A floating bridge.

PONY, (pō'-nē) *n. s.* A small horse.

POOL, (pool) *n. s.* A lake of standing water.

POOP, (poop) *n. s.* The hindmost part of the ship.

POOR, (poor) *a.* Not rich; indigent; necessitous; oppressed with want; trifling; narrow; of little dignity, force or value; paltry; mean; contemptible; unimportant; unhappy; uneasy; pitiable; mean; depressed; low; dejected. [A word of tenderness.] Dear. [A word of slight contempt.] Wretched; not good; not fit for any purpose. *The poor*, [collectively] Those who are in the lowest rank of the community; those who cannot subsist but by the charity of others; but it is sometimes used with laxity for any not rich; barren; dry, as a *poor* soil; lean; starved; emaciated; without spirit; flaccid.

POORLY, (poor'-le) *ad.* Without wealth; not prosperously; with little success; meanly; without spirit; without dignity.

POORLY, (poor'-le) *a.* A colloquial expression, in several parts of England, for indifferent in health.

POORNESS, (poor'-nes) *n. s.* Poverty; indigence; want; meanness; lowness; sterility; barrenness.

POORSPIRITED, (poor-spir'-it-ed) *a.* Mean; cowardly.

POORSPIRITEDNESS, (poor-spir'-it-ed-nes) *n. s.* Meanness; cowardice.

POP, (pop) *n. s.* A small smart quick sound.

To POP, (pop) *v. n.* To move or enter with a quick, sudden, and unexpected motion.

To POP, (pop) *v. a.* To put out or in suddenly, slyly, or unexpectedly; to shift.

POP, (pop) *ad.* Suddenly; unexpectedly.

POPE, (pope) *n. s.* The bishop of Rome.

POPE-JOAN, (pope-jone') *n. s.* A game at cards.

POPEDOM, (pope'-dum) *n. s.* Papacy; papal dignity; the estates of the popish church.

POPERY, (po'-per-e) *n. s.* The religion of the church of Rome.

POPESEYE, (pope'-i) *n. s.* The gland surrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh.

POPGUN, (pop'-gun) *n. s.* A gun with which children play, that only makes a noise.

POPINJAY, (pop'-pin-ja) *n. s.* A parrot; a woodpecker; a trifling fop.

POPISH, (po'-pish) *a.* Taught by the pope; relating to popery; peculiar to popery.

POPISHLY, (po'-pish-le) *ad.* With tendency to popery; in a popish manner.

POPLAR, (pop'-lar) *n. s.* A tree.

POPLIN, (pop'-lin) *n. s.* A kind of stuff, made of silk and worsted.

POPPY, (pop'-pe) *n. s.* A soporiferous plant and flower.

POPULACE, (pop'-pu-las) *n. s.* The vulgar, the multitude.

POPULACY, (pop'-pu-la-se) *n. s.* The common people; the multitude.

POPULAR, (pop'-pu-lar) *a.* Vulgar; plebeian; suitable to the common people; familiar; not critical; beloved by the people; pleasing to the people; studious of the favour of the people.

POPULARITY, (pop-pu-lar'-e-te) *n. s.* Graciousness among the people; state of being favoured by the people; what affects the vulgar.

POPULARLY, (pop'-pu-lar-le) *ad.* In a popular manner; so as to please the crowd; according to vulgar conception.

To POPULATE, (pop'-pu-late) *v. n.* To breed people.

POPULATION, (pop-pu-la'-shun) *n. s.* The state of a country with respect to numbers of people.

POPULOUS, (pop'-pu-lus) *a.* Full of people; numerously inhabited.

POPULOUSLY, (pop'-pu-lus-le) *ad.* With much people.

POPULOUSNESS, (pop'-pu-lus-nes) *n. s.* The state of abounding with people.

PORCELAIN, (por'-se-lane) *n. s.* China; china ware; fine dishes, of a middle nature between earth and glass, and therefore semipellucid.

PORCH, (portsh) *n. s.* A roof supported by pillars before a door; an entrance; a portico; a covered walk.

PORCUPINE, (por'-ku-pine) *n. s.* A kind of large hedgehog.

PORE, (pore) *n. s.* Spiracle of the skin; passage of perspiration; any narrow spiracle or passage.

To PORE, (pore) *v. n.* To look with great intenseness and care; to examine with great attention.

To PORE, (pore) *v. a.* To examine: with *on*.

POREBLIND, (pore'-blind) *a.* Commonly spoken and written *purblind*; nearsighted; shortsighted.

PORINESS, (po'-re-nes) *n. s.* Fulness of pores.

PORISTICK *Method*, (po-ris'-tik) *n. s.* In mathematicks, Is that which determines when, by what means, and how many different ways a problem may be solved.

PORK, (pork) *n. s.* Swine's flesh unsalted; a hog; a pig.

PORKER, (pork'-er) *n. s.* A hog; a pig.

PORKLING, (pork'-ling) *n. s.* A young pig.

POROSITY, (po-ros'-se-te) *n. s.* Quality of having pores.

POROUS, (po'-rus) *a.* Having small spiracles or passages.

POROUSNESS, (po'-rus-nes) *n. s.* The quality of having pores; the porous part.

PORPHYRY, (por'-fer-e) *n. s.* Marble of a particular kind.

PORPOISE, PORPUS, (por'-pus) *n. s.* The sea-hog.

PORRECTION, (por-rek'-shun) *n. s.* The act of reaching forth.

PORRIDGE, (por'-ridje) *n. s.* Food made by boiling meat or other ingredients in water; broth.

POR

POR'RIDGEPOT, (pŏr'-rĭdje-pŏt) *n. s.* The pot in which meat is boiled for a family.

POR'RINGER, (pŏr'-rĭn-jer) *n. s.* A vessel in which broth is eaten.

PORT, (pŏrt) *n. s.* A harbour; a safe station for ships; a gate; the aperture in a ship, at which the gun is put out; carriage; air; mien; manner; bearing; a kind of wine, from *Oporto*, in *Portugal*; the Ottoman court; the sublime *port*, so called from the *gate* of the sultan's palace, where justice is distributed.

To PORT, (pŏrt) *v. a.* To carry in form.

PORTABLE, (pŏr'-tȧ-bl) *a.* Manageable by the hand; such as may be borne along with one; such as is transported or carried from one place to another.

PORTABLENESS, (pŏr'-tȧ-bl-nĕs) *n. s.* The quality of being portable.

PORTAGE, (pŏrt'-ăje) *n. s.* Carriage; the act of carrying; the price of carriage.

PORTAL, (pŏr'-tȧl) *n. s.* A gate; the arch under which the gate opens; a door.

PORTCULLIS, (pŏrt-kŭl'-lĭs) } *n. s.* A sort
PORTCLUSE, (pŏrt'-klŭse) } of machine like a harrow, hung over the gates of a city, to be let down to keep out an enemy.

To PORTCULLIS, (pŏrt-kŭl'-lĭs) *v. a.* To bar; to shut up.

To PORTEND, (pŏr-tĕnd') *v. a.* To foretoken; to foreshow as omens.

PORTENSION, (pŏr-tĕn'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of foretokening.

PORTENT, (pŏr-tĕnt') *n. s.* Omen of ill; prodigy foretokening misery.

PORTENTOUS, (pŏr-tĕn'-tŭs) *a.* Foretokening ill; ominous; monstrous; prodigious; wonderful.

PORTER, (pŏr'-tĕr) *n. s.* One that has the charge of the gate; one who waits at the door to receive messages; one who carries burthens for hire; a kind of beer.

PORTERAGE, (pŏr'-tĕr-ăje) *n. s.* Carriage; money paid for carriage.

PORTFOLIO, (pŏrt-fō'-lē-ō) *n. s.* A case, of the size of a large book, to keep loose papers or prints in.

PORTGRAVE. See PORTREVE.

PORTHOLE, (pŏrt'-hōle) *n. s.* A hole cut like a window in a ship's sides where the guns are placed.

PORTICO, (pŏr'-tē-kō) } *n. s.* A covered
PORTICUS, (pŏr'-tē-kŭs) } walk; a piazza.

PORTION, (pŏr'-shŭn) *n. s.* A part; a part assigned; an allotment; a dividend; part of an inheritance given to a child; a wife's fortune.

To PORTION, (pŏr'-shŭn) *v. a.* To divide; to parcel; to endow with a fortune.

PORTIONER, (pŏr'-shŭn-ĕr) *n. s.* One that divides.

PORTIONIST, (pŏr'-shŭn-ĭst) *n. s.* One who has a certain academical allowance or portion, of a few benefices in this kingdom, having more than one rector or vicar, the incumbents are also called *portionists*.

PORTLINESS, (pŏrt'-lē-nĕs) *n. s.* Dignity of mien; grandeur of demeanour; bulk of personage.

PORTLY, (pŏrt'-lē) *a.* Grand of mien; bulky; swelling.

PORTMAN, (pŏrt'-măn) *n. s.* An inhabitant or burgess, as those of the cinque ports.

PORTMANTEAU, (pŏrt-măn'-tō) *n. s.* A chest or bag in which clothes are carried.

PORTMOTE, (pŏrt'-mōte) *n. s.* A court held in port towns.

PORTRAIT, (pŏr'-trāte) *n. s.* A picture drawn after the life.

PORTRAITURE, (pŏr'-trā-tūre) *n. s.* Picture; painted resemblance.

To PORTRAY, (pŏr-trā') *v. a.* To paint; to describe by picture; to adorn with pictures.

PORTRESS, (pŏr'-trĕs) *n. s.* A female guardian of a gate.

PORTREVE, (pŏrt'-rēve) *n. s.* The bailiff of a port town; a kind of mayor.

PORY, (pō'-rē) *a.* Full of pores.

To POSE, (pōze) *v. a.* To puzzle; to gravel; to put to a stand or stop.

POSER, (pō'-zĕr) *n. s.* One who poses; an examiner; a puzzling question.

POSITION, (pō-zĭsh'-ŭn) *n. s.* State of being placed; situation; principle *laid* down; advancement of any principle. In grammar, The state of a vowel placed before two consonants, as *pŏmpeus*, or a double consonant, as *dŭle*.

POSITIONAL, (pō-zĭsh'-ŭn-ȧl). *a.* Respecting position.

POSITIVE, (pŏz'-zĕ-tĭv) *a.* Not negative; capable of being affirmed; real; absolute; particular; direct; not implied; dogmatical; ready to lay down notions with confidence; settled by arbitrary appointment; having the power to enact any law; certain; assured: as, he was *positive* as to the fact.

POSITIVE, (pŏz'-zĕ-tĭv) *n. s.* What is capable of being affirmed; reality; what settles by absolute appointment.

POSITIVELY, (pŏz'-zĕ-tĭv-lē) *ad.* Absolutely; by way of direct position; not negatively; certainly; without dubitation; peremptorily; in strong terms.

POSITIVENESS, (pŏz'-zĕ-tĭv-nĕs) *n. s.* Actualness; not mere negation; peremptoriness; confidence.

POSSE, (pŏs'-sē) *n. s.* An armed power; from *posse comitatus*, the power of the shires.

To POSSESS, (pŏz-zĕs') *v. a.* To have as an owner; to be master of; to enjoy or occupy actually; to seize; to obtain; to fill with something fixed; to have power over, as an unclean spirit.

POSSESSION, (pŏz-zĕsh'-ŭn) *n. s.* The state of owning or having in one's own hands or power; property; the thing possessed; madness caused by the internal operation of an unclean spirit.

To POSSESSION, (pŏz-zĕsh'-ŭn) *v. a.* To invest with property.

POSSESSIVE, (pŏz-zĕs'-sĭv) *a.* Having

possession; denoting possession; a grammatical term.

POSSESSORY, (pos'-zes-sur-e) *a.* Having possession.

POSSESSOR, (pos-zes'-sur) *n. s.* Owner; master; proprietor.

POSSET, (pos'-set) *n. s.* Milk curdled with wine or any acid.

POSSIBILITY, (pos-se-bil'-e-te) *n. s.* The power of being in any manner; the state of being possible.

POSSIBLE, (pos'-se-bl) *a.* Having the power to be or to be done; not contrary to the nature of things.

POSSIBLY, (pos'-se-ble) *ad.* By any power really existing; perhaps; without absurdity.

POST, (post) *n. s.* A hasty messenger; a courier who comes and goes at stated times; commonly a letter-carrier; quick course or manner of travelling; situation; seat; military station; place; employment; office; a piece of timber set erect.

To POST, (post) *v. n.* To travel with speed.

To POST, (post) *v. a.* To fix opprobriously on posts; to place; to station; to fix; to register methodically; to transcribe from one book into another.

POSTAGE, (post'-aje) *n. s.* Money paid for conveyance of a letter.

POSTBOY, (post'-boe) *n. s.* Courier; a boy that rides post.

POSTCHAISE, (post-shaze') *n. s.* A travelling carriage.

To POSTDATE, (post'-date) *v. a.* To date later than the real time.

POSTDILUVIAN, (post-de-lu-ve-an) *a.* Posterior to the flood.

POSTDILUVIAN, (post-de-lu'-ve-an) *n. s.* One that lived since the flood.

POSTER, (post'-er) *n. s.* A courier; one that travels hastily.

POSTERIOR, (pos-te'-re-ur) *a.* Happening after; placed after; following; backward.

POSTERIORITY, (pos-te-re-or'-e-te) *n. s.* The state of being after, opposed to *priority*.

POSTERIORS, (pos-te-re-urs) *n. s.* The hinder parts.

POSTERITY, (pos-ter'-e-te) *n. s.* Succeeding generations; descendants.

POSTERN, (pos'-tern) *n. s.* A small gate; a little door.

POSTEXISTENCE, (post-eg-zis'-tense) *n. s.* Future existence.

POSTHASTE, (post-haste') *n. s.* Haste like that of a courier.

POSTHORSE, (post'-horse) *n. s.* A horse stationed for the use of couriers.

POSTHOUSE, (post'-house) *n. s.* Post office; house where letters are taken and dispatched.

POSTHUMOUS, (post'-hu-mus) *a.* Done, had, or published after one's death.

POSTHUMOUSLY, (post'-hu-mus-le) *ad.* After one's death.

POSTILION, (pos-til'-yun) *n. s.* One who guides the first pair of a set of horses in a coach; one who guides a postchaise.

POSTMAN, (post'-man) *n. s.* A post; a courier; commonly, a letter-carrier.

POSTMASTER, (post'-mas-ter) *n. s.* One who has charge of publick conveyance of letters; an academical term. *Postmaster-general*, He who presides over the posts or letter-carriers.

POSTMERIDIAN, (post-me-rid'-e-an) *a.* Being in the afternoon.

POSTOFFICE, (post'-of-fis) *n. s.* Office where letters are delivered to the post; a posthouse.

To POSTPONE, (post-pone') *v. a.* To put off; to delay; to set in value below something else: with *to*.

POSTPONEMENT, (post-pone'-ment) *n. s.* Delay.

POSTSCRIPT, (post'-skript) *n. s.* The paragraph added to the end of a letter.

POST-TOWN, (post'-toun) *n. s.* A town where posthorses are kept; a town, in which there is a post-office.

To POSTULATE, (pos'-tu-late) *v. a.* To beg or assume without proof; to invite; to require by entreaty.

POSTULATE, (pos'-tu-late) *n. s.* Position supposed or assumed without proof.

POSTULATION, (pos-tu-la-shun) *n. s.* The act of supposing without proof; gratuitous assumption.

POSTULATORY, (pos'-tu-la-tur-e) *a.* Assuming without proof; assumed without proof.

POSTURE, (post'-yur) *n. s.* Place; situation; voluntary collocation of the parts of the body with respect to each other; state; disposition.

POSTUREMASTER, (post'-yur-mas-ter) *n. s.* One who teaches or practises artificial contortions of the body.

POSY, (po'-ze) *n. s.* A motto on a ring, or on anything else; a bunch of flowers.

POT, (pot) *n. s.* A vessel in which meat is boiled on the fire; vessel to hold liquids; vessel made of earth; a cup, now usually supposed to contain a quart.

To POT, (pot) *v. a.* To preserve seasoned in pots; to inclose in pots of earth.

POTABLE, (po'-ta-bl) *a.* Such as may be drank; drinkable.

POTABLENESS, (po'-ta-bl-nes) *n. s.* Drinkableness.

POTARGO, (po-tar'-go) *n. s.* A kind of sauce or pickle imported from the West Indies.

POTASH, (pot'-ash) *n. s.* An impure fixed alkaline salt, made by burning from vegetables, of great use to the manufacturers of soap and glass, to bleachers, and to dyers.

POTATION, (po-ta'-shun) *n. s.* Drinking bout; draught; species of drink.

POTATO, (po-ta'-to) *n. s.* An esculent root.

POTBELLIED, (pot'-bel-led) *a.* Having a swoln paunch.

POTBELLY, (pot'-bel-le) *n. s.* A swelling paunch.

POTENCY, (po'-ten-se) *n. s.* Power; influence; authority; efficacy; strength.

POTENT, (po'-tent) *a.* Powerful; forci-

ble; strong; efficacious; having great authority or dominion.

POTENTATE, (pō'-tẽn-tāte) *n. s.* Monarch; prince; sovereign.

POTENTIAL, (pō-tẽn'-shal) *a.* Existing in possibility, not in act; having the effect without the external actual property; efficacious; powerful. In grammar, *Potential* is a mood denoting the possibility of doing any action.

POTENTIALITY, (pō-tẽn-shē-ăl'-ē-tē) *n. s.* Possibility; not actually.

POTENTIALLY, (pō-tẽn'-shē-ăl-lē) *ad.* In power or possibility, not in act or positively; in efficacy, not in actuality.

POTENTLY, (pō'-tẽnt-lē) *ad.* Powerfully; forcibly.

POTENTNESS, (pō'-tẽnt-nes) *n. s.* Powerfulness; might; power.

POTHANGER, (pŏt'-hăng-ẽr) *n. s.* Hook or branch on which the pot is hung over the fire.

POTHER, (pŏTH'-ẽr) *n. s.* Bustle; tumult; flutter; suffocating cloud.

POTHERB, (pŏt'-ẽrb) *n. s.* An herb fit for the pot.

POTHOOK, (pŏt'-hŏŏk) *n. s.* Hooks to fasten pots or kettles with; ill formed or scrawled letters or characters.

POTHOUSE, (pŏt'-hŏŭse) *n. s.* An alehouse.

POTION, (pō'-shŭn) *n. s.* A draught; commonly a medical draught.

POTLID, (pŏt'-lid) *n. s.* The cover of a pot.

POTTAGE, (pŏt'-tăje) *n. s.* Anything boiled or decocted for food.

POTTER, (pŏt'-tẽr) *n. s.* A maker of earthen vessels.

POTTERY, (pŏt'-tẽr-ē) *n. s.* A place where earthen vessels are made; the earthen vessels made.

POTTLE, (pŏt'-tl) *n. s.* Liquid measure containing four pints; a little basket in which strawberries are sold.

POTVALIANT, (pŏt'-văl'-yănt) *a.* Heated to courage by strong drink.

POUCH, (pŏŏtsh) *n. s.* A small bag; a pocket.

To POUCH, (pŏŏtsh) *v. a.* To pocket.

POVERTY, (pŏv'-vẽr-tē) *n. s.* Indigence; necessity; want of riches; meanness; defect.

POULE, or POOLE, (pŏŏl) *n. s.* The stakes played for at some games of cards.

POULT, (pōlt) *n. s.* A young chicken.

POULTER, (pōl'-tẽr) } *n. s.* One
POULTERER, (pōl'-tẽr-ẽr) } whose trade is to sell fowls ready for the cooks.

POULTICE, (pōl'-tis) *n. s.* A cataplasm; a soft mollifying application.

To POULTICE, (pōl'-tis) *v. a.* To apply a poultice or cataplasm.

POULTRY, (pōl'-trē) *n. s.* Domestick fowls.

POUNCE, (pŏŭnse) *n. s.* The claw or talon of a bird of prey; the powder of gum sandarach, so called because it is thrown upon paper through a perforated box.

To POUNCE, (pŏŭnse) *v. a.* To pierce; to perforate; to pour or sprinkle through small perforations; to seize with the pounces or talons.

POUNCED, (pŏŭnst) *a.* Furnished with claws or talons.

POUNCETBOX, (pŏŭn'-sĕt-bŏks) *n. s.* A small box perforated.

POUND, (pŏŭnd) *n. s.* A certain weight, consisting in troy weight of twelve, in avoirdupoise of sixteen ounces; the sum of twenty shillings, which formerly weighed a pound; a pinfold; an inclosure.

To POUND, (pŏŭnd) *v. a.* To beat; to grind as with a pestle; to shut up; to imprison, as in a pound.

POUNDAGE, (pŏŭnd'-aje) *n. s.* A certain sum deducted from a pound; payment rated by the weight of the commodity; confinement of cattle in a pound.

POUNDER, (pŏŭnd'-ẽr) *n. s.* Any person or thing denominated from a certain number of pounds, as, a *ten* pounder, a gun that carries a bullet of ten *pounds* weight; a a pestle; one who impounds cattle; a pinner.

To POUR, (pōre) *v. a.* To let some liquid out of a vessel, or into some place or receptacle; to emit; to give vent to; to send forth, to let out; to send in a continued course.

To POUR, (pōre) *v. n.* To stream; to flow; to rush tumultuously.

POURER, (pōre'-ẽr) *n. s.* One that pours.

To POURTRAY. See PORTRAY.

To POUT, (pŏŭt) *v. n.* To look sullen by thrusting out the lips; to shoot out; to hang prominent.

POUT, (pŏŭt) *n. s.* In colloquial language, a fit of sullenness.

POUTING, (pŏŭt'-ing) *n. s.* A fit of childish sullenness.

POWDER, (pŏŭ'-dẽr) *n. s.* Dust; any body commuted; gunpowder; sweet dust for the hair.

To POWDER, (pŏŭ'-dẽr) *v. a.* To reduce to dust; to comminute; to pound or grind small; to sprinkle, as with dust.

To POWDER, (pŏŭ'-dẽr) *v. n.* To crumble; to fall to dust.

POWDERBOX, (pŏŭ'-dẽr-bŏks) *n. s.* A box in which powder for the hair is kept.

POWDERFLASK, (pŏŭ'-dẽr-flăsk) } *n. s.* A
POWDERHORN, (pŏŭ'-dẽr-hŏrn) } horn case in which gunpowder is kept.

POWDERMILL, (pŏŭ'-dẽr-mil) *n. s.* The mill in which the ingredients for gunpowder are ground and mingled.

POWDERROOM, (pŏŭ'-dẽr-rŏŏm) *n. s.* The part of a ship in which the gunpowder is kept.

POWDERY, (pŏŭ'-dẽr-ē) *a.* Dusty; friable.

POWER, (pŏŭ'-ẽr) *n. s.* Command; authority; dominion; influence; prevalence upon; ability; force; reach; strength; faculty of the mind; government; right of governing; invested with dominion; host; army; military force.

POWERFUL, (pǫǫ'-ẹr-fụl) *a.* Invested with command or authority; potent; forcible; mighty; efficacious.
POWERFULLY, (pǫǫ'-ẹr-fụl-ẹ) *ad.* Potently; mightily; efficaciously; forcibly.
POWERFULNESS, (pǫǫ'-ẹr-fụl-nẹs) *n. s.* Power; efficacy; might; force.
POWERLESS, (pǫǫ'-ẹr-lẹs) *a.* Weak; impotent.
POWLDRON, (pọle'-drụn) *n. s.* That part of armour which covers the shoulders: an heraldick term.
POX, (pọks) *n. s.* Pustules; efflorescences; exanthematous eruptions. It is used in many eruptive distempers. The venereal disease: this is the sense when it has no epithet.
To POZE, (pọze) *v. a.* See To Pose.
PRACTICABILITY, (prạk-tẹ-kạ-bịl'-ẹ-tẹ) *n. s.* Possibility to be performed.
PRACTICABLE, (prạk'-tẹ-kạ-bl) *a.* Performable; feasible; capable to be practised; assailable; fit to be assailed: as, a *practicable* breach.
PRACTICABLENESS, (prạk'-tẹ-kạ-bl-nẹs) *n. s.* Possibility to be performed.
PRACTICABLY, (prạk'-tẹ-kạ-blẹ) *ad.* In such a manner as may be performed.
PRACTICAL, (prạk'-tẹ-kạl) *a.* Relating to action; not merely speculative.
PRACTICALLY, (prạk'-tẹ-kạl-le) *a.* In relation to action; by practice; in real fact.
PRACTICALNESS, (prạk'-tẹ-kạl-nẹs) *n. s.* The quality of being practical.
PRACTICE, (prạk'-tịs) *n. s.* The habit of doing anything; use; customary use; dexterity acquired by habit; actual performance, distinguished from theory; method or art of doing anything; exercise of any profession; a rule in arithmetick.
PRACTICK, (prạk'-tik) *a.* Relating to action; not merely theoretical.
To PRACTISE, (prạk'-tịs) *v. a.* To do habitually; to do; not merely to profess: as, to *practise* law or physick; to use in order to habit and dexterity; to draw by artifices.
To PRACTISE, (prạk'-tịs) *v. n.* To form a habit of acting in any manner; to try artifices; to exercise any profession.
PRACTISANT, (prạk'-tiz-ạnt) *n. s.* An agent.
PRACTISER, (prạk'-tiz-ẹr) *n. s.* One that does anything habitually.
PRACTITIONER, (prạk-tish'-ụn-ẹr) *n. s.* He who is engaged in the actual exercise of any art; one who uses any sly or dangerous arts; one who does anything habitually.
PRÆ. See Pre.
PRÆMUNIRE. See Premunire.
PRÆCOGNITA, (prẹ-kọg'-nẹ-tạ) *n.s.* Things previously known in order to understanding something else; thus the structure of the human body is one of the *præcognita* of physick.
PRAGMATICK, (prạg-mạt'-tik) } *a.*
PRAGMATICAL, (prạg-mạt'-tẹ-kạl) } Meddling; impertinently busy; assuming business without leave or invitation.
PRAGMATICALLY, (prạg-mạt'-tẹ-kạl-ẹ) *ad.* Meddlingly; impertinently.
PRAGMATICALNESS, (prạg-mạt-tẹ-kạl-nẹs) *n. s.* The quality of intermeddling without right or call.
PRAGMATIST, (prạg-mạt'-ịst) *n. s.* One who is impertinently busy.
PRAISABLE, (prạze'-ạ-bl) *a.* That may be praised.
PRAISE, (prạze) *n. s.* Renown; commendation; fame; honour; celebrity; glorification; tribute of gratitude; laud; ground or reason of praise.
To PRAISE, (prạze) *v. a.* To commend; to applaud; to celebrate; to glorify in worship.
PRAISEFUL, (prạze'-fụl) *a.* Laudable; commendable.
PRAISELESS, (prạze'-lẹs) *a.* Wanting praise; without praise.
PRAISER, (prạ'-zẹr) *n. s.* One who praises; an applauder; a commender.
PRAISEWORTHY, (prạze'-wụr-тнẹ) *a.* Commendable; deserving praise.
To PRANCE, (prạnse) *v. n.* To spring and bound in high mettle; to ride gallantly and ostentatiously; to move in a warlike or showy manner.
PRANCING, (prạnse'-ing) *n. s.* The act of bounding, as a horse in high mettle.
To PRANK, (prạngk) *v. a.* To decorate; to dress or adjust to ostentation.
PRANK, (prạngk) *n. s.* A frolick; a wild flight; a ludicrous trick; a mischievous act.
To PRATE, (prạte) *v. n.* To talk carelessly and without weight; to chatter; to tattle; to be loquacious; to prattle.
PRATE, (prạte) *n. s.* Tattle; slight talk; unmeaning loquacity.
PRATER, (prạ'-tẹr) *n. s.* An idle talker; a chatterer.
PRATINGLY, (prạ'-ting-le) *ad.* With tittle tattle; with loquacity.
To PRATTLE, (prạt'-tl) *v. n.* To talk lightly; to chatter; to be trivially loquacious.
PRATTLE, (prạt'-tl) *n. s.* Empty talk; trifling loquacity.
PRATTLER, (prạt'-lẹr) *n. s.* A trifling talker; a chatterer.
PRAVITY, (prạv'-ẹ-tẹ) *n. s.* Corruption; badness; malignity.
PRAWN, (prạwn) *n. s.* A small crustaceous fish, like a shrimp, but larger.
PRAXIS, (prạk'-sis) *n. s.* Use; practice.
To PRAY, (prạ) *v. n.* To make petitions to heaven; to entreat; to ask submissively.
To PRAY, (prạ) *v. a.* To supplicate; to implore; to address with submissive petitions; to ask for as a supplicant; to entreat in ceremony or form.
PRAYER, (prạ'-ẹr) *n. s.* Petition to heaven; mode of petition; practice of supplication; single formule of petition; entreaty; submissive importunity.
PRAYERBOOK, (prạ'-ẹr-book) *n. s.* Book of publick or private devotions.

PRE, (pre) A particle which, prefixed to words derived from the Latin, marks priority of time or rank.

To PREACH, (pretsh) *v. n.* To pronounce a publick discourse upon sacred subjects.

To PREACH, (pretsh) *v. a.* To proclaim or publish in religious orations; to inculcate publickly; to teach with earnestness.

PREACHER, (pretsh'-er) *n. s.* One who discourses publickly upon religious subjects; one who inculcates anything with earnestness and vehemence.

PREACHERSHIP, (pretsh'-er-ship) *n. s.* The office of a preacher.

PREACHING, (pretsh'-ing) *n. s.* Publick discourse upon sacred subjects.

PREACHMENT, (pretsh'-ment) *n. s.* A sermon mentioned in contempt; a discourse affectedly solemn.

PREAMBLE, (pre'-am-bl) *n. s.* Something previous; introduction; preface.

PREAMBULATORY, (pre-am'-bu-la-tur-e) *a.* Going before; antecedent.

PREAUDIENCE, (pre-aw-de-ense) *n. s.* The right or state of being heard before another.

PREBEND, (preb'-end) *n. s.* A stipend granted in cathedral churches.

PREBENDAL, (pre-ben'-dal) *a.* Of or belonging to a prebend.

PREBENDARY, (preb'-en-da-re) *n. s.* A stipendiary of a cathedral.

PRECARIOUS, (pre-ka'-re-us) *a.* Dependent; uncertain; because depending on the will of another; held by courtesy.

PRECARIOUSLY, (pre-ka'-re-us-le) *ad.* Uncertainly by dependence; dependently.

PRECARIOUSNESS, (pre-ka'-re-us-nes) Uncertainty; dependence on others.

PRECATIVE, (prek'-a-tiv) *a.* Suppliant; submissive.

PRECATORY, (prek'-a-tur-e) *a.* Suppliant; beseeching.

PRECAUTION, (pre-kaw'-shun) *n. s.* Preservative caution; preventive measures.

PRECAUTIONAL, (pre-kaw'-shun-al) *a.* Preservative; preventive.

PRECEDANEOUS, (pres-e-da'-ne-us) *a.* Previous; preceding; anteriour.

To PRECEDE, (pre-sede') *v. a.* To go before in order of time; to go before according to the adjustment of rank.

PRECEDENCE, (pre-se'-dense) } *n. s.* The
PRECEDENCY, (pre-se'-den-se) } act or state of going before; priority; something going before; something past; adjustment of place; the foremost place in ceremony; superiority.

PRECEDENT, (pre-se'-dent) *a.* Former; going before.

PRECEDENT, (pres'-se-dent) *n. s.* Anything that is a rule or example to future times; anything done before of the same kind.

PRECEDENTED, (pres'-se-dent-ed) *a.* Having a precedent; justifiable by an example.

PRECEDENTLY, (pre-se'-dent-le) *ad.* Beforehand.

PRECENTOR, (pre-sen'-tur) *n. s.* He that leads the choir; a chanter.

PRECEPT, (pre'-sept) *n. s.* A rule authoritatively given; a mandate. In law language, A warrant of a justice, or any magistrate.

PRECEPTIVE, (pre-sep'-tiv) *a.* Containing precepts; giving precepts.

PRECEPTOR, (pre-sep'-tur) *n. s.* A teacher; a tutor.

PRECEPTORY, (pre'-sep-tur-e) *a.* Giving precepts.

PRECEPTORY, (pre'-sep-tur-e) *n. s.* A kind of subordinate religious house, where instruction was given.

PRECESSION, (pre-sesh'-un) *n. s.* The act of going before.

PRECINCT, (pre-singkt') *n. s.* Outward limit; boundary.

PRECIOUS, (presh'-us) *a.* Valuable; being of great worth; costly; of great price: as, a *precious* stone.

PRECIOUSLY, (presh'-us-le) *ad.* Valuably; to a great price.

PRECIOUSNESS, (presh'-us-nes) *n. s.* Valuableness; worth; price.

PRECIPICE, (pres'-se-pis) *n. s.* A headlong steep; a fall perpendicular without gradual declivity.

PRECIPITANCE, (pre-sip'-pe-tanse) }
PRECIPITANCY, (pre-sip'-pe-tan-se) } *n. s.* Rash haste; headlong hurry.

PRECIPITANT, (pre-sip'-pe-tant) *a. s.* Falling or rushing headlong; hasty; urged with violent haste; rashly hurried; unexpectedly brought on or hastened.

PRECIPITANTLY, (pre-sip' pe-tant-le) *ad.* In headlong haste; in a tumultuous hurry.

To PRECIPITATE, (pre-sip'-pe-tate) *v. a.* To throw headlong; to urge on violently; to hasten unexpectedly; to hurry blindly or rashly; to throw to the bottom: a term of chemistry.

PRECIPITATE, (pre-sip'-pe-tate) *a.* Steeply falling; steep; headlong; hasty; rashly hasty; violent.

PRECIPITATE, (pre-sip'-pe-tate) *n. s.* A corrosive medicine made by precipitating mercury.

PRECIPITATELY, (pre-sip'-pe-tate-le) *ad.* Headlong; steeply down; hastily; in blind hurry.

PRECIPITATION, (pre-sip-pe-ta'-shun) *n. s.* The act of throwing headlong; violent motion downward; tumultuous hurry; blind haste. In chemistry, Subsidency, contrary to sublimation.

PRECIPITATOR, (pre-sip-pe-ta'-tur) *n. s.* One that urges on violently.

PRECIPITOUSLY, (pre-sip'-pe-tus-le) *ad.* In a tumultuous hurry; in violent haste.

PRECIPITOUSNESS, (pre-sip'-pe-tus-nes) *n. s.* Rashness.

PRECISE, (pre-sise') *a.* Exact; strict; nice; having strict and determinate limitation; formal; finical.

PRECISELY, (pre-sise'-le) *ad.* Exactly;

nicely; accurately; with superstitious formality; with too much scrupulosity.

PRECISENESS, (pre-sise'-nes) *n. s.* Exactness; rigid nicety.

PRECISIAN, (pre-sizn-e-an) *n. s.* One who limits or restrains; one who is superstitiously rigorous.

PRECISION, (pre-sish'-un) *n. s.* Exact limitation.

PRECISIVE, (pre-si'-siv) *a.* Cutting off; exactly limiting.

To PRECLUDE, (pre-klude') *v. a.* To shut out or hinder by some anticipation.

PRECLUSION, (pre-klu'-shun) *n. s.* The act of precluding; hinderance by some anticipation.

PRECLUSIVE, (pre-klu'-siv) *a.* Hindering by some anticipation.

PRECLUSIVELY, (pre-klu'-siv-le) *ad.* With hinderance by some anticipation.

PRECOCIOUS, (pre-ko'-she-us) *a.* Ripe before the time.

PRECOCIOUSNESS, (pre-ko'-she-us-nes) *n. s.* Ripeness before the time.

PRECOCITY, (pre-kos'-se-te) *n. s.* Ripeness before the time.

To PRECOGITATE, (pre-kod'-je-tate) *v. a.* To consider or scheme beforehand.

PRECOGNITION, (pre-kog-nish'-un) *n. s.* Previous knowledge; antecedent examination.

To PRECONCEIVE, (pre-kon-seve') *v. a.* To form an opinion beforehand; to imagine beforehand.

PRECONCEPTION, (pre-kon-sep'-shun) *n. s.* Opinion previously formed.

PRECONCERTED, (pre-kon-sert'-ed) *part. a.* Settled beforehand.

PRECURSOR, (pre-kur'-sur) *n. s.* Forerunner; harbinger.

PRECURSORY, (pre-kur'-so-re) *a.* Introductory; previous.

PRECURSORY, (pre-kur'-so-re) *n. s.* An introduction.

PREDACEOUS, (pre-da'-shus) *a.* Living by prey.

PREDAL, (pre'-dal) *a.* Robbing; practising plunder.

PREDATORY, (pred'-da-tur-e) *a.* Plundering; practising rapine; preying; rapacious; ravenous.

PREDECESSOR, (pre-de-ses'-sur) *n. s.* One that was in any state or place before another; ancestor.

PREDESTINARIAN, (pre-des-te-na'-re-an) *n. s.* One that holds the doctrine of predestination.

PREDESTINARIAN, (pre-des-te-na'-re-an) *a.* Of or belonging to predestination.

To PREDESTINATE, (pre-des'-te-nate) *v. a.* To foredoom; to appoint beforehand by irreversible decree.

PREDESTINATE, (pre-des'-te-nate) *part. a.* Predestinated.

PREDESTINATION, (pre-des-te-na'-shun) *n. s.* Fatal decree; preordination.

PREDESTINATOR, (pre-des'-te-na-tur) *n. s.* One that holds predestination or the prevalence of pre-established necessity.

To PREDESTINE, (pre-des'-tin) *v. a.* To decree beforehand.

PREDETERMINATE, (pre-de-ter'-me-nate) *a.* Before determined.

PREDETERMINATION, (pre-de-ter-me-na'-shun) *n. s.* Determination made beforehand.

To PREDETERMINE, (pre-de-ter'-min) *v. a.* To doom or confine by previous decree.

PREDIAL, (pre'-de-al) *a.* Consisting of farms.

PREDICABILITY, (pred-e-ka-bil'-e-te) *n. s.* Capacity of being attributed to a subject.

PREDICABLE, (pred'-e-ka-bl) *a.* Such as may be affirmed of something.

PREDICABLE, (pred'-e-ka-bl) *n. s.* A logical term, denoting one of the five things which can be affirmed of anything.

PREDICAMENT, (pre-dik'-a-ment) *n. s.* A class or arrangement of beings or substances ranked according to their natures: called also categorema or category; class or kind described by any definite marks.

PREDICAMENTAL, (pre-dik-a-men'-tal) *a.* Relating to predicaments.

PREDICANT, (pred'-de-kant) *n. s.* One that affirms anything.

To PREDICATE, (pred'-de-kate) *v. a.* To affirm anything of another thing.

To PREDICATE, (pred'-de-kate) *v. n.* To affirm; to comprise an affirmation.

PREDICATE, (pred'-de-kate) *n. s.* That which is affirmed or denied of the subject; as, *man is rational; man is not immortal.*

PREDICATION, (pred-e-ka'-shun) *n. s.* Affirmation concerning anything; declaration of any position.

PREDICATORY, (pred'-de-ka-tur-e) *a.* Affirmative; positive; decisive.

To PREDICT, (pre-dikt') *v. a.* To foretell; to foreshow.

PREDICTION, (pre-dik'-shun) *n. s.* Prophesy; declaration of something future.

PREDICTIVE, (pre-dik'-tiv) *a.* Prophetick; foretelling.

PREDICTOR, (pre-dik'-tur) *n. s.* Foreteller.

PREDILECTION, (pre-de-lek'-shun) *n. s.* A liking beforehand.

To PREDISPOSE, (pre-dis-pose') *v. a.* To adapt previously to any certain purpose.

PREDISPOSITION, (pre-dis-po-zish'-un) *n. s.* Previous adaptation to any certain purpose.

PREDOMINANCE, (pre-dom'-me-nanse)
PREDOMINANCY, (pre-dom'-me-nan-se) *n. s.* Prevalence; superiority; ascendency; superiour influence.

PREDOMINANT, (pre-dom'-me-nant) *a.* Prevalent; supreme in influence; ascendent.

PREDOMINANTLY, (pre-dom'-me-nant-le) *ad.* With superiour influence.

To PREDOMINATE, (pre-dom'-me-nate) *v. n.* To prevail; to be ascendent; to be supreme in influence.

To PREDOMINATE, (pre-dom'-me-nate) *v. a.* To rule over.

PREDOMINATION, (pre-dom'-me-na-shun) *n. s.* Superiour influence.

PREEMINENCE, (pre-em'-me-nense) *n. s.* Superiority of excellence; precedence; priority of place; superiority of power or influence.

PREEMINENT, (pre-em'-me-nent) *a.* Excellent above others.

PREEMINENTLY, (pre-em'-me-nent-le) *ad.* In a manner excellent above others.

PREEMPTION, (pre-em'-shun) *n. s.* The right of purchasing before another.

To PREENGAGE, (pre-en-gaje) *v. a.* To engage by precedent ties or contracts.

PREENGAGEMENT, (pre-en-gaje'-ment) *n. s.* Precedent obligation.

To PREESTABLISH, (pre-es-tab'-lish) *v. a.* To settle beforehand.

PREESTABLISHMENT, (pre-es-tab'-lish-ment) *n. s.* Settlement beforehand.

To PREEXIST, (pre-egz-ist') *v. n.* To exist beforehand.

PREEXISTENCE, (pre-egz-is'-tense) *n. s.* Existence before; existence of the soul before its union with the body.

PREEXISTENT, (pre-egz-is'-tent) *a.* Existent beforehand; preceding in existence.

PREFACE, (pref'-fas) *n. s.* Something spoken introductory to the main design; introduction; something proemial.

To PREFACE, (pref'-fas) *v. a.* To introduce by something proemial.

PREFACER, (pref'-fas-er) *n. s.* The writer of a preface.

PREFATORY, (pref-fa-tur-e) *a.* Introductory.

PREFECT, (pre'-fekt) *n. s.* Governour; commander; a superintendant.

PREFECTURE, (pre'-fek-ture) *n. s.* Command; office of government.

To PREFER, (pre-fer') *v. a.* To regard more than another; to advance; to exalt; to raise; to present ceremoniously; to offer solemnly; to propose publickly; to exhibit.

PREFERABLE, (pref'-fer-a-bl) *a.* Eligible before something else.

PREFERABLENESS, (pref'-fer-a-bl-nes) *n. s.* The state of being preferable.

PREFERABLY, (pref'-fer-a-ble) *ad.* In preference; in such a manner as to prefer one thing to another.

PREFERENCE, (pref'-fer-ense) *n. s.* The act of preferring; estimation of one thing above another; election of one rather than another.

PREFERMENT, (pre-fer'-ment) *n. s.* Advancement to a higher station; a place of honour or profit.

PREFERER, (pre-fer'-rer) *n. s.* One who prefers.

To PREFIGURATE, (pre-fig'-u-rate) *v. a.* To shew by an antecedent representation.

PREFIGURATION, (pre-fig-u-ra'-shun) *n. s.* Antecedent representation.

PREFIGURATIVE, (pre-fig'-u-ra-tiv) *a.* Exhibiting by antecedent representation.

To PREFIGURE, (pre-fig'-yur) *v. a.* To exhibit by antecedent representation.

To PREFIX, (pre-fiks') *v. a.* To appoint beforehand; to settle; to establish; to put before another thing: as, he *prefixed* an advertisement to his book.

PREFIX, (pre'-fiks) *n. s.* Some particle put before a word, to vary its signification.

PREFIXION, (pre-fik'-shun) *n. s.* The act of prefixing.

PREFULGENCY, (pre-ful'-jen-se) *n. s.* Superior brightness.

PREGNABLE, (preg'-na-bl) *a.* Expugnable; that may be forced, or won by force; that may be overcome.

PREGNANCE, (preg'-nanse) *n. s.* State of being impregnated; inventive power.

PREGNANCY, (preg'-nan-se) *n. s.* The state of being with young; fertility; fruitfulness; inventive power; acuteness.

PREGNANT, (preg'-nant) *n. s.* Teeming; breeding; fruitful; fertile; impregnating; full of consequence.

PREGNANTLY, (preg'-nant-le) *ad.* Fruitfully; fully.

PREGUSTATION, (pre-gus-ta'-shun) *n. s.* The act of tasting before another.

To PREJUDGE, (pre-judje') *v. a.* To determine any question beforehand; generally to condemn beforehand.

PREJUDGEMENT, (pre-judje'-ment) *n. s.* Judgement without examination.

To PREJUDICATE, (pre-ju'-de-kate) *v. a.* To determine beforehand to disadvantage.

To PREJUDICATE, (pre-ju'-de-kate) *v. n.* To form a judgement without examination.

PREJUDICATION, (pre-ju-de-ka'-shun) *n. s.* The act of judging without examination.

PREJUDICATIVE, (pre-ju-de-ka'-tiv) *a.* Forming an opinion or decision without examination.

PREJUDICE, (pred'-ju-dis) *n. s.* Prepossession; judgement formed beforehand without examination; mischief; detriment; hurt; injury.

To PREJUDICE, (pred'-ju-dis) *v. a.* To prepossess with unexamined opinions; to fill with prejudices; to obstruct or injure by prejudices previously raised; to injure; to hurt; to diminish; to impair; to be detrimental to.

PREJUDICIAL, (pred-ju-dish'-al) *a.* Obstructed by means of opposite prepossessions; mischievous; hurtful; injurious; detrimental.

PREJUDICIALNESS, (pred-ju-dish'-al-nes)

n. s. The state of being prejudicial; mischievousness.

PRELACY, (prĕl'-lă-sē) *n. s.* The dignity or post of a prelate or ecclesiastick of the highest order; episcopacy, the order of bishops; bishops collectively.

PRELATE, (prĕl'-lăt) *n. s.* An ecclesiastick of the highest order and dignity.

PRELATESHIP, (prĕl'-lăt-ship) *n. s.* Office of a prelate.

PRELATICAL, (prē-lăt'-tē-kăl) } *a.* Relat-
PRELATICK, (prē-lăt'-ĭk) } ing to prelates or prelacy.

PRELATICALLY, (prē-lăt'-tē-kăl-lē) *ad.* With reference to prelates.

PRELATION, (prē-lā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Preference; setting of one above the other.

PRELECTION, (prē-lĕk'-shŭn) *n. s.* Reading; lecture; discourse.

PRELECTOR, (prē-lĕk'-tŭr) *n. s.* A reader; a lecturer.

PRELIBATION, (prē-lī-bā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Taste beforehand; effusion previous to tasting.

PRELIMINARY, (prē-lĭm'-ē-nă-rē) *a.* Previous; introductory; proemial.

PRELIMINARY, (prē-lĭm'-ē-nă-rē) *n. s.* Something previous; preparatory act.

PRELUDE, (prĕl'-ūde) *n. s.* Some short flight of musick played before a full concert; something introductory; something that only shews what is to follow.

To **PRELUDE**, (prĕl'-ūde) *v. n.* To serve as an introduction; to be previous to.

To **PRELUDE**, (prĕl'-ūde) *v. a.* To play before.

PRELUDIUM, (prē-lū'-dē-ŭm) *n. s.* Prelude.

PRELUSIVE, (prē-lū'-sĭv) *a.* Previous; introductory; proemial.

PRELUSORY, (prē-lū'-sŭr-ē) *a.* Introductory; previous.

PREMATURE, (prē-mă-tūre') *a.* Ripe too soon; formed before the time; too early; too soon said, believed, or done; too hasty.

PREMATURELY, (prē-mă-tūre'-lē) *ad.* Too early; too soon; with too hasty ripeness.

PREMATURENESS, (prē-mă-tūre'-nĕs) }
PREMATURITY, (prē-mă-tū'-rē-tē) } *n. s.* Too great haste; unseasonable earliness.

To **PREMEDITATE**, (prē-mĕd'-ē-tāte) *v. a.* To contrive or form beforehand; to conceive beforehand.

To **PREMEDITATE**, (prē-mĕd'-ē-tāte) *v. n.* To have formed in the mind by previous meditation; to think beforehand.

PREMEDITATELY, (prē-mĕd'-ē-tāte-lē) *ad.* With premeditation.

PREMEDITATION, (prē-mĕd-ē-tā-shŭn) *n. s* Act of meditating beforehand.

PREMIER, (prēme'-yĕr) *a.* First; chief.

PREMIER, (prēme'-yĕr) *n. s.* A principal minister of state; the prime minister.

To **PREMISE**, (prē-mīze') *v. a.* To explain previously; to lay down premises.

To **PREMISE**, (prē-mīze') *v. n.* To make antecedent propositions.

PREMISES, (prĕm'-ĭs-sĭs) *n. s.* Propositions antecedently supposed or proved. In law language, Houses or lands.

PREMISS, (prĕm'-ĭs) *n. s.* Antecedent proposition.

PREMIUM, (prē-mē-ŭm) *n. s.* Something given to invite a loan or a bargain.

To **PREMONISH**, (prē-mŏn'-nĭsh) *v. a.* To warn or admonish beforehand.

PREMONISHMENT, (prē-mŏn'-nĭsh-mĕnt) *n. s.* Previous information.

PREMONITION, (prē-mō-nĭsh-ŭn) *n. s.* Previous notice; previous intelligence.

PREMONITORY, (prē-mŏn'-nē-tŭr-ē) *a.* Previously advising.

To **PREMONSTRATE**, (prē-mŏn'-strāte) *v. a.* To shew beforehand.

PREMONSTRATION, (prē-mŏn-strā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Act of shewing beforehand.

PREMUNIRE, (prĕm'-mū-nī-rē) *n. s.* A writ in the common law, whereby a penalty is incurrable, as infringing some statute; the penalty so incurred: a difficulty; a distress.

PREMUNITION, (prē-mū-nĭsh'-ŭn) *n. s.* An anticipation of objection.

To **PRENOMINATE**, (prē-nŏm'-ē-nāte) *v. a.* To forename.

PRENOMINATION, (prē-nŏm-ē-nā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The privilege of being named first.

PRENOTION, (prē-nō'-shŭn) *n. s.* Foreknowledge; prescience.

PRENTICE, (prĕn'-tĭs) *n. s.* One bound to a master, in order to instruction in a trade.

PRENUNCIATION, (prē-nŭn-shē-ā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of telling before.

PREOCCUPANCY, (prē-ŏk'-kū-păn-sē) *n. s.* The act of taking possession before another.

PREOCCUPATION, (prē-ŏk-kū-pā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Anticipation; prepossession; anticipation of objection.

To **PREOCCUPY**, (prē-ŏk'-kū-pī) *v. a.* To take previous possession of; to prepossess; to occupy by anticipation or prejudices.

To **PREORDAIN**, (prē-ŏr-dāne') *v. a.* To ordain beforehand.

PREORDINANCE, (prē-ŏr'-dē-nănse) *n. s.* Antecedent decree; first decree.

PREORDINATE, (prē-ŏr'-dē-nāte) *part. a.* Preordained.

PREORDINATION, (prē-ŏr-dē-nā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of preordaining.

PREPARATION, (prĕp-ă-rā-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of preparing or previously fitting; previous measures; anything made by process of operation.

PREPARATIVE, (prē-păr'-ră-tĭv) *a.* Having the power of preparing, qualifying, or fitting.

PREPARATIVE, (prē-păr'-ră-tĭv) *n. s.* That which has the power of preparing or previously fitting; that which is done in order to something else.

PREPARATIVELY, (pre-par'-ra-tiv-le) *ad.* Previously; by way of preparation.

PREPARATORY, (pre-par'-ra-tur-e) *a.* Antecedently necessary; introductory; previous; antecedent.

To PREPARE, (pre-pare') *v. a.* To fit for anything; to adjust to any use; to make ready for any purpose; to qualify for any purpose; to make ready beforehand; to form; to make; to make by regular process: as, he *prepared* a medicine.

To PREPARE, (pre-pare') *v. n.* To take previous measures; to make everything ready; to put things in order; to make one's self ready; to put one's self in a state of expectation.

PREPAREDNESS, (pre-pa'-red-nes) *n. s.* State or act of being prepared.

PREPARER, (pre-pa'-rer) *n. s.* One that prepares; one that previously fits; that which fits for anything.

PREPENSE, (pre-pense') *a.* Forethought; preconceived; contrived beforehand, as, malice *prepense*.

PREPOLLENCE, (pre-pol'-ense) } *n. s.*
PREPOLLENCY, (pre-pol'-en-se) } Prevalence.

PREPONDERANCE, (pre-pon-der-anse) }
PREPONDERANCY, (pre-pon'-der-an-se) } *n. s.* The state of outweighing; superiority of weight.

PREPONDERANT, (pre-pon'-der-ant) *part. a.* Outweighing.

To PREPONDERATE, (pre-pon'-der-ate) *v. a.* To outweigh; to overpower by weight; to overpower by stronger influence.

To PREPONDERATE, (pre-pon'-der-ate) *v. n.* To exceed in weight; to exceed in influence or power analagous to weight.

PREPONDERATION, (pre-pon-der-a'-shun) *n. s.* The act or state of outweighing anything.

PREPOSITION, (prep-po-zish'-un) *n. s.* In grammar, A particle governing a case.

PREPOSITOR, (pre-poz'-e-tur) *n. s.* A scholar appointed by the master to overlook the rest.

PREPOSSESS, (pre-poz-zes') *v. a.* To preoccupy; to take previous possession of; to fill with an opinion unexamined; to prejudice.

PREPOSSESSION, (pre-poz-zesh'-un) *n. s.* Preoccupation; first possession; prejudice; preconceived opinion.

PREPOSSESSOR, (pre-poz'-zes-er) *n. s.* One that possesses before another.

PREPOSTEROUS, (pre-pos-ter'-us) *a.* Having that first which ought to be last; wrong; absurd; perverted; applied to persons, foolish; absurd.

PREPOSTEROUSLY, (pre-pos'-ter-us-le) *ad.* In a wrong situation; absurdly.

PREPOSTEROUSNESS, (pre-pos'-ter-us-nes) *n. s.* Absurdity; wrong order or method.

PREPUCE, (pre'-puse) *n. s.* That which covers the glans; foreskin.

PREROGATIVE, (pre-rog'-ga-tiv) *n. s.* An exclusive or peculiar privilege.

PRESAGE, (pres'-saje) *n. s.* Prognostick, presension of futurity.

To PRESAGE, (pre-saje') *v. a.* To forebode; to foreknow; to foretell; so prophesy; to foretoken; to foreshow.

PRESAGER, (pre-sa'-jer) *n. s.* Foreteller; foreshewer.

PRESBYTER, (prez'-be-ter) *n. s.* A priest; an elder.

PRESBYTERIAL, (prez-be-te'-re-al) }
PRESBYTERIAN, (prez-be-te'-re-an) } *a.* Consisting of elders; a term for a modern form of ecclesiastical government.

PRESBYTERIAN, (prez-be-te'-re-an) *n. s.* An abettor of presbytery or Calvinistical discipline.

PRESBYTERIANISM, (prez-be-te'-re-an-izm) *n. s.* The principles and discipline of presbyterians.

PRESBYTERY, (prez'-be-ter-e) *n. s.* Body of elders, whether priests or laymen.

PRESCIENCE, (pre'-she-ense) *n. s.* Foreknowledge: knowledge of future things.

PRESCIENT, (pre'-she-ent) *a.* Foreknowing; prophetick.

PRESCIOUS, (pre'-she-us) *a.* Having foreknowledge.

To PRESCRIBE, (pre-skribe') *v. a.* To set down authoritatively; to order; to direct; to direct medically.

To PRESCRIBE, (pre-skribe') *v. n.* To influence by long custom; to influence arbitrarily; to give law; to form a custom which has the force of law; to write medical directions and forms of medicine.

PRESCRIBER, (pre-skri'-ber) *n. s.* One who gives any rules or directions.

PRESCRIPT, (pre'-skript) *a.* Directed; accurately laid down in a precept.

PRESCRIPT, (pre'-skript) *n. s.* Direction; precept; model prescribed; medical order.

PRESCRIPTION, (pre-skrip'-shun) *n. s.* Rules produced and authorised by long custom; custom continued till it has the force of law; medical receipt.

PRESCRIPTIVE, (pre-skrip'-tiv) *a.* Pleading the continuance and authority of custom.

PRESENCE, (prez'-zense) *n. s.* State of being present; contrary to absence; approach face to face to a great personage; state of being in the view of a superiour; port; air; mien; demeanour; readiness at need; quickness at expedients; the person of a superiour.

PRESENSATION, (pre-zen-sa'-shun) *n. s.* Previous notion or idea.

PRESENT, (prez'-zent) *a.* Not absent; being face to face; being at hand; not past; not future; ready at hand; quick in emergencies; favourably attentive; not neglectful; propitious; unforgotten; not abstracted; not absent of mind; attentive;

being now in view; being now under consideration.

The PRESENT, (prez-zent') *n. s.* An elliptical expression for *the present time*; the time now existing; *at present*: at the present time; now.

PRESENT, (prez'-zent) *n. s.* A gift; a donative; something ceremoniously given; a letter or mandate exhibited.

To PRESENT, (pre-zent') *v. a.* To place in the presence of a superiour; to exhibit to view or notice; to offer; to exhibit; to give formally and ceremoniously; to put into the hands of another in ceremony; to favour with gifts; to prefer to ecclesiastical benefices; to offer openly; to introduce by something exhibited to the view or notice; to lay before the court of judicature, as an object of enquiry; to point a missile weapon before it is discharged

PRESENTABLE, (pre-zent'-a-bl) *a.* Presented; exhibited, or represented.

PRESENTANEOUS, (prez-zen-ta'-ne-us) *a.* Ready; quick; immediate.

PRESENTATION, (prez-zen-ta-shun) *n. s.* The act of presenting; the act of offering any one to an ecclesiastical benefice; exhibition.

PRESENTATIVE, (pre-zen'-ta-tiv) *a.* Such as that presentations may be made of it.

PRESENTEE, (prez-zen-tee') *n. s.* One presented to a benefice.

PRESENTER, (pre-zen'-ter) *n. s.* One that presents.

PRESENTIAL, (pre-zen'-shel) *a.* Supposing actual presence.

PRESENTIALITY, (pre-zen-shel'-e-te) *n. s.* State of being present.

PRESENTIALLY, (pre-zen'-shel-e) *ad.* In a way which supposes actual presence.

To PRESENTIATE, (pre-zen-te-ate) *v. a.* To make present.

PRESENTLY, (prez'-zent-le) *ad.* At present; at this time; now; immediately; soon after.

PRESENTIMENT, (pre-zen'-te-ment) *n. s.* Notion previously formed; previous idea.

PRESENTMENT, (pre-zent'-ment) *n. s.* The act of presenting; anything presented or exhibited; representation. In law, The form of laying anything before a court of judicature for examination

PRESENTNESS, (prez'-zent-nes) *n. s.* Presence of mind; quickness at emergencies.

PRESERVABLE, (pre-zerv'-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being preserved.

PRESERVATION, (prez-zer-va'-shun) *n. s.* The act of preserving; care to preserve.

PRESERVATIVE, (pre-zer'-va-tiv) *n. s.* That which has the power of preserving; something preventive.

PRESERVATIVE, (pre-zer'-va-tiv) *a.* Having the power of preserving.

PRESERVATORY, (pre-zer'-va-tur-e) *n. s.* That which has the power of preserving

PRESERVATORY, (pre-zer'-va-tur-e) *a.* That may tend to preserve.

To PRESERVE, (pre-zerv') *v. a.* To save; to defend from destruction or any evil; to keep; to season fruits and other vegetables with sugar and in other proper pickles: as, to *preserve* plums, walnuts, and cucumbers.

PRESERVE, (pre-zerv') *n. s.* Fruit preserved whole in sugar; land where game is preserved by the lord of the manor.

PRESERVER, (pre-zerv'-er) *n. s.* One who preserves; one who keeps from ruin or mischief; one who makes preserves of fruit.

To PRESIDE, (pre-zide') *v. n.* To be set over; to have authority over.

PRESIDENCY, (prez'-ze-den-se) *n. s.* Superintendence.

PRESIDENT, (prez'-ze-dent) *n. s.* One placed with authority over others; one at the head of others; governour; prefect; a tutelary power.

PRESIDENTIAL, (prez'-ze-den-shal) *a.* Presiding over.

PRESIDENTSHIP, (prez-ze-dent-ship) *n. s.* The office and place of president.

PRESIDIAL, (pre-sid'-e-al) *a.* Relating to a garrison; having a garrison.

PRESIDIARY, (pre-sid'-a-re) *a.* Of or belonging to a garrison; having a garrison.

To PRESS, (pres) *v. a.* To squeeze; to crush; to distress; to crush with calamities; to constrain; to compel; to urge by necessity; to impose by constraint; to drive by violence; to affect strongly; to inforce; to inculcate with argument or importunity; to urge; to bear strongly on; to compress; to hug, as in embracing; to act upon with weight; to make earnest; to force into military service: the last is properly *impress*.

To PRESS, (pres) *v. n.* To act with compulsive violence; to urge; to distress; to go forward with violence to any object; to make invasion; to encroach; to crowd; to throng; to come unseasonably or importunately; to urge with vehemence and importunity; to act upon, or influence. *To press upon*, To invade; to push against.

PRESS, (pres) *n. s.* The instrument by which anything is crushed or squeezed; the instrument by which books are printed; crowd; tumult; throng; a kind of wooden case or frame for clothes and other uses.

PRESSBED, (pres'-bed) *n. s.* Bed so formed, as to be shut up in a case.

PRESSER, (pres'-ser) *n. s.* One that presses or works at a press.

PRESSGANG, (pres'-gang) *n. s.* A crew that strolls about the streets to force men into naval service.

PRESSINGLY, (pres-sing-le) *ad.* With force; closely.

PRESSION, (presh-un) *n. s.* The act of pressing.

PRESSMAN, (pres'-man) *n. s.* One who forces another into service; one who forces away; one who makes the impression of print by the press.

PRESSMONEY, (pres-mun-e) *n. s.* Money given to a soldier when he is taken or forced into the service.

PRESSURE, (presh'-shur) *n. s.* The act of pressing or crushing; the state of being pressed or crushed; force acting against anything; gravitation; weight acting or resisting; violence inflicted; oppression.

PRESTO, (pres'-to) *ad.* Quick; at once; gaily; with quickness: a musical term.

PRESUMABLE, (pre-zu'-ma-bl) *a.* That may be believed previously without examination, or affirmed without immediate proof.

PRESUMABLY, (pre-zu'-ma-ble) *ad.* Without examination.

To PRESUME, (pre-zume) *v. n.* To suppose; to believe previously without examination; to affirm without immediate proof; to venture without positive leave; to form confident or arrogant opinions; to make confident or arrogant attempts.

PRESUMER, (pre-zu'-mer) *n. s.* One that presupposes; an arrogant person; a presumptuous person.

PRESUMPTION, (pre-zum'-shun) *n. s.* Supposition previously formed; confidence grounded on anything presupposed; an argument strong, but not demonstrative; a strong probability; arrogance, confidence, blind and adventurous; presumptuousness.

PRESUMPTIVE, (pre-zum'-tiv) *a.* Taken by previous supposition; supposed, as the *presumptive* heir, opposed to the heir *apparent*.

PRESUMTIVELY, (pre-zum'-tiv-le) *ad.* By previous supposition.

PRESUMPTUOUS, (pre-zum'-tu-us) *a.* Arrogant; confident; insolent.

PRESUMPTUOUSLY, (pre-zum'-tu-us-le) *ad.* Arrogantly; with vain confidence.

PRESUMPTUOUSNESS, (pre-zum'-tu-us-nes) *n. s.* Quality of being presumptuous; confidence; irreverence.

PRESUPPOSAL, (pre-sup-po-zal) *n. s.* Supposal previously formed.

To PRESUPPOSE, (pre-sup-poze') *v. a.* To suppose as previous; to imply as antecedent.

PRESUPPOSITION, (pre-sup-po-zish'-un) *n. s.* Supposition previously formed.

PRESURMISE, (pre-sur-mize') *n. s.* Surmise previously formed.

PRETENCE, (pre-tense') *n. s.* A false argument grounded upon fictitious postulates; the act of showing or alleging what is not real; show; appearance; claim, true or false; something threatened or held out to terrify.

To PRETEND, (pre-tend') *v. a.* To hold out; to stretch forward; to simulate; to make false appearances or representations; to allege falsely; to show hypocritically; to hold out, as a delusive appearance.

To PRETEND, (pre-tend') *v. n.* To put in a claim truly or falsely; to presume on ability to do anything; to profess presumptuously.

PRETENDEDLY, (pre-tend'-ed-le) *ad.* By false appearance or representation.

PRETENDER, (pre-tend'-er) *n. s.* One who lays claim to anything. In English history, the name given to the person who was excluded by the law from the crown of England.

PRETENDINGLY, (pre-tend'-ing-le) *ad.* Arrogantly; presumptuously.

PRETENSION, (pre-ten'-shun) *n. s.* Claim true or false; assumption; claim to notice; fictitious appearance.

PRETER, (pre'-ter) *n. s.* A particle which prefixed to words of Latin original, *signifies beside*.

PRETERIMPERFECT, (pre-ter-im-per'-fekt) *a.* In grammar, Denotes the tense not perfectly past.

PRETERIT, (pre'-ter-it) *a.* Past.

PRETERMISSION, (pre-ter-mish'-un) *n. s.* The act of omitting.

To PRETERMIT, (pre-ter-mit') *v. a.* To pass by; to neglect.

PRETERNATURAL, (pre-ter-nat'-u-ral) *a.* Different from what is natural; irregular.

PRETERNATURALITY, (pre-ter-nat'-u-ral-e-te) *n. s.* Preternaturalness.

PRETERNATURALLY, (pre-ter-nat'-u-ral-e) *ad.* In a manner different from the common order of nature.

PRETERNATURALNESS, (pre-ter-nat'-u-ral-nes) *n. s.* Manner different from the order of nature.

PRETERPERFECT, (pre-ter-per'-fekt) *a.* A grammatical term applied to the tense which denotes the time absolutely past.

PRETERPLUPERFECT, pre-ter-plu-per'-fekt) *a.* The grammatical epithet for tense denoting time relatively past, or past before some other past time.

PRETEXT, (pre-tekst') *n. s.* Pretence; false appearance; false allegation.

PRETOR, (pre'-tur) *n. s.* The Roman judge.

PRETORIAL, (pre-to'-re-al) *a.* Judicial; pronounced by the pretor.

PRETORIAN, (pre-to'-re-an) *a.* Judicial; exercised by the pretor.

PRETORSHIP, (pre-tur'-ship) *n. s.* The office of pretor.

PRETTILY, (prit'-te-le) *ad.* Neatly; elegantly; pleasingly; without dignity or elevation.

PRETTINESS, (prit'-te-nes) *n. s.* Beauty without dignity; neat elegance without elevation.

PRETTY, (prit'-te) *a.* Neat; elegant; pleasing without surprise or elevation, beautiful without grandeur or dignity.

PRETTY, (prit'-te) *ad.* In some degree this word is used before adverbs or adjectives to intend their signification; it is less than *very*, as "*pretty* well stocked with people."

To PREVAIL, (pre-vale') *v. n.* To be in force; to have effect; to have power; to have influence; to overcome; to gain the superiority; to gain influence; to operate effectually.

PREVAILING, (prē-vā'-lĭng) *a.* Predominant; having most influence.
PREVALENCE, (prĕv'-vā-lĕnse) } *n. s.*
PREVALENCY, (prĕv'-vā-lĕn-sē) } Superiority; influence; predominance; efficacy; force; validity.
PREVALENT, (prĕv'-vā-lĕnt) *a.* Victorious; gaining superiority; predominant; powerful; efficacious.
PREVALENTLY, (prĕv'-vā-lĕnt-lē) *ad.* Powerfully; forcibly.
To **PREVARICATE**, (prē-văr'-rē-kāte) *v. a.* To pervert; to turn from the right; to corrupt; to evade by some quibble.
PREVARICATION, (prē-văr-rē-kā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Shuffle; cavil.
PREVARICATOR, (prē-văr'-rē-kā-tŭr) *n. s.* A caviller; a shuffler.
PREVENIENT, (prē-vē'-nē-ĕnt) *a.* Preceding; going before; preventive.
To **PREVENT**, (prē-vĕnt') *v. a.* To go before; to be before; to anticipate; to preoccupy; to preengage; to attempt first; to hinder; to obviate; to obstruct: the last is now almost the only sense.
To **PREVENT**, (prē-vĕnt') *v. n.* To come before the time.
PREVENTABLE, (prē-vĕnt'-ā-bl) *a.* Capable of being prevented.
PREVENTER, (prē-vĕnt'-ĕr) *n. s.* One that hinders; an hinderer; an obstructer.
PREVENTION, (prē-vĕn'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of going before; preoccupation; anticipation; hindrance; obstruction; prejudice; prepossession.
PREVENTIONAL, (prē-vĕn'-shŭn-ăl) *a.* Tending to prevention.
PREVENTIVE, (prē-vĕnt'-ĭv) *a.* Tending to hinder; preservative; hindering ill.
PREVENTIVE, (prē-vĕnt'-ĭv) *n. s.* A preservative; that which prevents; an antidote previously taken.
PREVENTIVELY, (prē-vĕnt'-ĭv-lē) *ad.* In such a manner as tends to prevention.
PREVIOUS, (prē'-vē-ŭs) *a.* Antecedent; going before; prior.
PREVIOUSLY, (prē-vē-ŭs-lē) *ad.* Beforehand; antecedently.
PREVIOUSNESS, (prē'-vē-ŭs-nĕs) *n. s.* Antecedence.
PREY, (prā) *n. s.* Something to be devoured; something to be seized; rapine; plunder; ravage; depredation; animal of *prey*, is an animal that lives on other animals.
To **PREY**, (prā) *v. n.* To feed by violence; to plunder; to rob; to corrode; to waste.
PREYER, (prā'-ĕr) *n. s.* Robber; devourer; plunderer.
PRIAPISM, (prī'-ā-pĭzm) *n. s.* A preternatural tension.
PRICE, (prīse) *n. s.* Equivalent paid for anything; value; estimation; supposed excellence; rate at which anything is sold; reward; thing purchased by merit.
To **PRICK**, (prĭk) *v. a.* To pierce with a small puncture; to form or erect with an acuminated point; to nominate by a puncture or mark; to spur; to goad; impel; to incite; to pain; to pierce with remorse; to mark a tune.
To **PRICK**, (prĭk) *v. n.* To dress one's self for show; to come upon the spur; to aim at a point, mark, or place.
PRICK, (prĭk) *n. s.* A sharp slender instrument; anything by which a puncture is made; a thorn in the mind; a teasing and tormenting thought; remorse of conscience; a spot or mark at which archers aim; a point; a fixed place; a puncture; the print of a deer or hare in the ground.
PRICKER, (prĭk'-kĕr) *n. s.* A sharp-pointed instrument.
PRICKET, (prĭk'-kĕt) *n. s.* A buck in his second year.
PRICKING, (prĭk'-ĭng) *n. s.* Sensation of being pricked.
PRICKLE, (prĭk'-kl) *n. s.* Small sharp point, like that of a brier.
PRICKLINESS, (prĭk'-lē-nĕs) *n. s.* Fulness of sharp points.
PRICKLOUSE, (prĭk'-lŏuse) *n. s.* A word of contempt for a taylor.
PRICKLY, (prĭk'-lē) *a.* Full of sharp points.
PRIDE, (prīde) *n. s.* Inordinate and unreasonable self-esteem; insolence; rude treatment of others; insolent exultation; dignity of manner; loftiness of air; generous elation of heart; elevation; dignity; ornament; show; decoration; splendour; ostentation.
To **PRIDE**, (prīde) *v. a.* To make proud; to rate himself high.
PRIDEFUL, (prīde'-fŭl) *a.* Insolent; full of scorn.
PRIER, (prī'-ĕr) *n. s.* One who enquires too narrowly.
PRIEST, (prēest) *n. s.* One who officiates in sacred offices; one of the second order in the hierarchy, above a deacon, below a bishop.
PRIESTCRAFT, (prēest'-krăft) *n. s.* Religious frauds; management of wicked priests to gain power.
PRIESTESS, (prēest'-tĕs) *n. s.* A woman who officiated in heathen rites.
PRIESTHOOD, (prēest'-hŭd) *n. s.* The office and character of a priest; the order of men set apart for holy offices; the second order of the hierarchy.
PRIESTLIKE, (prēest'-like) *a.* Resembling a priest, or what belongs to a priest.
PRIESTLINESS, (prēest'-lē-nĕs) *n. s.* The appearance or manner of a priest.
PRIESTLY, (prēest'-lē) *a.* Becoming a priest; sacerdotal; belonging to a priest.
PRIESTRIDDEN, (prēest'-rĭd-dn) *a.* Managed or governed by priests.
To **PRIG**, (prĭg) *v. n.* To steal; to filch.
PRIG, (prĭg) *n. s.* A thief; a pert, conceited, saucy, pragmatical, little fellow.
PRIM, (prĭm) *a.* Formal; precise; affectedly nice.
To **PRIM**, (prĭm) *v. a.* To deck up precisely; to an affected nicety.

PRIMACY, (prī'-mą-se) *n. s.* Excellency; supremacy; the chief ecclesiastical station.
PRIMAGE, (prī'-maje) *n. s.* The freight of a ship.
PRIMAL, (prī'-mąl) *a.* First.
PRIMARILY, (prī'-mą-re-le) *ad.* Originally; in the first intention; in the first place.
PRIMARINESS, (prī'-mą-re-nes) *n. s.* The state of being first in act or intention.
PRIMARY, (prī'-mą-re) *a.* First in intention; original; first; first in dignity; chief; principal.
PRIMATE, (prī'-mąte) *n. s.* The chief ecclesiastick.
PRIMATESHIP, (prī'-mąte-ship) *n. s.* The dignity or office of a primate.
PRIME, (prime) *n. s.* The first part of the day; the dawn; the morning; the beginning; the early days; the best part; the spring of life; spring; the height of health, strength, or beauty; the height of perfection.
PRIME, (prime) *a.* Early; blooming; principal; first-rate; first; original; excellent.
To PRIME, (prime) *v. a.* To put powder in the pan of a gun; to lay the ground on a canvas for painting.
To PRIME, (prime) *v. n.* To serve for the charge of a gun.
PRIMELY, (prime'-le) *ad.* Originally; primarily; in the first place; in the first intention; excellently; supremely well.
PRIMENESS, (prim'-nes) *n. s.* The state of being first; excellence.
PRIMER, (prim'-mer) *n. s.* A small book, in which children are taught to read; an elementary book; a kind of letter in printing.
PRIMERO, (prī-me'-ro) *n. s.* A game at cards.
PRIMEVAL, (prī-me'-vąl) } *a.* Original;
PRIMEVOUS, (prī-me'-vus) } such as was at first.
PRIMITIAL, (prī-mish'-ąl) *a.* Being of the first production.
PRIMITIVE, (prim'-e-tiv) *a.* Ancient; original; established from the beginning; imitating the supposed gravity of old times; primary; not derivative: as, in grammar, a *primitive* verb.
PRIMITIVE, (prim'-e-tiv) *n. s.* A primitive word.
PRIMITIVELY, (prim'-e-tiv-le) *ad.* Originally; at first; primarily; not derivatively; according to the original rule.
PRIMITIVENESS, (prim'-e-tiv-nes) *n. s.* State of being original; antiquity; conformity to antiquity.
PRIMNESS, (prim'-nes) *n. s.* Affected niceness or formality.
PRIMOGENIAL, (prī-mo-je'-ne-ąl) *a.* First-born; original; primary; constituent; elemental.
PRIMOGENITOR, (prī-mo-jen'-e-tur) *n. s.* Forefather.
PRIMOGENITURE, (prī-mo-jen'-it-yur) *n. s.* Seniority; eldership; state of being firstborn.
PRIMOGENITURESHIP, (prī-mo-jen'-it-yur-ship) *n. s.* Right of eldership.
PRIMORDIAL, (prī-mor'-de-ąl) *a.* Original; existing from the beginning.
PRIMORDIAL, (prī-mor'-de-ąl) *n. s.* Origin; first principle.
PRIMORDIATE, (prī-mor'-de-ąte) *a.* Original; existing from the first.
PRIMROSE, (prim'-roze) *n. s.* A flower that appears early in the year.
PRIMY, (prī'-me) *a.* Blooming.
PRINCE, (prinse) *n. s.* A sovereign; a chief ruler; a sovereign of rank next to kings; ruler, of whatever sex; the son of a king; the chief of any body of men.
PRINCEDOM, (prins'-dum) *n. s.* The rank, estate, or power of the prince; sovereignty.
PRINCELINESS, (prins'-le-nes) *n. s.* The state, manner, or dignity of a prince.
PRINCELY, (prins'-le) *a.* Having the appearance of one high born; having the rank of princes; becoming a prince; royal; grand; august.
PRINCESS, (prin'-ses) *n. s.* A sovereign lady; a woman having sovereign command; a sovereign lady of rank, next to that of a queen; the daughter of a king; the wife of a prince.
PRINCIPAL, (prin'-se-pąl) *a.* Chief; of the first rate; capital; essential; important; considerable.
PRINCIPAL, (prin'-se-pąl) *n. s.* A head; a chief; not a second; one primarily or originally engaged; not accessary or auxiliary; a capital sum placed out at interest; president or governour.
PRINCIPALITY, (prin-se-pąl'-e-te) *n. s.* Sovereignty; supreme power; one invested with sovereignty; the country which gives title to a prince, as the *principality* of Wales; superiority; predominance.
PRINCIPALLY, (prin'-se-pąl-e) *ad.* Chiefly; above all; above the rest.
PRINCIPALNESS, (prin'-se-pąl-nes) *n. s.* The state of being principal or chief.
PRINCIPIATION, (prin-sip-e-a'-shun) *n. s.* Analysis into constituent or elemental parts.
PRINCIPLE, (prin'-se-pl) *n. s.* Element; constituent part; primordial substance; original cause; being productive of other being; operative cause; fundamental truth; original postulate; first position from which others are deduced; ground of action; motive; tenet on which morality is founded.
To PRINT, (print) *v. a.* To mark by pressing any thing upon another; to impress any thing, so as to leave its form; to form by impression; to impress words or make books, not by the pen, but the press.
To PRINT, (print) *v. n.* To use the art of typography; to publish a book.
PRINT, (print) *n. s.* Mark or form made by impression; that which being impressed leaves its form, as *butter print*; pictures cut in wood or copper to be impressed on

paper; picture made by impression; the form, size, arrangement, or other qualities of the types used in printing books; the state of being published by the printer; single sheet printed for sale; a paper something less than a pamphlet.

PRINTER, (print'-ẽr) *n. s.* One that prints books; one that stains linen with figures.

PRINTING, (print'-ing) *n. s.* The art or process of impressing letters or words; typography; the process of staining linen with figures.

PRIOR, (prī'-ŭr) *a.* Former; being before something else; antecedent; anteriour.

PRIOR, (prī'-ŭr) *n. s.* The head of a convent of monks, inferiour in dignity to an abbot.

PRIORATE, (prī'-o-rate) *n. s.* Government exercised by a prior.

PRIORESS, (prī'-o-res) *n. s.* A lady superiour of a convent of nuns.

PRIORITY, (prī-or'-re-te) *n. s.* The state of being first; precedence in time; precedence in place.

PRIORLY, (prī-ŭr'-le) *ad.* Antecedently.

PRIORSHIP, (prī'-ŭr-ship) *n. s.* The state or office of prior.

PRIORY, (prī'-o-re) *n. s.* A convent in dignity below an abbey. *Priories* are the churches which are given to priors in titulum, or by way of title.

PRISM, (prizm) *n. s.* A *prism* of glass is a glass bounded with two equal and parallel triangular ends, and three plain and well polished sides, which meet in three parallel lines, running from the three angles of one end, to the three angles of the other end.

PRISMATICK, (priz-mat'-tik) *a.* Formed as a prism.

PRISMATICALLY, (priz-mat'-te-kal-e) *ad.* In the form of a prism.

PRISMOID, (prizm'-moid) *n. s.* A body approaching to the form of a prism.

PRISON, (priz'-zn) *n. s.* A strong hold in which persons are confined; a gaol.

To **PRISON**, (priz'-zn) *v. a.* To emprison; to shut up in hold; to restrain from liberty; to captivate; to enchain; to confine.

PRISONBASE, (priz'-zn-base) *n. s.* A kind of rural play, commonly called *prisonbars*.

PRISONER, (priz'-zn-er) *n. s.* One who is confined in hold; a captive; one taken by the enemy; one under an arrest.

PRISONHOUSE, (priz'-zn-house) *n. s.* Gaol; hold in which one is confined.

PRISONMENT, (priz'-zn-ment) *n. s.* Confinement; imprisonment; captivity.

PRISTINE, (pris'-tine) *a.* First; ancient; original.

PRITHEE, (prith'-e) A familiar corruption of *pray thee*, or *I pray thee*.

PRIVACY, (prī'-va-se) *n. s.* State of being secret; secrecy; retirement; retreat; place intended to be secret; privity; joint knowledge.

PRIVATE, (prī'-vat) *a.* Not open; secret; alone; not accompanied; being upon the same terms with the rest of the community; particular, opposed to *publick*; admitted to participation of knowledge; privy; sequestered. *In private*, Secretly; not publickly; not openly.

PRIVATE, (prī'-vat) *n. s.* A common soldier.

PRIVATEER, (prī-va-teer') *n. s.* A ship fitted out by private men to plunder the enemies of the state.

To **PRIVATEER**, (prī'-va-teer') *v. n.* To fit out ships against enemies, at the charge of private persons.

PRIVATELY, (prī'-vat-le) *ad.* Secretly; not openly.

PRIVATENESS, (prī'-vat-nes) *n. s.* The state of a man in the same rank with the rest of the community; secrecy; privacy; obscurity; retirement.

PRIVATION, (prī-va'-shun) *n. s.* Removal or destruction of anything or quality; the act of the mind by which, in considering a subject, we separate it from anything appendant; the act of degrading from rank or office.

PRIVATIVE, (priv'-va-tiv) *a.* Causing privation of anything; consisting in the absence of something; not positive. *Privative* is in things, what negative is in propositions.

PRIVATIVE, (priv'-va-tiv) *n. s.* That of which the essence is the absence of something, as silence is only the absence of sound.

PRIVATIVELY, (priv'-va-tiv-le) *ad.* By the absence of something necessary to be present; negatively.

PRIVATIVENESS, (priv'-va-tiv-nes) *n. s.* Notation of absence of something that should be present.

PRIVET, (prī'-vet) *n. s.* Evergreen: a plant.

PRIVILEGE, (priv'-ve-lije) *n. s.* Peculiar advantage; immunity; right not universal.

To **PRIVILEGE**, (priv'-ve-lije) *v. a.* To invest with rights or immunities; to grant a privilege; to exempt from censure or danger; to exempt from paying tax or impost.

PRIVILY, (priv'-e-le) *ad.* Secretly; privately.

PRIVITY, (priv'-e-te) *n. s.* Private communication; consciousness; joint knowledge; private concurrence; privacy. [In the plural.] Secret parts.

PRIVY, (priv'-e) *a.* Private; not publick; assigned to secret uses; secret; clandestine; done by stealth; secret; not shewn; not publick; admitted to secrets of state; conscious to anything; admitted to participation of knowledge.

PRIVY, (priv'-e) *n. s.* Place of retirement; necessary house.

PRIZE, (prize) *n. s.* A reward gained by contest with competitors; a reward gained by any performance; something taken by adventure; plunder.

To **PRIZE**, (prize) *v. a.* To rate; to value at a certain price; to esteem; to value highly.

PRIZER, (prī'-zer) *n. s.* One that values; one who contends for a prize.

PRIZEFIGHTER, (prize'-fi-ter) *n. s.* One that fights publickly for a reward.

PRO, (pro) For; in defence of; *pro* and *con*, for *pro* and *contra*, for and against.

PROBABILITY, (prob-a-bil'-e-te) *n.s.* Likelihood; appearance of truth; evidence arising from the preponderation of argument: it is less than moral certainty.

PROBABLE, (prob'-a-bl) *a.* Likely; having more evidence than the contrary; that may be proved.

PROBABLY, (prob'-a-ble) *ad.* Likely; in likelihood.

PROBATE, (pro'-bat) *n. s.* Proof; the proof of a will; the official copy of a will with the certificate of its having been proved.

PROBATION, (pro-ba'-shun) *n.s.* Proof; evidence; testimony; the act of proving by ratiocination or testimony; trial; examination; moral trial; trial before entrance into monastick life; noviciate.

PROBATIONAL, (pro-ba'-shun-al) *a.* Serving for trial.

PROBATIONARY, (pro-ba'-shun-a-re) *a.* Serving for trial.

PROBATIONER, (pro-ba'-shun-er) *n. s.* One who is upon trial; a novice.

PROBATIONERSHIP, (pro-ba'-shun-er-ship) *n. s.* State of being a probationer; noviciate.

PROBATOR, (pro'-ba-tur) *n. s.* An examiner; an approver. In law, An accuser; one who undertakes to prove a crime charged upon another.

PROBATORY, (prob'-ba-tur-e) *a.* Serving for trial; serving for proof.

PROBATUM EST, (pro-ba'-tum est) A Latin expression added to the end of a receipt, signifying *it is tried* or *proved*.

PROBE, (probe) *n. s.* A slender wire by which surgeons search the depths of wounds.

PROBE-SCISSORS, (probe'-siz-surs) *n. s.* Scissors used to open wounds, of which the blade thrust into the orifice has a button at the end.

To PROBE, (probe) *v. a.* To search; to try by an instrument.

PROBITY, (prob'-e-te) *n. s.* Honesty; sincerity; veracity.

PROBLEM, (prob'-lem) *n. s.* A question proposed.

PROBLEMATICAL, (prob-le-mat'-te-kal) *a.* Uncertain; unsettled; disputed; disputable.

PROBLEMATICALLY, (prob-le-mat'-te-kal-e) *ad.* Uncertainly.

To PROBLEMATIZE, (prob-lem'-a-tize) *v.n.* To propose problems.

PROBOSCIS, (pro-bos'-sis) *n. s.* A snout; the trunk of an elephant; used also for the same part in every creature that bears any resemblance thereunto.

PROCACIOUS, (pro-ka'-she-us,) *a.* Petulant; saucy; loose.

PROCACITY, (pro-kas'-se-te) *n. s.* Petulance; looseness.

PROCATARXIS, (pro-kat-arks'-is) *n. s.* The pre-existent cause of a disease, which co-operates with others that are subsequent.

PROCEDURE, (pro-seed-yur) *n. s.* Manner of proceeding; management; conduct; act of proceeding; progress; process; operation.

To PROCEED, (pro-seed') *v. n.* To pass from one thing or place to another; to go forward; to tend to the end designed; to advance; to go or march in state; to issue; to arise; to be the effect of; to be produced from; to prosecute any design; to be transacted; to be carried on; to make progress; to carry on juridical process; to transact; to act; to carry on any affair methodically; to take effect; to have its course; to be propagated; to come by generation; to be produced by the original efficient cause.

PROCEEDS, (pro'-seedz) *n. s.* Produce: as the *proceeds* of an estate.

PROCEEDER, (pro-seed'-er) *n. s.* One who goes forward; one who makes a progress.

PROCEEDING, (pro-seed'-ing) *n. s.* Process from one thing to another; *series* of conduct; transaction; legal procedure; as, such are the *proceedings* at law.

PROCELLOUS, (pro-sel'-us) *a.* Tempestuous.

PROCEPTION, (pro-sep'-shun) *n. s.* Preoccupation; act of taking something sooner than another.

PROCESS, (pros'-ses) *n. s.* Tendency; progressive course; regular and gradual progress, course; continual flux or passage; methodical management of anything; course of law. In anatomy, eminence of the bones and other parts.

PROCESSION, (pro-sesh-un) *n. s.* A train marching in ceremonious solemnity; the act of issuing or proceeding from.

PROCESSIONAL, (pro-sesh'-un-al) *a.* A book relating to the processions of the Romish church.

PROCESSIONARY, (pro-sesh'-un-a-re) *a.* Consisting in procession.

PROCHRONISM, (pro'-kro-nizm) *n. s.* An errour in chronology; a dating a thing before it happened.

PROCIDENCE, (pro'-se-dense) *n. s.* Falling down; dependence below its natural place.

PROCINCT, (pro-singkt') *n. s.* Complete preparation; preparation brought to the point of action.

To PROCLAIM, (pro-klame') *v. a.* To promulgate or denounce by a solemn or legal publication; to tell openly; to outlaw by publick denunciation.

PROCLAIMER, (pro-kla'-mer) *n. s.* One that publishes by authority.

PROCLAMATION, (prok-kla-ma'-shun) *n.s.* Publication by authority; a declaration of the king's will, openly published among the people.

PROCLIVITY, (prō-klĭv'-ĕ-tē) *n. s.* Tendency; natural inclination; propension; proneness.

PROCLIVOUS, (prō-klī'-vŭs) *a.* Inclined; tending by nature.

PROCONSUL, (prō-kŏn'-sŭl) *n. s.* A Roman officer, who governed a province with consular authority.

PROCONSULAR, (prō-kŏn'-sŭ-lăr) *a.* Belonging to a proconsul; under the rule of a proconsul

PROCONSULSHIP, (prō-kŏn'-sŭl-shĭp) *n. s.* The office of a proconsul.

To PROCRASTINATE, (prō-krăs'-tĭn-āte) *v. a.* To defer; to delay; to put off from day to day.

To PROCRASTINATE, (prō-krăs'-tĭn-āte) *v. n.* To be dilatory.

PROCRASTINATION, (prō-krăs-tĭn-ā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Delay; dilatoriness.

PROCRASTINATOR, (prō-krăs'-tĭn-ā-tŭr) *n. s.* A dilatory person.

PROCREANT, (prō'-krē-ănt) *a.* Productive; pregnant.

To PROCREATE, (prō'-krē-āte) *v. a.* To generate; to produce.

PROCREATION, (prō'-krē-ā-shŭn) *n. s.* Generation; production.

PROCREATIVE, (prō'-krē-ā-tĭv) *a.* Generative; productive.

PROCREATIVENESS, (prō'-krē-ā-tĭv-nĕs) *n. s.* Power of generation.

PROCREATOR, (prō'-krē-ā-tŭr) *n. s.* Generator; begetter.

PROCTOR, (prŏk'-tŭr) *n. s.* A manager of another man's affairs; an attorney in the spiritual court; the magistrate of the university.

PROCTORAGE, (prŏk'-tŭr-āje) *n. s.* Management. A contemptuous expression.

PROCTORICAL, (prŏk-tŏr'-rē-kăl) *a.* Of or belonging to the academical proctor; magisterial.

PROCTORSHIP, (prŏk'-tŭr-shĭp) *n. s.* Office or dignity of a proctor.

PROCUMBENT, (prō-kŭm'-bĕnt) *a.* Lying down; prone.

PROCURABLE, (prō-kū'-rā-bl) *a.* To be procured; obtainable; acquirable.

PROCURACY, (prŏk'-ū-rā-sē) *n. s.* The management of any thing.

PROCURATION, (prŏk-kū-rā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of procuring; management of affairs for another person. *Procurations* are certain sums paid to the bishop, or archdeacon, by incumbents, on account of visitations.

PROCURATOR, (prŏk-kū-rā'-tŭr) *n. s.* Manager; one who transacts affairs for another.

PROCURATORIAL, (prŏk-kū-rā-tō'-rē-ăl) *a.* Pertaining to, or made by a proctor.

PROCURATORSHIP, (prŏk-kū-rā'-tŭr-shĭp) *n. s.* The office of a procurator.

PROCURATORY, (prō-kū'-rā-tŭr-ē) *a.* Tending to procuration.

To PROCURE, (prō-kūre') *v. a.* To manage; to transact for another; to obtain; to acquire; to persuade; to prevail on.

To PROCURE, (prō-kūre') *v. n.* To bawd; to pimp.

PROCUREMENT, (prō-kūre'-mĕnt) *n. s.* The act of procuring.

PROCURER, (prō-kū'-rĕr) *n. s.* One that gains; obtainer; one who plans or contrives; pimp; pandar.

PROCURESS, (prō-kū'-rĕs) *n. s.* A bawd.

PRODIGAL, (prŏd'-dē-găl) *a.* Profuse; wasteful; expensive; lavish.

PRODIGAL, (prŏd'-dē-găl) *n. s.* A waster; a spendthrift.

PRODIGALITY, (prŏd-dē-găl'-ĕ-tē) *n. s.* Extravagance; profusion; waste; excessive liberality.

To PRODIGALIZE, (prŏd'-dē-găl-ize) *v. n.* To play the prodigal; to be guilty of extravagance.

PRODIGALLY, (prŏd'-dē-găl-ē) *ad.* Profusely; wastefully; extravagantly.

PRODIGIOUS, (prō-dĭd'-jŭs) *a.* Amazing; astonishing; such as may seem a prodigy; portentous; enormous; monstrous.

PRODIGIOUSLY, (prō-dĭd'-jŭs-lē) *ad.* Amazingly; astonishingly; portentously; enormously.

PRODIGIOUSNESS, (prō-dĭd'-jŭs-nĕs) *n. s.* Enormousness; portentousness; amazing qualities.

PRODIGY, (prŏd'-dē-jē) *n. s.* Anything out of the ordinary process of nature from which omens are drawn; portent; monster; anything astonishing for good or bad.

PRODITION, (prō-dĭsh'-ŭn) *n. s.* Treason; treachery.

PRODITORY, (prŏd-ē-tŏ'-rē) *a.* Treacherous; perfidious.

To PRODUCE, (prō-dūse') *v. a.* To offer to the view or notice; to exhibit to the publick; to bring as an evidence; to bear; to bring forth, as a vegetable; to cause; to effect; to generate; to beget; to extend; to lengthen.

PRODUCE, (prŏd'-dūse) *n. s.* Product; that which anything yields or brings; amount; profit; gain; emergent sum or quantity.

PRODUCEMENT, (prō'-dūse-mĕnt) *n. s.* Production.

PRODUCENT, (prō-dū'-sĕnt) *n. s.* One that exhibits; one that offers.

PRODUCER, (prō-dū'-sĕr) *n. s.* One that generates or produces.

PRODUCIBILITY, (prō-dū'-sē-bĭl-ē-tē) *n. s.* Power of producing.

PRODUCIBLE, (prō-dū'-sē-bl) *a.* Such as may be exhibited; such as may be generated or made.

PRODUCIBLENESS, (prō-dū'-sē-bl-nĕs) *n. s.* The state of being producible.

PRODUCT, (prŏd'-ŭkt) *n. s.* Something produced by nature, as fruits, grain, metals; work; composition; effect of art or labour; thing consequential; effect; result; sum, as the *product* of many sums added to each other.

PRODUCTILE, (prō-dŭk'-tĭl) *a.* Which may be produced, or drawn out at length.
PRODUCTION, (prō-dŭk'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of producing; the thing produced; fruit; product; composition; work of art or study.
PRODUCTIVE, (prō-dŭk'-tĭv) *a.* Having the power to produce; fertile; generative; efficient.
PRODUCTIVENESS, (prō-dŭk'-tĭv-nĕs) *n. s.* State or quality of being productive.
PROEM, (prō'-ĕm) *n. s.* Preface; introduction.
PROEMIAL, (prō-ē-mē-ăl) *a.* Introductory.
PROFANATION, (prŏf-ă-nā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of violating any thing sacred; irreverence to holy things or persons.
PROFANE, (prō-fāne') *a.* Irreverent to sacred names or things; not sacred; secular; polluted; not pure.
To PROFANE, (prō-fāne') *v. a.* To violate; to pollute; to put to wrong use.
PROFANELY, (prō-fāne'-lē) *ad.* With irreverence to sacred names or things.
PROFANENESS, (prō-fāne'-nĕs) *n. s.* Irreverence of what is sacred.
PROFANER (prō-fāne'-ĕr) *n. s.* Polluter; violater.
To PROFESS, (prō'-fĕs) *v. a.* To declare himself in strong terms of any opinion or character; to make a show of any sentiments by loud declaration; to declare publickly one's skill in any art or science, so as to invite employment; to exhibit the appearance of.
To PROFESS, (prō-fĕs') *v. n.* To declare openly; to enter into a state of life by a publick declaration.
PROFESSEDLY, (prō-fĕs'-sĕd-lē) *ad.* According to open declaration made by himself; undeniably; as every one allows.
PROFESSION, (prō-fĕsh'-ŭn) *n. s.* Calling; vocation; known employment; the term *profession* is particularly used of divinity, physick, and law; declaration; the act of declaring one's self of any party or opinion.
PROFESSIONAL, (prō-fĕsh'-ŭn-ăl) *a.* Relating to a particular calling or profession.
PROFESSIONALLY, (prō-fĕsh'-ŭn-ăl-lē) *ad.* By profession.
PROFESSOR, (prō-fĕs'-sŭr) *n. s.* One who declares himself of any opinion or party; one who publickly practises or teaches an art.
PROFESSORIAL, (prō-fĕs'-sō-rē-ăl) *a.* Relating to a professor.
PROFESSORSHIP, (prō-fĕs'-sŭr-ship) *n. s.* The station or office of a publick teacher.
To PROFFER, (prŏf'-fĕr) *v. a.* To propose; to offer to acceptance; to attempt of one's own accord.
PROFFER, (prŏf'-fĕr) *n. s.* Offer made; something proposed to acceptance.
PROFFERER, (prŏf'-fĕr-ĕr) *n. s.* He that offers.
PROFICIENCE, (prō-fish'-ĕnse) } *n. s.*
PROFICIENCY, (prō-fish'-ĕn-sē) } Profit; advancement in anything; improvement gained.
PROFICIENT, (prō-fish'-ĕnt) *n. s.* One who has made advances in any study or business.
PROFILE, (prō'-fēel) *n. s.* The side face; half face.
PROFIT, (prŏf'-fĭt) *n. s.* Gain; pecuniary advantage; advantage; accession of good; improvement; advancement; proficiency.
To PROFIT, (prŏf'-fĭt) *v. a.* To benefit; to advantage; to improve; to advance.
To PROFIT, (prŏf'-fĭt) *v. n.* To gain advantage; to make improvement; to be of use or advantage.
PROFITABLE, (prŏf-fĭt'-ă-bl) *a.* Gainful; lucrative, useful; advantageous.
PROFITABLENESS, (prŏf'-fĭt-ă-bl-nĕs) *n. s.* Gainfulness; usefulness; advantageousness.
PROFITABLY, (prŏf'-fĭt-ă-blē) *ad.* Gainfully; advantageously; usefully.
PROFLIGACY, (prŏf'-flē-gă-sē) *n. s.* State of being lost to decency and virtue.
PROFLIGATE, (prŏf'-flē-gāt) *a.* Abandoned; lost to virtue and decency; shameless.
PROFLIGATE, (prŏf'-flē-gāt) *n. s.* An abandoned shameless wretch.
PROFLIGATELY, (prŏf'-flē-gāt-lē) *ad.* Shamelessly.
PROFLIGATENESS, (prŏf'-flē-gāt-nĕs) *n. s.* The quality of being profligate.
PROFLUENCE, (prŏf'-flŭ-ĕnse) *n. s.* Progress; course.
PROFLUENT, (prŏf'-flŭ-ĕnt) *a.* Flowing forward.
PROFOUND, (prō-fŏund') *a.* Deep; descending far below the surface; low with respect to the neighbouring places; intellectually deep; not obvious to the mind, as a *profound* treatise; lowly; humble; submiss; submissive; learned beyond the common reach; deep in contrivance; having hidden qualities.
PROFOUND, (prō-fŏund') *n. s.* The deep; the main; the sea; the abyss.
PROFOUNDLY, (prō-fŏund'-lē) *ad.* Deeply; with deep concern; with great degrees of knowledge; with deep insight.
PROFOUNDNESS, (prō-fŏund'-nĕs) *n. s.* Depth of place; depth of knowledge.
PROFUNDITY, (prō-fŭnd'-ĕ-tē) *n. s.* Depth of place or knowledge.
PROFUSE, (prō-fūse') *a.* Lavish; too liberal; prodigal; overabounding; exuberant.
PROFUSELY, (prō-fūse'-lē) *ad.* Lavishly; prodigally; with exuberance.
PROFUSENESS, (prō-fūse'-nĕs) *n. s.* Lavishness; prodigality.
PROFUSION, (prō-fū'-zhŭn) *n. s.* Lavishness; prodigality; extravagance; lavish expense; superfluous effusion; abundance; exuberant plenty.
To PROG, (prŏg) *v. n.* To go a begging; to wander about like a beggar; to procure by a beggarly trick; to rob; to steal; to shift meanly for provisions.
PROG, (prŏg) *n. s.* Victuals; provision of any kind.

To PROGENERATE, (prō-jĕn-ĕr-āte) *v. a.* To beget; to propagate.

PROGENERATION, (prō-jĕn-ĕr-ā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of begetting; propagation.

PROGENITOR, (prō-jĕn'-ē-tŭr) *n. s.* A forefather; an ancestor in a direct line.

PROGENY, (prŏd'-jē-nē) *n. s.* Offspring; race; generation.

PROGNOSTICABLE, (prŏg-nŏs'-tē-kȧ-bl) *a.* Such as may be foreknown or foretold.

To PROGNOSTICATE, (prŏg-nŏs'-tē-kāte) To foretell; to foreshow.

PROGNOSTICATION, (prŏg-nŏs tē-kā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of foreknowing or foreshowing; foretoken.

PROGNOSTICATOR, (prŏg-nŏs'-tē-kā-tŭr) *n. s.* Foreteller; foreknower.

PROGNOSTICK, (prŏg-nŏs'-tik) *a.* Foretokening disease or recovery; foreshowing: as, a *prognostick* symptom.

PROGNOSTICK, (prŏg-nŏs'-tik) *n. s.* The skill of foretelling diseases or the event of diseases; a prediction; a token forerunning.

PROGRAM, prō'-grȧm) } *n. s.* A
PROGRAMMA, (prō-grȧm'-mȧ) } proclamation, or edict, set up in a publick place; what is written before something else; a preface.

PROGRESS, (prō'-grĕs) *n. s.* Course; procession; passage; advancement; motion forward; intellectual improvement; advancement in knowledge; proficience; removal from one place to another; a journey of state; a circuit.

To PROGRESS, (prō'-grĕs) *v. n.* To move forward; to pass.

PROGRESSION, (prō-grĕsh'-ŭn) *n. s.* Proportional process; regular and gradual advance; motion forward; course; passage; intellectual advance.

PROGRESSIONAL, (prō-grĕsh'-ŭn-ȧl) *a.* Such as is in a state of encrease or advance.

PROGRESSIVE, (prō-grĕs'-siv) *a.* Going forward; advancing.

PROGRESSIVELY, (prō-grĕs'-siv-lē) *ad.* By gradual steps or regular course.

PROGRESSIVENESS, (prō-grĕs'-siv-nĕs) *n. s.* The state of advancing.

To PROHIBIT, (prō-hĭb'-it) *v. a.* To forbid; to interdict by authority; to debar; to hinder.

PROHIBITER, (prō-hĭb'-it-ĕr) *n. s.* Forbidder; interdicter.

PROHIBITION, (prō-hē-bish-ŭn) *n. s.* Forbiddance; interdict; act of forbidding; a writ issued by one court to stop the proceeding of another.

PROHIBITIVE, (prō-hĭb'-bē-tiv) *a.* Implying prohibition.

PROHIBITORY, (prō-hĭb'-bē-tŭr-ē) *a.* Implying prohibition; forbidding.

To PROJECT, (prō-jĕkt') *v. a.* To throw; to throw out; to cast forward; to exhibit a form, as of the image thrown on a mirrour; to scheme; to form in the mind; to contrive.

To PROJECT, (prō-jĕkt') *v. n.* To jut out; to shoot forward; to shoot beyond something next it.

PROJECT, (prŏd'-jĕkt) *n. s.* Scheme; design; contrivance.

PROJECTILE, (prō-jĕk'-til) *n. s.* A body put in motion.

PROJECTILE, (prō-jĕk'-til) *a.* Impelled forward.

PROJECTION, (prō-jĕk'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of throwing away; the act of shooting forwards; plan; delineation; scheme; plan of action: as, a *projection* of a new scheme. In chemistry, An operation; crisis of an operation; moment of transmutation.

PROJECTMENT, (prō-jĕk'-shŭn) *n. s.* Design; contrivance.

PROJECTOR, (prō-jĕk'-tŭr) *n. s.* One who forms schemes or designs; one who forms wild impracticable schemes.

PROJECTURE, (prō-jĕkt'-yŭr) *n. s.* A jutting out.

PROLATION, (prō-lā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Pronunciation; utterance; delay; act of deferring.

PROLEGOMENA, (prō-lē-gŏm'-mē-nȧ) *n. s.* Previous discourse; introductory observations.

PROLEPSIS, (prō-lĕp'-sis) *n. s.* A form of rhetorick, in which objections are anticipated; an errour in chronology, by which events are dated too early.

PROLEPTICAL, (prō-lĕp'-tē-kȧl) } *a.* A
PROLEPTICK, (prō-lĕp'-tik) } medical word, applied to certain fits of a disease; previous; antecedent.

PROLEPTICALLY, (prō-lĕp'-tē-kȧl-lē) *ad* By way of anticipation.

PROLIFICAL, (prō-lif'-fē-kȧl) } *a.* Fruit
PROLIFICK, (prō-lif'-fik) } ful; genera tive; pregnant; productive; promising fecundity.

PROLIFICALLY, (prō-lif'-fē-kȧl-ē) *ad* Fruitfully; pregnantly.

PROLIFICATION, (prō-lif-fē-kā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Generation of children.

PROLIFICKNESS, (prō-lif'-fik-nĕs) *n. s.* The state of being prolifick.

PROLIX, (prō-liks') *a.* Long; tedious; not concise; of long duration.

PROLIXITY, (prō-liks'-ē-tē) *n. s.* Tediousness; tiresome length; want of brevity.

PROLIXLY, (prō-liks'-lē) *ad.* At great length; tediously.

PROLIXNESS, (prō-liks'-nĕs) *n. s.* Tediousness.

PROLOCUTOR, (prō-lō-kū'-tŭr) *n. s.* The foreman; the speaker of a convocation.

PROLOCUTORSHIP, (prō-lō-kū'-tŭr-ship) *n. s.* The office or dignity of prolocutor.

PROLOGUE, (prō'-lŏg) *n. s.* Preface; introduction to any discourse or performance; something spoken before the entrance of the actors of a play.

To PROLOGUE, (prō'-lŏg) *v. a.* To introduce with a formal preface.

To PROLONG, (prō-lŏng') *v. a.* To lengthen out; to continue; to draw out; to put off to a distant time.

PROLONGATION, (prō-lŏng-gā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of lengthening; delay to a longer time.

PROLONGER, (prō-lŏng'-ĕr) *n. s.* What lengthens out, or continues.

PROLUSION, (prō-lū'-shŭn) *n. s.* A prelude; an introduction; an essay.

PROMENADE, (prŏm-ē'-nād) *n. s.* Walk.

PROMINENCE, (prŏm'-mē-nĕnse) } *n. s.*
PROMINENCY, (prŏm'-mē-nĕn-sē) } Protuberance; extant part.

PROMINENT, (prŏm'-mē-nĕnt) *a.* Standing out beyond the other parts; protuberant; extant.

PROMINENTLY, (prŏm'-mē-nĕnt-lē) *ad.* So as to stand out beyond the other parts.

PROMISCUOUS, (prō-mĭs'-kū-ŭs) *a.* Mingled; confused; undistinguished.

PROMISCUOUSLY, (prō-mĭs'-kū-ŭs-lē) *ad.* With confused mixture; indiscriminately.

PROMISCUOUSNESS, (prō-mĭs'-kū-ŭs-nĕs) *n. s.* The state of being promiscuous.

PROMISE, (prŏm'-mĭs) *n. s.* Declaration of some benefit to be conferred; performance of promise; grant of the thing promised; hopes; expectation.

To PROMISE, (prŏm'-mĭs) *v. a.* To make declaration of some benefit to be conferred, to make declaration, even of ill.

To PROMISE, (prŏm'-mĭs) *v. n.* To assure one by a promise. It is used of assurance, even of ill. To exhibit a prospect of good; to excite hope: as, *promising* weather.

PROMISER, (prŏm'-mĭs-ĕr) *n. s.* One who promises.

PROMISSORY, (prŏm'-mĭs-sŭr-ē) *a.* Containing profession of some benefit; containing acknowledgement of a promise to be performed, or engagement fulfilled: as, a *promissory* note.

PROMISSORILY, (prŏm'-mĭs-sŭr-ē-lē) *ad.* By way of promise.

PROMONTORY, (prŏm'-mŭn-tŭr-ē) *n. s.* A headland; a cape; high land jutting into the sea.

To PROMOTE, (prō-mōte') *v. a.* To forward; to advance; to elevate; to exalt; to prefer.

PROMOTER, (prō-mōte'-ĕr) *n. s.* Advancer; forwarder; encourager; informer; makebate.

PROMOTION, (prō-mō'-shŭn) *n. s.* Advancement; encouragement; exaltation to some new honour or rank; preferment.

PROMPT, (prŏmt) *a.* Quick; ready; acute; easy; petulant; ready without hesitation; wanting no new motive; told down, as *prompt* payment.

To PROMPT, (prŏmt) *v. a.* To assist by private instruction; to help at a loss; to dictate; to incite; to instigate; to remind.

PROMPTER, (prŏm'-tĕr) *n. s.* One who helps a publick speaker, by suggesting the word to him when he falters; an admonisher; a reminder.

PROMPTITUDE, (prŏm'-tē-tūde) *n. s.* Readiness; quickness.

PROMPTLY, (prŏmt'-lē) *ad.* Readily; quickly; expeditiously.

PROMPTNESS, (prŏmt'-nĕs) *n. s.* Readiness; quickness; alacrity.

PROMPTURE, (prŏmp'-tŭre) *n. s.* Suggestion; motion given by another; instigation.

To PROMULGATE, (prō-mŭl'-gāte) *v. a.* To publish; to make known by open declaration.

PROMULGATION, (prō-mŭl-gā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Publication; open exhibition.

PROMULGATOR, (prō-mŭl-gā-tŭr) *n. s.* Publisher; open teacher.

To PROMULGE, (prō-mŭlje') *v. a.* To promulgate; to publish; to teach openly.

PROMULGER, (prō-mŭl'-jĕr) *n. s.* Publisher; promulgator.

PRONE, (prōne) *a.* Bending downward; not erect; lying with the face downwards; contrary to *supine*, precipitous; headlong; going downwards; declivous; sloping; inclined; propense; disposed.

PRONENESS, (prōne'-nĕs) *n. s.* The state of bending downwards; not erectness; the state of lying with the face downwards; not supineness; descent; declivity; inclination; propension; disposition to ill.

PRONG, (prŏng) *n. s.* A fork.

PRONOMINAL, (prō-nŏm'-ē-năl) *a.* Having the nature of a pronoun.

PRONOUN, (prō'-nŏun) *n. s.* A word that is used instead of the proper name.

To PRONOUNCE, (prō-nŏunse') *v. a.* To speak; to utter; to utter solemnly; to utter confidently; to form or articulate by the organs of speech; to utter rhetorically.

To PRONOUNCE, (prō-nŏunce') *v. n.* To speak with confidence or authority.

PRONOUNCEABLE, (prō-nŏun'-să-bl) *a.* That may be pronounced.

PRONOUNCER, (prō-nŏun'-sĕr) *n. s.* One who pronounces.

PRONUNCIATION, (prō-nŭn-shē-ā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act or mode of utterance; that part of rhetorick which teaches to speak in publick with pleasing utterance and grateful gesture.

PRONUNCIATIVE, (prō-nŭn'-shē-ā-tĭv) *a.* Uttering confidently; dogmatical

PROOF, (prōof) *n. s.* Evidence; testimony; convincing token; means of conviction; test; trial; experiment; firm temper; impenetrability. In printing, The rough draught of a sheet when first pulled.

PROOF, (prōof) *a.* Impenetrable; able to resist.

To PROP, (prŏp) *v. a.* To support by placing something under or against; to support by standing under or against; to sustain; to support.

PROP, (prŏp) *n. s.* A support; a stay; that on which a thing rests.

PROPAGABLE, (prŏp'-ă-gă-bl) *a.* Such

as may be spread; such as may be continued by succession.

To PROPAGATE, (prŏp'-ă-gāte) *v. a.* To continue or spread by generation or successive production; to extend; to widen; to carry on from place to place; to promote; to encrease; to generate.

To PROPAGATE, (prŏp'-ă-gāte) *v. n.* To have offspring.

PROPAGATION, (prŏp-ă-gā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Continuance or diffusion by generation or successive production; encrease; extension; enlargement.

PROPAGATOR, (prŏp'-ă-gā-tŭr) *n. s.* One who continues by successive production; a spreader; a promoter.

To PROPEL, (prō-pĕl') *v. a.* To drive forward.

To PROPEND, (prō-pĕnd') *v. n.* To incline to any part; to be disposed in favour of anything.

PROPENDENCY, (prō-pĕn'-dĕn-sē) *n. s.* Inclination or tendency of desire to anything.

PROPENSE, (prō-pĕnse') *a.* Inclined; disposed.

PROPENSENESS, (prō-pĕnse'-nĕs) *n. s.* Natural tendency.

PROPENSION, (prō-pĕn'-shŭn) } *n. s.* Mo-
PROPENSITY, (prō-pĕn'-sĕ-tē) } ral inclination; disposition to anything good or bad; natural tendency.

PROPER, (prŏp'-pĕr) *a.* Peculiar; not belonging to more; not common; noting an individual; one's own; natural; original; fit; accommodated; adapted; suitable; qualified; exact; accurate; just; not figurative; elegant; pretty; tall; lusty; handsome with bulk; well-made; good-looking; personable.

PROPERATION, (prŏp'-pĕr-ă-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of hastening; the act of making haste.

PROPERLY, (prŏp'-pĕr-lē) *ad.* Fitly; suitably; in a strict sense.

PROPERNESS, (prŏp'-pĕr-nĕs) *n. s.* The quality of being proper.

PROPERTY, (prŏp'-pĕr-tē) *n. s.* Peculiar quality; disposition; right of possession; possession held in one's own right; the thing possessed; some article required in a play for the actors; something appropriate to the character played.

PROPHECY, (prŏf'-fē-sĭ) *n. s.* A declaration of something to come; a prediction.

PROPHESIER, (prŏf'-fē-sĭ-ĕr) *n. s.* One who prophesies.

To PROPHESY, (prŏf'-fē-sĭ) *v. a.* To predict; to foretell; to prognosticate; to foreshow.

To PROPHESY, (prŏf'-fē-sĭ) *v. n.* To utter predictions; to preach: a scriptural sense.

PROPHET, (prŏf'-fĕt) *n. s.* One who tells future events; a predicter; a foreteller; one of the sacred writers empowered by God to display futurity.

PROPHETESS, (prŏf'-fĕt-ĕs) *n. s.* A woman that foretells future events.

PROPHETICAL, (prō-fĕt'-tē-kăl) } *a.* Fore-
PROPHETICK, (prō-fĕt'-tĭk) } seeing or foretelling future events.

PROPHETICALLY, (prō-fĕt'-tē-kăl-ē) *ad.* With knowledge of futurity; in manner of a prophecy.

PROPHYLACTICAL, (prō-fĭ-lăk'-tē-kăl) }
PROPHYLACTICK, (prō-fĭ-lăk'-tĭk) } *a.* Preventive; preservative.

PROPHYLACTICK, (prō-fĭ-lăk'-tĭk) *n. s.* A preventive; a preservative.

To PROPINQUATE, (prō-pĭng'-kwāte) *v. n.* To approach; to draw near to.

PROPINQUITY, (prō-pĭng'-kwē-tē) *n. s.* Nearness; proximity; neighbourhood; nearness of time; kindred; nearness of blood.

PROPITIABLE, (prō-pĭsh-ē-ă-bl) *a.* Such as may be induced to favour; such as may be made propitious.

To PROPITIATE, (prō-pĭsh'-ē-āte) *v. a.* To induce to favour; to gain; to conciliate; to make propitious.

PROPITIATION, (prō-pĭsh'-ē-ā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of making propitious; the atonement; the offering by which propitiousness is obtained.

PROPITIATOR, (prō-pĭsh'-ē-ā-tŭr) *n. s.* One that propitiates.

PROPITIATORY, (prō-pĭsh'-ē-ă-tŭr-ē) *a.* Having the power to make propitious.

PROPITIOUS, (prō-pĭsh'-ŭs) *a.* Favourable; kind.

PROPITIOUSLY, (prō-pĭsh'-ŭs-lē) *ad.* Favourably; kindly.

PROPITIOUSNESS, (prō-pĭsh'-ŭs-nĕs) *n. s.* Favourableness; kindness.

PROPLASM, (prō'-plăzm) *n. s.* Mould; matrix.

PROPLASTICE, (prō-plăs'-tĭs) *n. s.* The art of making moulds for casting.

PROPOLIS, (prō-pō-lĭs) *n. s.* A glutinous substance, with which bees close the holes and crannies of their hives.

PROPONENT, (prō-pō'-nĕnt) *n. s.* One that makes a proposal, or lays down a position.

PROPORTION, (prō-pōr'-shŭn) *n. s.* Comparative relation of one thing to another; notion resulting from comparing two ratios, and finding them similar; settled relation of comparative quantity; equal degree; harmonick degree; symmetry; adaptation of one to another; form; size.

To PROPORTION, (prō-pōr'-shŭn) *v. a.* To adjust by comparative relation; to form symmetrically.

PROPORTIONABLE, (prō-pōr'-shŭn-ă-bl) *a.* Adjusted by comparative relation; such as is fit.

PROPORTIONABLENESS, (prō-pōr'-shŭn-ă-bl-nĕs) *n. s.* State or quality of being proportionable.

PROPORTIONABLY, (prō-pōr'-shŭn-ă-blē) *ad.* According to proportion; according to comparative relation.

PROPORTIONAL, (prō-pōr'-shŭn-ăl) *a.* Having a settled comparative relation

having a certain degree of any quality compared with something else.

PROPORTIONALITY, (prō-pōr-shūn-ăl'-ē-tē) *n. s.* The quality of being proportional.

PROPORTIONALLY, (prō-pōr'-shūn-ăl-lē) *ad.* In a proportional manner; in a stated degree.

PROPORTIONATE, (prō-pōr'-shūn-ăt) *a.* Adjusted to something else, according to a certain rate of comparative relation.

To PROPORTIONATE, (prō-pōr'-shūn-āt) *v. a.* To adjust according to settled rates to something else.

PROPORTIONATELY, (prō-pōr'-shūn-ăt-lē) *ad.* In a manner adjusted to something else, according to a certain rate or comparative relation.

PROPORTIONATENESS, (prō-pōr'-shūn'-ăt-nēs) *n. s.* The state of being by comparison adjusted.

PROPOSAL, (prō-pō'-zăl) *n. s.* Scheme or design propounded to consideration or acceptance.

To PROPOSE, (prō-pōze') *v. a.* To offer to the consideration.

PROPOSER, (prō-pō'-zēr) *n. s.* One that offers anything to consideration.

PROPOSITION, (prŏp-ō-zĭsh'-ŭn) *n. s.* One of the three parts of a regular argument; a sentence in which anything is affirmed or decreed; proposal; offer of terms.

PROPOSITIONAL, (prŏp-ō-zĭsh'-ŭn-ăl) *a.* Considered as a proposition.

To PROPOUND, (prō-pŏund') *v. a.* To offer to consideration; to propose; to offer, to exhibit.

PROPOUNDER, (prō-pŏund'-ēr) *n. s.* He that propounds; he that offers; proposer.

PROPRIETARY, (prō-prī'-ē-tăr-ē) *n. s.* Possessor in his own right.

PROPRIETARY, (prō-prī'-ē-tă-rē) *a.* Belonging to a certain owner.

PROPRIETOR, (prō-prī'-ē-tŭr) *n. s.* A possessor in his own right.

PROPRIETRESS, (prō-prī'-ē-trĕs) *n. s.* A female possessor in her own right; a mistress.

PROPRIETY, (prō-prī'-ē-tē) *n. s.* Peculiarity of possession; exclusive right; accuracy; justness; proper state.

PROPT, for *Propped.* (prŏpt) *v. a.* Sustained by some prop.

To PROPUGN, (prō-pūne') *v. a.* To defend; to vindicate; to contend for.

PROPUGNATION, (prō-pŭg-nā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Defence.

PROPUGNER, (prō-pū'-nēr) *n. s.* A defender.

PROPULSION, (prō-pŭl'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of driving forward.

PROROGATION, (prō-rō-gā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Continuance; state of lengthening out to a distant time; prolongation; interruption of the session of parliament by the regal authority.

To PROROGUE, (prō-rōg') *v. a.* To protract; to prolong; to put off; to delay; to withhold the session of parliament to a distant time.

PRORUPTION, (prō-rŭp'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of bursting out.

PROSAICK, (prō-zā'-ĭk) *a.* Belonging to prose; resembling prose.

To PROSCRIBE, (prō-skrībe') *v. a.* To censure capitally; to doom to destruction; to interdict.

PROSCRIBER, (prō-skrī'-bēr) *n. s.* One that dooms to destruction.

PROSCRIPTION, (prō-skrĭp'-shŭn) *n. s.* Doom to death or confiscation.

PROSCRIPTIVE, (prō-skrĭp-tĭv) *a.* Proscribing.

PROSE, (prōze) *n. s.* Language not restrained to harmonick sounds or set number of syllables; discourse not metrical.

To PROSE, (prōze) *v. n.* To make a tedious relation.

To PROSECUTE, (prŏs'-sē-kūte) *v. a.* To pursue; to continue endeavours after anything; to continue; to carry on; to proceed in consideration or disquisition of anything; to pursue by law; to sue criminally.

To PROSECUTE, (prŏs'-sē-kūte) *v. n.* To carry on a legal prosecution.

PROSECUTION, (prŏs-sē-kū'-shŭn) *n. s.* Pursuit; endeavour to carry on; suit against a man in a criminal cause.

PROSECUTOR, (prŏs'-sē-kū-tŭr) *n. s.* One that carries on anything; a pursuer of any purpose; one who pursues another by law in a criminal cause.

PROSELYTE, (prŏs'-sē-līte) *n. s.* A convert; one brought over to a new opinion.

PROSELYTISM, (prŏs'-ē-lī-tĭzm) *n. s.* Conversion; desire to make converts.

PROSER, (prōz'-ēr) *n. s.* A writer of prose. In cant language, one who makes a tiresome relation of uninteresting matters.

PROSEMINATION, (prō-sĕm-mē-nā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Propagation by seed.

PROSODIAN, (prŏs-ō'-dē-ăn) *n. s.* One skilled in metre or prosody.

PROSODICAL, (prŏs-ŏd'-ē-kăl) *a.* Of, or relating to, prosody.

PROSODIST, (prŏs'-sō-dĭst) *n. s.* One who understands prosody.

PROSODY, (prŏs'-sō-dē) *n. s.* The part of grammar which teaches the sound and quantity of syllables, and the measures of verse.

PROSOPOPŒIA, (prŏs-sō-pō-pē'-yă) *n. s.* Personification; figure by which things are made persons.

PROSPECT, (prŏs'-pĕkt) *n. s.* View of something distant; place which affords an extended view; series of objects open to the eye; view delineated; a picturesque representation of a landscape; view into futurity, opposed to *retrospect*; regard to something future.

PROSPECTION, (prō-spĕk'-shŭn) *n. s.* Act of looking forward, or providing.

PROSPECTIVE, (prọ-spẹk'-tiv) *a.* Viewing at a distance; acting with foresight.
PROSPECTUS, (prọ-spẹk'-tụs) *n. s.* The plan proposed of a literary work, usually containing a specimen of it.
To PROSPER, (prọs'-pẹr) *v. a.* To make happy; to favour.
To PROSPER, (prọs'-pẹr) *v. n.* To be prosperous; to be successful; to thrive; to come forward.
PROSPERITY, (prọs-pẹr'-ẹ-tẹ) *n. s.* Success; attainment of wishes; good fortune.
PROSPEROUS, (prọs'-pẹr-ụs) *a.* Successful; fortunate.
PROSPEROUSLY, (prọs'-pẹr-ụs-lẹ) *ad.* Successfully; fortunately.
PROSPEROUSNESS, (prọs'-pẹr-ụs-nẹs) *n. s.* Prosperity.
PROSPICIENCE, (prọ-spish'-ẹ-ẹnse) *n. s.* The act of looking forward.
PROSTERNATION, (prọs-tẹr-nā'-shụn) *n. s.* Dejection; depression.
PROSTETHIS, (prọs'-tẹ-*th*is) *n. s.* In surgery, That which fills up what is wanting, as when fistulous ulcers are filled up with flesh.
To PROSTITUTE, (prọs'-tẹ-tụte) *v. a.* To sell to wickedness; to expose to crimes for a reward; to expose upon vile terms.
PROSTITUTE, (prọs'-tẹ-tụte) *a.* Vicious for hire; sold to infamy or wickedness; sold to whoredom; vile.
PROSTITUTE, (prọs-tẹ-tụte) *n. s.* A hireling; a mercenary; one who is set to sale; a publick strumpet.
PROSTITUTION, (prọs-tẹ-tụ'-shụn) *n. s.* The act of setting to sale; the state of being set to sale; the life of a publick strumpet.
PROSTITUTOR, (prọs'-tẹ-tụ-tụr) *n. s.* One who abuses, disgraces, or vilifies.
PROSTRATE, (prọs'-trạte) *a.* Lying at length; lying at mercy; thrown down in humblest adoration.
To PROSTRATE, (prọs'-trạte) *v. a.* To lay flat; to throw down; to throw down in adoration.
PROSTRATION, (prọs-trā'-shụn) *n. s.* The act of falling down in adoration; dejection; depression.
PROSTYLE, (prọs'-tile) *n. s.* A building that has only pillars in the front.
PROSYLLOGISM, (prọ-sil'-lọ-jizm) *n. s.* A *prosyllogism* is when two or more syllogisms are so connected together, that the conclusion of the former is the major or the minor of the following.
PROTASIS, (prọ'-tạ-sis) *n. s.* A maxim or proposition. In the ancient drama, The first part of a comedy or tragedy that explains the argument of the piece.
To PROTECT, (prọ-tẹkt') *v. a.* To defend; to cover from evil; to shield.
PROTECTION, (prọ-tẹk'-shụn) *n. s.* Defence; shelter from evil; a passport; exemption from being molested.
PROTECTIVE, (prọ-tẹk'-tiv) *a.* Defensive; sheltering.
PROTECTOR, (prọ-tẹk'-tụr) *n. s.* Defender; shelterer; supporter; one who shields from evil; guardian; an officer who had heretofore the care of the kingdom in the king's minority.
PROTECTORATE, (prọ-tẹk'-tọ-rạte) *n. s.* Government by a protector.
PROTECTORSHIP, (prọ-tẹk'-tụr-ship) *n. s.* Office of a protector.
PROTECTRESS, (prọ-tẹk'-trẹs) *n. s.* A woman that protects.
To PROTEND, (prọ-tẹnd') *v. a.* To hold out; to stretch forth.
PROTERVITY, (prọ-tẹr'-vẹ-tẹ) *n. s.* Peevishness; petulance.
To PROTEST, (prọ-tẹst') *v. n.* To give a solemn declaration of opinion or resolution.
To PROTEST, (prọ-tẹst') *v. a.* To prove; to show; to give evidence of; to call as a witness.
PROTEST, (prọ'-tẹst) *n. s.* A solemn declaration of opinion commonly against something. In commercial law, A notification written upon a copy of a bill of exchange for its non-payment or non-acceptance.
PROTESTANT, (prọt'-tẹs-tạnt) *a.* Belonging to protestants.
PROTESTANT, (prọt'-tẹs-tạnt) *n. s.* One of those who protest against the errours of the church of Rome.
PROTESTANTISM, (prọt'-ẹs-tạn-tizm) *n. s.* The reformed religion.
PROTESTATION, (prọt-tẹs-tā'-shụn) *n. s.* A solemn declaration of resolution, fact, or opinion.
PROTESTER, (prọ-tẹst'-ẹr) *n. s.* One who protests; one who utters a solemn declaration.
PROTEUS, (prọ'-tẹ-ụs) *n. s.* One who assumes any shape: from *Proteus*, a marine deity of the heathens, who was said to appear in various forms.
PROTHONOTARY, (prọ-*th*ọn'-nọ-tạ-rẹ) *n. s.* The head registrar.
PROTHONOTARISHIP, (prọ-*th*ọn-nọ-tạ-rẹ-ship) *n. s.* The office or dignity of the principal registrar.
PROTOCOL, (prọ'-tọ-kọl) *n. s.* The original copy of any writing.
PROTOMARTYR, (prọ-tọ-mạr'-tẹr) *n. s.* The first martyr: a term applied to St. Stephen. Any one who suffers first in a cause.
PROTOTYPE, (prọ'-tọ-tipe) *n. s.* The original of a copy; exemplar; archetype.
To PROTRACT, (prọ-trạkt') *v. a.* To draw out; to delay; to lengthen; to spin to length.
PROTRACTER, (prọ-trạk' tẹr) *n. s.* One who draws out anything to tedious length; a mathematical instrument for taking and measuring angles.
PROTRACTION, (prọ-trạk'-shụn) *n. s.* The act of drawing to length.
PROTRACTIVE, (prọ-trạk'-tiv) *a.* Dilatory; delaying; spinning to length.
PROTRACTOR, (prọ-trạk'-tụr) *n. s.* A prolonger; a delayer.

To PROTRUDE, (pro-trude') *v. a.* To thrust forward.

To PROTRUDE, (pro-trude') *v. n.* To thrust itself forward.

PROTRUSION, (pro-tru'-zhun) *n. s.* The act of thrusting forward; thrust; push.

PROTRUSIVE, (pro-tru'-siv) *a.* Thrusting or pushing forward.

PROTUBERANCE, (pro-tu'-ber-anse) *n. s.* Something swelling above the rest; prominence; tumour.

PROTUBERANT, (pro-tu'-ber-ant) *a.* Swelling; prominent.

To PROTUBERATE, (pro-tu'-ber-ate) *v. n.* To swell forward; to swell out beyond the parts adjacent.

PROTUBERATION, (pro-tu'-be-ra-shun) Act of swelling out beyond the parts adjacent.

PROVABLE, (proov'-a-bl) *a.* That may be proved.

PROVABLY, (proov'-a-ble) *ad.* In a manner capable of proof.

PROUD, (prowd) *a.* Too much pleased with himself; elated; valuing himself; arrogant; haughty; impatient; daring; presumptuous; lofty of mien; grand of person; grand; lofty; splendid; magnificent; ostentatious.

PROUDLY, (prowd'-le) *ad.* Arrogantly; ostentatiously; in a proud manner; with loftiness of mien.

To PROVE, (proov) *v. a.* To evince; to show by argument or testimony; to try; to bring to the test; to experience; to endure; to try by suffering or encountering; to publish, according to the law of testaments, before the proper officer.

To PROVE, (proov) *v. n.* To make trial; to be found by experience; to succeed; to be found in the event.

PROVEABLE. See PROVABLE.

PROVEDITOR, (pro-ved-e-tur) } *n. s.* One
PROVEDORE, (prov-ve-dore') } who undertakes to procure supplies or provisions.

PROVENDER, (prov'-ven-der) *n. s.* Dry food for brutes; hay and corn.

PROVER, (proo'-ver) *n. s.* One who shows by argument or testimony.

PROVERB, (prov'-verb) *n. s.* A short sentence frequently repeated by the people; a saw; an adage; observation commonly received or uttered.

PROVERBIAL, (pro-ver'-be-al) *a.* Mentioned in a proverb; resembling a proverb; suitable to a proverb; comprised in a proverb.

PROVERBIALLY, (pro-ver'-be-al-le) *ad.* In a proverb.

To PROVIDE, (pro-vide') *v. a.* To procure beforehand; to get ready; to prepare; to furnish; to supply; to stipulate; to make a conditional limitation; to treasure up for some future occasion. *To provide against*, To take measures for counteracting or escaping any ill. *To provide for*, To take care of beforehand. *Provided that*, Upon these terms; this stipulation being made.

PROVIDENCE, (prov'-ve-dense) *n. s.* Foresight; timely care; forecast; the act of providing; the care of God over created beings; divine superintendence; prudence; frugality; reasonable and moderate care of expence.

PROVIDENT, (prov'-ve-dent) *a.* Forecasting; cautious; prudent with respect to futurity.

PROVIDENTIAL, (prov-e-den'-shal) *a.* Effected by providence; referring to providence.

PROVIDENTIALLY, (prov-e-den'-shal-e) *ad.* By the care of providence.

PROVIDENTLY, (prov'-ve-dent-le) *ad.* With foresight; with wise precaution.

PROVIDER, (pro-vi'-der) *n. s.* One who provides or procures.

PROVINCE, (prov'-vinse) *n. s.* A conquered country; a country governed by a delegate; the proper office or business of any one; a region; a tract; the tract over which the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the archbishop of Canterbury, and the archbishop of York, extends.

PROVINCIAL, (pro-vin'-shal) *a.* Relating to a province; appendant to the principal country; not of the mother country; rude; unpolished; belonging only to an archbishop's jurisdiction, not œcumenical.

PROVINCIAL, (pro-vin'-shal) *n. s.* A spiritual governour; one belonging to a province.

PROVINCIALISM, (pro-vin'-shal-izm) *n. s.* Manner of speaking peculiar to a certain district of a country.

PROVINCIALITY, (pro-vin-she-al'-e-te) *n. s* Peculiarity of provincial language.

PROVISION, (pro-vizh'-un) *n. s.* The act of providing beforehand; measures taken beforehand; accumulation of stores beforehand; stock collected; victuals; food; provender; terms settled; care taken.

To PROVISION, (pro-vizh'-un) *v. a.* To supply with provisions.

PROVISIONAL, (pro-vizh'-un-al) *a.* Temporarily established; provided for present need.

PROVISIONALLY, (pro-vizh'-un-al-e) *ad.* By way of provision.

PROVISIONARY, (pro-vizh'-un-a-re) *a.* Making provision for the occasion.

PROVISO, (pro-vi'-zo) *n. s.* Stipulation; caution; provisional condition.

PROVISOR, (pro-vi'-zur) *n. s.* A purveyor; one who sued to, and looked forward to, the court of Rome, for provision; the practice of such person was prohibited, 42 Hen. III.

PROVISORY, (pro-vi'-sur-e) *a.* Conditional; implying a limitation; including a proviso.

PROVOCATION, (prov-o-ka'-shun) *n. s.* An act or cause by which anger is raised; incitement.

PROVOCATIVE, (pro-vo'-ka-tiv) *a.* Stimulating; inciting.

PROVOCATIVE, (pro-vo'-ka-tiv) *n. s.* Any-

thing which revives a decayed or cloyed appetite.

PROVOCATIVENESS, (prō-vŏ'-kă-tĭv-nĕs) *n. s.* The quality of being provocative.

To PROVOKE, (prō-vōke') *v. a.* To rouse; to excite by something offensive; to awake; to anger; to enrage; to offend; to incense; to induce by motive; to move; to incite.

PROVOKER, (prō-vō'-kĕr) *n. s.* One that raises anger; causer; inciter.

PROVOKINGLY, (prō-vō'-kĭng-lē) *ad.* In such a manner as to raise anger.

PROVOST, (prŏv'-vŭst) *n. s.* The chief of any body, as the *provost* of a college; the executioner of an army.

PROVOSTSHIP, (prŏv'-vŭst-shĭp) *n. s.* The office of a provost.

PROW, (prō) *n. s.* The head or forepart of a ship.

PROWESS, (prŏŏ'-ĕs) *n. s.* Bravery; valour; military gallantry.

PROWEST, (prŏŏ'-ĕst) *a.* Bravest; most valiant.

To PROWL, (prŏŏl, or prōle) *v. n.* To rove about in search of a thing; to wander for prey; to prey; to plunder.

PROWL, (prŏŏl, or prōle) *n. s.* Ramble for plunder.

PROWLER, (prŏŏ'-lĕr, or prōle'-ĕr) *n. s.* One that roves about for prey.

PROXIMATE, (prŏks'-ē-măt) *a.* Next in the series of ratiocination; near and immediate.

PROXIMATELY, (prŏks'-ē-măt-lē) *ad.* Immediately; without intervention.

PROXIMITY, (prŏks-ĭm'-ē-tē) *n. s.* Nearness.

PROXY, (prŏks'-ē) *n. s.* The agency of another; the substitution of another; the agency of a substitute; the person substituted or deputed.

PROXYSHIP, (prŏks'-ē-shĭp) *n. s.* Office of a proxy.

PRUDE, (prōōd) *n. s.* A woman over-nice and scrupulous, and with false affectation.

PRUDENCE, (prōō'-dĕnse) *n. s.* Wisdom applied to practice.

PRUDENT, (prōō'-dĕnt) *a.* Practically wise; foreseeing by natural instinct.

PRUDENTIAL, (prōō-dĕn'-shăl) *a.* Eligible on principles of prudence.

PRUDENTIALS, (prōō-dĕn'-shălz) *n. s.* Maxims of prudence or practised wisdom.

PRUDENTIALITY, (prōō-dĕn-shē-ăl'-ē-tē) *n. s.* Eligibility on principles of prudence.

PRUDENTIALLY, (prōō-dĕn'-shăl-ē) *ad.* According to the rules of prudence.

PRUDENTLY, (prōō'-dĕnt-lē) *ad.* Discreetly; judiciously.

PRUDERY, (prōōd'-ĕr-ē) *n. s.* Overmuch nicety in conduct.

PRUDISH, (prōōd'-ĭsh) *a.* Affectedly grave.

To PRUNE, (prōōn) *v. a.* To lop; to divest trees of their superfluities; to clear from excrescences; to trim.

To PRUNE, (prōōn) *v. n.* To dress; to prink.

PRUNE, (prōōn) *n. s.* A dried plum.

PRUNELLO, (prōō-nĕl'-lō) *n. s.* A kind of stuff of which the clergymen's gowns are made.

PRUNER, (prōōn'-ĕr) *n. s.* One that crops trees.

PRUNIFEROUS, (prōō-nĭf'-fĕr-ŭs) *a.* Plum-bearing.

PRUNINGHOOK, (prōōn'-ĭng-hŏŏk) } *n. s.*
PRUNINGKNIFE, (prōōn'-ĭng-nīfe) } A hook or knife used in lopping trees.

PRURIENCE, (prōō'-rē-ĕnse) } *n. s.* An
PRURIENCY, (prōō'-rē-ĕn-sē) } itching or a great desire or appetite to anything.

PRURIENT, (prōō'-rē-ĕnt) *a.* Itching.

PRURIGINOUS, (prōō-rĭd'-jĭn-ŭs) *a.* Tending to an itch.

To PRY, (prī) *v. n.* To peep narrowly; to inspect officiously, curiously, or impertinently.

PSALM, (săm) *n. s.* A holy song.

PSALMIST, (săl'-mĭst) *n. s.* Writer of holy songs.

PSALMODIST, (săl'-mō-dĭst) *n. s.* One who sings holy songs.

PSALMODY, (săl'-mō-dē) *n. s.* The act or practice of singing holy songs.

PSALTER, (sąwl'-tĕr) *n. s.* The volume of psalms; a psalm book.

PSALTERY, (sąwl'-tĕr-ē) *n. s.* A kind of harp beaten with sticks.

PSEUDO, (sū'-dō) *n. s.* A prefix, which being put before words, signifies false or counterfeit; as, *pseudo-apostle*, a counterfeit apostle.

PSHAW, (shąw) *interj.* An expression of contempt.

PSYCHOLOGICAL, (sī-kō-lŏd'-jē-kăl) } *a.*
PSYCHOLOGICK, (sī-kō-lŏd'-jĭk) } Of or belonging to the study of the soul.

PSYCHOLOGY, (sī-kŏ-lŏd'-jē) *n. s.* Treatise on the soul; inquiry into the nature and properties of the soul.

PTARMIGAN, (tär'-mē-găn) *n. s.* The white game.

PTISAN, (tĭz-zăn') *n. s.* A medical drink made of barley decocted with raisins and liquorice.

PTOLEMAICK, (tŏl-ē-mā'-ĭk) *a.* Belonging to the system of Ptolemy, the astronomer; in which the earth is supposed to be fixed in the centre of the universe.

PTYALISM, (tī'-ă-lĭzm) *n. s.* Salivation.

PTYSMAGOGUE, (tĭz'-mă-gŏg) *n. s.* A medicine which discharges spittle.

PUBERTY, (pū'-bĕr-tē) *n. s.* The time of life in which the two sexes begin first to be acquainted.

PUBESCENCE, (pū-bĕs'-sĕnse) *n. s.* The state of arriving at puberty.

PUBESCENT, (pū-bĕs'-sĕnt) *a.* Arriving at puberty.

PUBLICAN, (pŭb'-lē-kăn) *n. s.* A toll gatherer; a man that keeps a house of general entertainment.

PUBLICATION, (pŭb-lē-kā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of publishing; the act of notifying to the world; divulgation; proclamation;

edition; the act of giving a book to the publick.

PUBLICITY, (pŭb'-lis-ę-tę) *n. s.* Notoriety.

PUBLICK, (pŭb'-lik) *a.* Belonging to a state or nation; not private; open; notorious; generally known; general; done by many; regarding not private interest, but the good of the community; open for general entertainment.

PUBLICK, (pŭb'-lik) *n. s.* The general body of mankind, or of a state or nation; the people; open view; general notice.

PUBLICKLY, (pŭb'-lik-lę) *ad.* In the name of the community; openly; without concealment.

To PUBLISH, (pŭb'-lish) *v. a.* To discover to mankind; to make generally and openly known; to put forth a book into the world.

PUBLISHER, (pŭb'-lish-ęr) *n. s.* One who makes publickly or generally known; one who puts out a book into the world.

PUCE, (pūse) *a.* Of a dark brown colour.

PUCELAGE, (pū'-sel-āje) *n. s.* A state of virginity.

PUCK, (pŭk) *n. s.* Some sprite among the fairies, common in romances; a sort of mischievous hobgoblin or sprite.

To PUCKER, (pŭk'-kęr) *v. a.* To gather into corrugations; to contract into folds or plications.

PUCKER, (pŭk'-kęr) *n. s.* Anything gathered into a fold or plication.

PUDDER, (pŭd'-dęr) *n. s.* A tumult; a turbulent and irregular bustle.

To PUDDER, (pŭd'-dęr) *v. n.* To make a tumult; to make a bustle; to rake.

To PUDDER, (pŭd'-dęr) *v. a.* To perplex; to disturb; to confound.

PUDDING, (pŭd'-ding) *n. s.* A kind of food very variously compounded, but generally made of flour, milk, and eggs; the gut of an animal; a bowel stuffed with certain mixtures of meal and other ingredients.

PUDDING-TIME, (pŭd'-ding-time) *n. s.* The time of dinner; the time at which pudding, anciently the first dish, is set upon the table.

PUDDLE, (pŭd'-dl) *n. s.* A small muddy lake; a dirty plash.

To PUDDLE, (pŭd'-dl) *v. n.* To make a dirty stir.

PUDDLY, (pŭd'-dl-ę) *a.* Muddy; dirty.

PUDICITY, (pū-dis'-sę-tę) *n. s.* Modesty; chastity.

PUERILE, (pū'-ę-ril) *a.* Childish; boyish.

PUERILITY, (pū-ęr-il'-ę-tę) *n. s.* Childishness; boyishness.

PUERPERAL, (pū'-ęr-pę-rąl) *a.* Relating to child-birth: as, the *puerperal* fever.

PUFF, (pŭf) *n. s.* A quick blast with the mouth; a small blast of wind; a fungous ball filled with dust; anything light and porous, as *puff*-paste; something to sprinkle powder on the hair; a tumid and exaggerated statement or recommendation.

To PUFF, (pŭf) *v. n.* To swell the cheeks with wind; to blow with a quick blast; to breathe thick and hard; to do or move with hurry, tumour, or tumultuous agitation; to swell with the wind or air.

To PUFF, (pŭf) *v. a.* To inflate or make swell as with wind; to drive or agitate with blasts of wind; to drive with a blast of breath scornfully; to swell or blow up with praise; to swell or elate with pride.

PUFFER, (pŭf'-fęr) *n. s.* One that puffs.

PUFFINESS, (pŭf-fę-nes) *n. s.* State or quality of being turgid.

PUFFY, (pŭf'-fę) *a.* Windy; flatulent; tumid; turgid.

PUG, (pŭg) *n. s.* A kind name of a monkey; a species of clay.

PUGH, (pooh) *interj.* A word of contempt.

PUGILISM, (pū'-jil-izm) *n. s.* Practice of boxing, or fighting with the fist.

PUGILIST, (pū'-jil-ist) *n. s.* A figure; a boxer.

PUGNACIOUS, (pŭg-nā'-shus) *a.* Inclinable to fight; quarrelsome; fighting.

PUGNACITY, (pŭg-nās'-sę-tę) *n. s.* Quarrelsomeness; inclination to fight.

PUISNE, (pū'-ne) *a.* Young; younger; later in time; inferiour; lower in rank; petty; inconsiderable; small.

PUISSANCE, (pū'-is-sąnse) *n. s.* Power; strength; force.

PUISSANT, (pū'-is-sąnt) *a.* Powerful; strong; forcible.

PUISSANTLY, (pū'-is-sąnt-lę) *a.* Powerfully; forcibly.

PUKE, (pūke) *n. s.* Vomit; medicine causing vomit.

To PUKE, (pūke) *v. n.* To spew; to vomit.

PUKE, (pūke) *a.* Of a colour between black and russet.

PULCHRITUDE, (pŭl'-krę-tūde) *n. s.* Beauty; grace; handsomeness.

To PULE, (pūle) *v. n.* To cry like a chicken; to whine; to cry; to whimper.

PULING, (pū'-ling) *n. s.* The cry as of a chicken; a kind of whine.

To PULL, (pŭl) *v. a.* To draw violently towards one; opposed to *push*, which is to drive from one; to draw forcibly; to pluck; to gather; to tear; to rend. *To pull down*, To subvert; to demolish; to degrade. *To pull up*, To extirpate; to eradicate.

PULL, (pŭl) *n. s.* The act of pulling; contest; struggle; pluck; violence suffered.

PULLER, (pŭl'-lęr) *n. s.* One that pulls; that which draws forcibly; an inciter.

PULLET, (pŭl'-lęt) *n. s.* A young hen.

PULLEY, (pŭl'-lę) *n. s.* A small wheel turning on a pivot, with a furrow on its outside in which a rope runs.

PULMONARY, (pŭl'-mo-nā-rę) *a.* Belonging to the lungs.

PULMONICK, (pŭl-mon'-nik) *a.* Belonging to the lungs.

PULP, (pŭlp) *n. s.* Any soft mass; the soft part of fruit.

PULPIT, (pŭl'-pit) *n. s.* A place raised on high, where a speaker stands; the higher desk in the church, where the sermon is pronounced.

PULPOUS, (pŭlp'-ŭs) *a.* Soft; pappy.
PULPOUSNESS, (pŭlp'-ŭs-nĕs) *n. s.* The quality of being pulpous.
PULPY, (pŭlp'-ē) *a.* Soft; pappy.
PULSATILE, (pŭl'-sȧ-tile) *a.* That may be struck or beaten: as, a *pulsatile* instrument, that is, a drum, tabor, psaltery.
PULSATION, (pŭl-sȧ'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of beating or moving with quick strokes against anything opposing.
PULSATOR, (pŭl-sȧ'-tŭr) *n. s.* A striker; a beater.
PULSATORY, (pŭl'-sȧ-tŭr-ē) *a.* Beating like the pulse.
PULSE, (pŭlse) *n. s.* The motion of an artery as the blood is driven through it by the heart, and as it is perceived by the touch; oscillation; vibration; alternate expansion and contraction: leguminous plants; plants not reaped but *pulled* or *plucked*.
PULSIFICK, (pŭl-sif'-ik) *a.* Moving or exciting the pulse.
PULSION, (pŭl'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of driving or of forcing forward: in opposition to suction or traction.
PULVERABLE, (pŭl'-vĕr-ȧ-bl) *a.* Possible to be reduced to dust.
To PULVERATE, (pŭl'-vĕr-ȧte) *v. a.* To beat into powder.
PULVERIZATION, (pŭl-vĕr-ĭ-zȧ'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of powdering; reduction to dust or powder.
To PULVERIZE, (pŭl'-vĕr-ize) *v. a.* To reduce to powder; to reduce to dust.
PULVERIZE, (pŭl'-vĕr-ize) *v. n.* To fall to dust.
PULVERULENCE, (pŭl-vĕr'-ŭ-lĕnse) *n. s.* Dustiness; abundance of dust.
PULVIL, (pŭl'-vil) *n. s.* Sweet-scented powder.
PUMICE, (pŭm'-mis) *n. s.* A slag or cinder of some fossil, originally bearing another form, reduced to this state by fire: it is a lax and spongy matter full of little pores and cavities; of a pale, whitish, grey colour, and found particularly about the burning mountains.
PUMMEL, (pŭm'-mel) *n. s.* See POMMEL.
PUMP, (pŭmp) *n. s.* An engine by which water is drawn up from wells; its operation is performed by the pressure of the air; a shoe with a thin sole and low heel.
To PUMP, (pŭmp) *v. n.* To work a pump; to throw out water by a pump.
To PUMP, (pŭmp) *v. a.* To raise or throw out as by means of a pump; to examine artfully by sly interrogatories, so as to draw out any secrets or concealments; to elicit; to draw out, by any means.
PUMPER, (pŭmp'-ĕr) *n. s.* The person or the instrument that pumps.
PUMPION, (pŭmp'-yŭn) *n. s.* A plant.
PUMPKIN, (pŭmp'-kin) *n. s.* The pumpion: a corrupted word.
PUN, (pŭn) *n. s.* An equivocation; a quibble; an expression where a word has at once different meanings; a conceit arising from the use of two words that agree in the sound, but differ in the sense.
To PUN, (pŭn) *v. n.* To quibble; to use the same word at once in different senses.
To PUN, (pŭn) *v. a.* To persuade by a pun.
To PUNCH, (pŭnsh) *v. a.* To bore or perforate by driving a sharp instrument; to push or strike with the fist.
PUNCH, (pŭnsh) *n. s.* A pointed instrument, which, driven by a blow, perforates bodies; a blow; a liquor made by mixing spirit with water, sugar, and the juice of lemons, and formerly with spice; the buffoon or harlequin of the puppet-show.
PUNCH-BOWL, (pŭnsh'-bōle) *n. s.* A bowl to hold punch.
PUNCHEON, (pŭnsh'-ŭn) *n. s.* An instrument driven so as to make a hole or impression; a measure of liquids.
PUNCHER, (pŭnsh'-ĕr) *n. s.* An instrument that makes an impression or hole.
PUNCHINELLO, (pŭn-shin-ĕl'-lō) *n. s.* A sort of buffoon; a punch.
PUNCTATED, (pŭngk'-tȧ-tĕd) *a.* Drawn into a point.
PUNCTILIO, (pŭngk-til'-yō) *n. s.* A small nicety of behaviour; a nice point of exactness.
PUNCTILIOUS, (pŭngk-til'-yŭs) *a.* Nice; exact; punctual to superstition.
PUNCTILIOUSLY, (pŭngk-til'-yŭs-lē) *ad.* With great nicety or exactness.
PUNCTILIOUSNESS, (pŭngk-til'-yŭs-nĕs) *n. s.* Nicety; exactness of behaviour.
PUNCTUAL, (pŭngk'-tŭ-ăl) *a.* Comprised in a point; consisting in a point; exact; nice; punctilious.
PUNCTUALITY, (pŭngk-tŭ-ăl'-ĕ-tē) *n. s.* Nicety; scrupulous exactness.
PUNCTUALLY, (pŭngk'-tŭ-ăl-ē) *ad.* Exactly; nicely; scrupulously.
To PUNCTUATE, (pŭngk'-tŭ-ȧte) *v. a.* To distinguish by pointing.
PUNCTUATION, (pŭngk-tŭ-ȧ-shŭn) *n. s.* The act or method of pointing.
To PUNCTULATE, (pŭngk'-tŭ-lȧte) *v. n.* To mark with small spots.
PUNCTURE, (pŭngk'-yŭr) *n. s.* A small prick; a hole made with a very sharp point.
To PUNCTURE, (pŭngk'-yŭr) *v. a.* To prick; to pierce with a small hole.
PUNGENCY, (pŭn'-jĕn-sē) *n. s.* Power of pricking; heat on the tongue; acridness; power to pierce the mind; acrimoniousness; keenness.
PUNGENT, (pŭn'-jĕnt) *a.* Pricking; sharp on the tongue; acrid; piercing; sharp; acrimonious; biting.
PUNICEOUS, (pū-nish'-ŭs) *a.* Purple.
PUNINESS, (pū'-nē-nĕs) *n. s.* Pettiness; smallness.
To PUNISH, (pŭn'-ish) *v. a.* To chastise; to afflict with penalties or death for some crime; to revenge a fault with pain or death.

PUNISHABLE, (pŭn'-nish-ą-bl) *a.* Worthy of punishment; capable of punishment.
PUNISHABLENESS, (pŭn'-nish-ą-bl-nes) *n. s.* The quality of deserving or admitting punishment.
PUNISHER, (pŭn'-nish-ẹr) *n. s.* One who inflicts pains for a crime.
PUNISHMENT, (pŭn'-nish-ment) *n. s.* Any infliction or pain imposed in vengeance of a crime.
PUNITIVE, (pū'-ne-tiv) *a.* Awarding or inflicting punishment.
PUNITORY, (pū'-ne-tur-ẹ) *a.* Punishing; tending to punishment.
PUNK, (pungk') *n. s.* A whore; a common prostitute; a strumpet.
PUNSTER, (pŭn'-stẹr) *n. s.* A quibbler; a low wit who endeavours at reputation by double meaning.
PUNT, (punt) *n. s.* A flat-bottomed boat.
PUNY, (pū'-nẹ) *a.* Young; inferiour; petty; of an under rate.
PUNY, (pū'-nẹ) *n. s.* A young unexperienced unseasoned person.
To **PUP**, (pŭp) *v. n.* To bring forth whelps: used of a bitch bringing young.
PUPIL, (pū'-pil) *n. s.* The apple of the eye; a scholar, one under the care of a tutor; a ward, one under the care of a guardian.
PUPILAGE, (pū'-pil-aje) *n. s.* State of being a scholar; wardship; minority.
PUPILLARY, (pū'-pil-ąr-ẹ) *a.* Pertaining to a pupil or ward.
PUPPET, (pŭp'-pet) *n. s.* A small image moved by wire in a mock drama.
PUPPETSHOW, (pŭp'-pet-shō) *n. s.* A mock drama performed by wooden images moved by wire.
PUPPY, (pŭp'-pe) *n. s.* A whelp; progeny of a bitch; a name of contemptuous reproach to a man.
PUPPYISM, (pŭp-pe'-izm) *n. s.* Extreme affectation.
PUR, (pur) *n. s.* A gentle noise made by a cat.
To **PUR**, (pur) *v. n.* To murmur as a cat or leopard in pleasure.
To **PUR**, pur) *v. a.* To signify by purring.
PURBLIND, pur'-blind) *a.* Near-sighted; short-sighted; dim-sighted.
PURBLINDNESS, (pur'-blind-nes) *n. s.* Shortness of sight.
PURCHASABLE, (pur'-tshas-ą-bl) *a.* That may be purchased, bought or obtained.
To **PURCHASE**, (pur'-tshas) *v. a.* To acquire, not inherit; to buy for a price; to obtain at any expence, as of labour or danger; to expiate or recompense by a fine or forfeit.
PURCHASE, (pur'-tshas) *n. s.* Anything bought or obtained for a price; possession taken any other way than by inheritance.
PURCHASER, (pur'-tshas-ẹr) *n. s.* A buyer; one that gains anything for a price.
PURE, (pure) *a.* Clear; not dirty; not muddy; not dishy; not sullied; unmingled, not altered by mixture; genuine; real; unadulterated; not connected with anything extrinsick, as *pure* mathematicks; free; clear; free from guilt; guiltless; innocent; incorrupt; not vitiated; chaste; modest, as a *pure* virgin.
PURELY, (pure'-le) *ad.* In a pure manner; not dirtily; not with mixture; innocently; without guilt; merely; completely; totally.
PURENESS, (pure'-nes) *n. s.* Clearness; freedom from extraneous or foul admixtures; simplicity; exemption from composition; innocence; freedom from guilt; freedom from anything vitious.
PURGATION, (pur-gą'-shun) *n. s.* The act of cleansing or purifying from vitious mixtures; the act of cleansing the body by downward evacuation; the act of clearing from imputation of guilt.
PURGATIVE, (pur'-gą-tiv) *a.* Cathartick; having the power to cause evacuations downwards.
PURGATIVE, (pur'-gą-tiv) *n. s.* A cathartick medicine.
PURGATORIAL, (pur-gą-tō'-re ąl) *a.* Relating to purgatory.
PURGATORY, (pur'-gą-tur-ẹ) *n. s.* A place in which souls are supposed by the papists to be purged by fire from carnal impurities before they are received into heaven.
PURGATORY, (pur'-gą-tur-ẹ) *a.* Cleansing; expiatory.
To **PURGE**, (purje) *v. a.* To cleanse; to clear; to clear from impurities; to clear from guilt; to evacuate the body by stool; to defecate.
To **PURGE**, (purje) *v. n.* To grow pure by clarification; to have frequent stools; to void excrement.
PURGE, (purje) *n. s.* A cathartick medicine; a medicine that evacuates the body by stool.
PURGER, (pur'-jẹr) *n. s.* One who clears away anything noxious; purge; cathartick.
PURIFICATION, (pu-re-fe-kā'-shun) *n. s.* The act of making pure; the act of cleansing from guilt, or pollution; a rite performed by the Hebrews after child-bearing.
PURIFICATIVE, (pu'-rif-fe-kā-tiv) } *a.*
PURIFICATORY, (pu'-rif-fe-kā-tur-ẹ) }
Having power or tendency to make pure.
PURIFIER, (pu'-re-fi-ẹr) *n. s.* Cleanser; refiner.
To **PURIFY**, (pu'-re-fi) *v. a.* To make pure; to free from any extraneous admixture; to make clear; to free from guilt or corruption; to free from pollution, as by lustration.
To **PURIFY**, (pu'-re-fi) *v. n.* To grow pure.
PURIFYING, (pu'-re-fi-ing) *n. s.* Act of making clean; act of freeing from pollution, as by lustration.
PURITAN, (pu'-re-tan) *n. s.* A sectary pretending to eminent purity of religion.
PURITAN, (pu'-re-tan) *a.* Of, or belonging to puritans.

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PURITANICAL, (pu-re-tan'-ne-kal) *a.* Relating to puretans.

PURITANNICALLY, (pu-re-tan'-ne-kal-e) *ad.* After the manner of the puritans.

PURITANISM, (pu'-re-tan-izm) *n. s.* The notions of a puritan.

PURITY, (pu'-re-te) *n. s.* Cleanness; freedom from foulness or dirt; freedom from guilt; innocence; chastity; freedom from contamination of sexes.

PURL, (purl) *n. s.* A soft flow; a kind of medicated malt liquor, in which wormwood and aromaticks are infused.

To **PURL**, (purl) *v. n.* To murmur; to flow with a gentle noise.

PURLIEU, (pur'-lu) *n. s.* The grounds on the borders of a forest; border; inclosure; district.

PURLING, (purl'-ing) *n. s.* The gentle noise of a stream.

PURLINS, (pur'-lins) *n. s.* In architecture, Those pieces of timber that lie across the rafters on the inside, to keep them from sinking in the middle of their length.

To **PURLOIN**, (pur-loin') *v. a.* To steal; to take by theft.

PURLOINER, (pur-loin'-er) *n. s.* A thief; one that steals clandestinely.

PURPLE, (pur'-pl) *a.* Red tinctured with blue.

PURPLE, (pur'-pl) *n. s.* The purple colour; a purple dress.

To **PURPLE**, (pur'-pl) *v. a.* To make red; to colour with purple.

PURPLISH, (pur'-pl-ish) *a.* Somewhat purple.

PURPORT, (pur'-port) *n. s.* Design; tendency of a writing or discourse.

To **PURPORT**, (pur'-port) *v. n.* To intend; to tend to show.

PURPOSE, (pur'-pus) *n. s.* Intention; design; effect; consequence; the end desired.

To **PURPOSE**, (pur'-pus) *v. a.* To intend; to design; to resolve.

To **PURPOSE**, (pur'-pus) *v. n.* To have an intention; to have a design.

PURPOSELY, (pur'-pus-le) *ad.* By design; by intention.

To **PURR**. See To PUR.

PURSE, (purse) *n. s.* A small bag in which money is contained.

To **PURSE**, (purse) *v. a.* To put into a purse; to contract as a purse.

PURSENET, (purse'-net) *n. s.* A net of which the mouth is drawn together by a string.

PURSEPRIDE, (purse'-pride) *n. s.* The insolence of a purseproud person.

PURSEPROUD, (purse'-prowd) *a.* Puffed up with money.

PURSER, (pur'-ser) *n. s.* The paymaster of a ship.

PURSINESS, (pur'-se-nes) *n. s.* Shortness of breath.

PURSUABLE, (pur-su'-a-bl) *a.* What may be pursued.

PURSUANCE, (pur-su'-anse) *n. s.* Prosecution; process.

PURSUANT, (pur-su'-ant) *a.* Done in consequence or prosecution of anything.

To **PURSUE**, (pur-su') *v. a.* To persecute; To chase; to follow in hostility; to prosecute; to continue; to imitate; to follow as an example; to endeavour to attain.

To **PURSUE**, (pur-su') *v. n.* To go on; to proceed.

PURSUER, (pur-su'-er) *n. s.* One who follows in hostility; one who endeavours to attain an object.

PURSUIT, (pur-sute') *n. s.* The act of following with hostile intention; endeavour to attain; prosecution; continuance of endeavour.

PURSUIVANT, (pur'-swe-vant) *n. s.* A state messenger; an attendant on the heralds.

PURSY, (pur'-se) *a.* Short-breathed and fat.

To **PURVEY**, (pur-va') *v. a.* To provide with conveniences; to procure.

To **PURVEY**, (pur-va') *v. n.* To buy in provisions; to provide.

PURVEYANCE, (pur-va-anse) *n. s.* Provision; procurement of victuals; an exaction of provisions for the king's followers.

PURVEYOR, (pur-va'-ur) *n. s.* One that provides victuals; an officer who exacted provision for the king's followes.

PURULENCE (pur'-u-lense) } *n. s.* Ge-
PURULENCY, (pur' u-len-se) } neration of pus or matter.

PURULENT, (pur'-u-lent) *a.* Consisting of pus or the running of wounds.

PUS, (pus) *n. s.* The matter of a well-digested sore.

To **PUSH**, (push) *v a.* To strike with a thrust; to force or drive by impulse; to force not by a quick blow, but by continual violence; to press forward; to urge; to drive: to enforce.

To **PUSH**, (push) *v. n.* To make a thrust; to make an effort; to make an attack; to burst out with violence.

PUSH, (push) *n. s.* Thrust; the act of striking with a pointed instrument; an impulse; force impressed; assault; attack; a forcible onset; a strong effort; exigience; trial; extremity; a sudden emergence.

PUSHER, (push'-er) *n. s.* One who pushes back; one who pushes forward.

PUSHING, (push'-ing) *a.* Enterprising; vigorous.

PUSHPIN, (push'-pin) *n. s.* A child's play.

PUSILLANIMITY, (pu-sil-lan-im'-me-te) *n. s.* Cowardice; meanness of spirit.

PUSILLANIMOUS, (pu-sil-an'-e-mus) *a.* Meanspirited; narrowminded; cowardly.

PUSILLANIMOUSLY, (pu-sil-an'-e-mus-le) *ad.* With pusillanimity.

PUSILLANIMOUSNESS, (pu-sil-an'-e-mus-nes) *n. s.* Meanness of spirit.

PUSS, (pus) *n. s.* The fondling name of a cat; the sportsman's term for a hare.

To PUSTULATE, (pŭs'-tŭ-late) *v. a.* To form into pustules or blisters.

PUSTULE, (pŭs'-tŭle) *n. s.* A small swelling; a pimple; an efflorescence.

PUSTULOUS, (pŭs'-tŭ-lŭs) *a.* Full of pustules; pimply.

To PUT, (pŭt) *v. a.* To lay or reposit in any place; to place in any situation, state, or condition; to apply; to propose; to state; to offer; to advance; to unite; to place as an ingredient. *To put by*, To turn off; to divert; to thrust aside. *To put down*, To baffle; to repress; to crush; to degrade; to bring into disuse; to confute. *To put forth*, To propose; to extend; to emit, as a sprouting plant; to exert. *To put in*, To interpose; to harbour. *To put in practice*, To use; to exercise. *To put off*, to divest; to lay aside; to defeat or delay with some artifice or excuse; to delay; to defer; to procrastinate; to pass fallaciously; to discard. *To put on* or *upon*, To impute; to charge; to invest with, as clothes or covering; to impose; to inflict. *To put on*, To assume; to take; to forward; to promote. *To put out*, To place at usury; to extinguish; to emit, as a plant; to extend; to protrude; to expel; to drive from; to disconcert. *To put to death*, To kill. *To put together*, To accumulate into one sum or mass. *To put up*, To pass unrevenged; to expose publickly, as these goods are *put up* to sale; to start from a cover; to hoard; to hide. *To put upon trial*, To expose or summon to a solemn and judicial examination.

To PUT, (pŭt) *v. n.* To go or move, to shoot or germinate; to steer a vessel; to push with the head. *To put forth*, To leave a port; to germinate; to bud; to shoot out. *To put in*, To enter a haven; to offer a claim. *To put in for*, To claim; to stand candidate for. *To put off*, To leave land. *To put over*, To sail across. *To put to sea*, To set sail; to begin the course *To put up*, To offer one's self a candidate; to advance to; to bring one's self forward. *To put up with*, To suffer without resentment: as, to *put up with* an affront; to take without dissatisfaction, as to *put up with* poor entertainment.

PUT, (pŭt) *n. s.* A rustick: a clown; a game at cards. *Put off*, Excuse; shift.

PUTANISM, (pŭ'-tă-nizm) *n. s.* The manner of living, or trade of a prostitute.

PUTATIVE, (pŭ'-tă-tiv) *a.* Supposed; reputed.

PUTREDINOUS, (pŭ-trĕd'-ĕ-nŭs) *a.* Stinking; rotten.

PUTREFACTION, (pŭ-trĕ-făk'-shŭn) *n. s.* The state of growing rotten; the act of making rotten.

PUTREFACTIVE, (pŭ-trĕ-făk'-tiv) *a.* Making rotten.

To PUTREFY, (pŭ'-trĕ-fi) *v. a.* To make rotten; to corrupt with rottenness.

To PUTREFY, (pŭ'-trĕ-fi) *v. n.* To rot.

PUTRESCENCE, (pŭ-trĕs'-sĕnse) *n. s.* The state of rotting.

PUTRESCENT, (pŭ-trĕs'-sĕnt) *a.* Growing rotten.

PUTRESCIBLE, (pŭ-trĕs'-sĕ-bl) *a.* That may grow rotten, or putrefy.

PUTRID, (pŭ'-trid) *a.* Rotten; corrupt.

PUTRIDNESS, (pŭ'-trid-nĕs) *n. s.* Rottenness.

PUTRIFICATION, (pŭ'-trĕ-fĕ-kă-shŭn) *n. s.* State of becoming rotten.

PUTTER, (pŭt'-tĕr) *n. s.* One who puts.

PUTTY, (pŭt'-tĕ) *n. s.* A kind of powder on which glass is ground; a kind of cement used by glaziers.

To PUZZLE, (pŭz'-zl) *v. a.* To perplex; to confound; to embarrass; to entangle; to gravel; to put to a stand; to teaze; to make intricate.

To PUZZLE, (pŭz'-zl) *v. n.* To be bewildered in one's own notions; to be awkward.

PUZZLE, (pŭz'-zl) *n. s.* Embarrassment; perplexity.

PUZZLEHEADED, (pŭz'-zl-hĕd-ĕd) *a.* Having the head full of confused notions.

PUZZLER, (pŭz'-zl-ĕr) *n. s.* He who puzzles.

PYEBALD. See PIEBALD.

PYGARG, (pi'-gărg) *n. s.* A kind of eagle, having a white back or tail.

PYGMEAN, (pig-mĕ'-ăn) *a.* Resembling, belonging to a pygmy.

PYGMY, (pig'-mĕ) *n. s.* A dwarf; one of a nation fabled to be only three spans high and after long wars to have been destroyed by cranes; anything little.

PYGMY, (pig'-mĕ) *a.* See PIGMY

PYLORUS, (pi-lō-rŭs) *n. s.* The lower orifice of the stomach.

PYRAMID, (pir'-ă-mid) *n. s.* A solid figure, whose base is a polygon, and whose sides are plain triangles, their several points meeting in one.

PYRAMIDAL, (pĕ-răm'-ĕ-dăl) } *a.*
PYRAMIDICAL, (pir-ă-mid'-ĕ-kăl) } Having
PYRAMIDICK, (pir-ă-mid'-ik) } the form of a pyramid.

PYRAMIDICALLY, (pir-ă-mid'-ĕ-kăl-ĕ) *ad.* In form of a pyramid.

PYRE, (pire) *n. s.* A pile to be burnt.

PYRITES, (pĕ-ri'-tez) *n. s.* Firestone.

PYROMANCY, (pi'-rō-măn-sĕ) *n. s.* Divination by fire.

PYROMANTICK, (pi-rō-măn'-tik) *a.* Divining by means of fire.

PYROMETER, (pi'-rō-mĕ-tĕr) *n. s.* An instrument to measure the alteration of the dimensions of metals, and other solid bodies arising from heat.

PYROTECHNICAL, (pi-rō-tĕk'-nĕ-kăl) *a.* Engaged or skilful in fireworks.

PYROTECHNICKS, (pi-rō-tĕk'-niks) *n. s.* The art of employing fire to use or pleasure; the art of fireworks.

PYROTECHNIST, (pi-rō-tĕk'-nist) *n. s.* One who understands pyrotechnicks.

PYROTECHNY, (pi'-rō-tĕk-nĕ) *n. s.* The art of managing fire.

PYROTICKS, (pi-rŏt'-iks) *n. s. pl.* In medicine, Causticks.

PYTHAGOREAN, (pi-*th*ăg-o-rē'-ăn) *n. s.* A follower of Pythagoras the philosopher.

PYTHAGOREAN, (pi-*th*ăg-o-rē'-ăn) *a.* Of, or belonging to, the phylosophy of Pythagoras.

PYTHAGORISM, (pi-*th*ăg'-o-rizm) *n. s.* The opinions ad doctrine of Pythagoras.

PYTHONESS, (pi'-thŏ-nĕs) *n. s.* A sort of witch.

PYX, (piks) *n. s.* The box in which the Romanists kept the host.

Q.

Q, is a consonant borrowed from the Latin or French: *qu* is pronounced like *kw*, as, *quail, quench*, except *quoit*, which is spoken, according to the manner of the French, *coit*: the name of this letter is *cue*, from *queue*, French, tail; its form being that of an O with a tail.

To QUACK, (kwăk) *v. n.* To cry like a duck.

QUACK, (kwăk) *n. s.* A boastful pretender to arts which he does not understand; a vain boastful pretender to physick; one who proclaims his own medical abilities in publick places; an artful tricking practitioner in physick.

QUACK, (kwăk) *a.* Falsely pretending, or falsely alleged, to cure diseases; as, a *quack* doctor, a *quack* medicine.

QUACKERY, (kwăk'-kĕr-ē) *n. s.* Mean or bad acts in physick; false pretentions to any art.

QUACKISH, (kwăk'-ish) *a.* Boasting like a quack; trickish as a quack.

QUADRAGESIMAL, (kwŏd-ra-jĕs'-sē-măl) *a.* Lenten; belonging to Lent; used in Lent.

QUADRANGLE, (kwŏd'-răng-gl) *n. s.* A square; a surface with four right angles.

QUADRANGULAR, (kwā-drăn'-gu-lăr) *a.* Square; having four right angles.

QUADRANT, (kwŏ'-drănt) *n. s.* The fourth part; the quarter; the quarter of a circle; an instrument with which altitudes are taken.

QUADRANTAL, (kwā-drăn'-tăl) *a.* Included in the fourth part of a circle.

QUADRATE, (kwā'-drāte) *a.* Square; having four equal and parallel sides; divisible into four equal parts; suited; applicable; square; equal; exact.

QUADRATE, (kwā'-drāte) *n. s.* A square; a surface with four equal and parallel sides; in astrology: an aspect of the heavenly bodies, wherein they are distant from each other ninety degrees, and the same with quartile.

To QUADRATE, (kwā'-drāte) *v. n.* To suit; to correspond; to be accommodated to.

QUADRATICK, (kwā-drăt'-ik) *a.* Four square; belonging to a square.

QUADRATURE, (kwŏd'-rā-tūre) *n. s.* The act of squaring; the first and last quarter of the moon; the state of being square; a quadrate; a square.

QUADRENNIAL, (kwā-drĕn'-nē-ăl) *a.* Comprising four years; happening once in four years.

QUADRIBLE, (kwŏd'-rē-bl) *a.* That may be squared.

QUADRILATERAL, (kwŏd-drē-lăt'-tĕr-ăl) *a.* Having four sides.

QUADRILLE, (kă-drĭl') *n. s.* A game at cards, played by four persons; a species of dance.

QUADRIPARTITE, (kwā-drip'-păr-tite) *a.* Having four parts; divided into four parts.

QUADRIPARTITION, (kwŏd-drē-păr-tish'-ŭn) *n. s.* A division by four, or the taking the fourth part of any quantity or number.

QUADRIPHYLLOUS, (kwŏd-rif'-fē-lŭs) *a.* Having four leaves.

QUADRIREME, (kwŏd'-drē-rēme) *n. s.* A galley with four banks of oars.

QUADRISYLLABLE, (kwŏd-drē-sĭl'-lă-bl) *n. s.* A word of four syllables.

QUADRIVALVES, (kwŏd'-drē-vălvz) *n. s.* Doors with four folds.

QUADRIVIAL, (kwā-drĭv'-ē-ăl) *a.* Having four ways meeting in a point.

QUADRUPED, (kwŏd'-drū-pĕd) *n. s.* An animal that goes on four legs, as perhaps all beasts.

QUADRUPLE, (kwŏd'-drū-pl) *a.* Fourfold; four times told.

To QUADRUPLICATE, (kwā-drū'-plē-kate) *v. a.* To double twice, to make fourfold.

QUADRUPLICATION, (kwŏd-drū-plē-kā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The taking a thing four times.

QUADRUPLY, (kwŏd'-drū-plē) *ad.* To a fourfold quantity.

QUÆRE, (kwē'-rē) *v. n.* Enquire; seek; a word put when anything is recommended to enquiry.

To QUAFF, (kwăf) *v. a.* To drink; to swallow in large draughts.

To QUAFF, (kwăf) *v. n.* To drink luxuriously.

QUAFFER, (kwăf'-fĕr) *n. s.* He who quaffs.

QUAGGY, (kwăg'-gē) *a.* Boggy; soft; not solid.

QUAGMIRE, (kwăg'-mire) *n. s.* A shaking marsh; a bog that trembles under the feet.

QUAIL, (kwāle) *n. s.* A bird of game.

To QUAIL, (kwale) *v. n.* To languish; to sink into dejection.

To QUAIL, (kwale) *v. a.* To crush; to quell; to depress.

QUAINT, (kwant) *a.* Nice; scrupulously, minutely, superfluously exact; strange; odd; unusual; wonderful; subtile; artful; neat; pretty; exact; subtly excogitated; fine spun; affected; foppish.

QUAINTLY, (kwant'-le) *ad.* Nicely; exactly; with petty elegance; artfully; ingeniously.

QUAINTNESS, (kwant'-nes) *n. s.* Nicety; petty elegance.

To QUAKE, (kwake) *v. n.* To shake with cold or fear; to tremble; to shake; not to be solid or firm.

To QUAKE, (kwake) *v. a.* To frighten; to throw into trepidation.

QUAKE, (kwake) *n. s.* A shudder; a tremulous agitation.

QUAKER, (kwa'-ker) *n. s.* One of a religious sect called the Society of Friends.

QUAKERISM, (kwa'-ker-izm) *n. s.* The notions of quakers.

QUAKERLY, (kwa'-ker-le) *a.* Resembling quakers.

QUAKING, (kwa'-king) *n. s.* Trepidation.

QUALIFIABLE, (kwol'-le-fi-a-bl) *a.* That may be abated or qualified.

QUALIFICATION, (kwol-le-fe-ka'-shun) *n. s.* That which makes any person or thing fit for any thing; accomplishment; abatement; dimunition.

QUALIFIER, (kwol'-le-fi-er) *n. s.* That which modifies, or qualifies.

To QUALIFY, (kwol'-le-fi) *v. a.* To fit for any thing; to furnish with qualifications; to make capable of any employment or privilege: to abate; to soften; to diminish; to ease; to assuage; to modify; to regulate.

QUALITY, (kwol'-le-te) *n. s.* Nature relatively considered; property; accidental adjunct; particular efficacy; disposition; temper; accomplishment; qualification; character; comparative or relative rank; rank; superiority of birth or station.

QUALM, (kwam) *n. s.* A sudden fit of sickness; a sudden seizure of sickly languor.

QUALMISH, (kwam'-ish) *a.* Seized with sickly languor.

QUANDARY, (kwon-da'-re) *n. s.* A doubt; a difficulty; an uncertainty.

QUANTITY, (kwon'-te-te) *n. s.* That property of any thing which may be encreased or diminished; any indeterminate weight or measure, as the metals were in different *quantities*; bulk or weight; a portion; a part; a large portion; the measure of time in pronouncing a syllable.

QUANTUM, (kwon'-tum) *n. s.* The quantity; the amount.

QUARANTINE, (kwor-ran-teen') *n. s.* The space of forty days, being the time which a ship, suspected of infection, is obliged to forbear intercourse or commerce.

QUARREL, (kwor'-rel) *n. s.* A breach of concord; a brawl; a petty fight; a scuffle; a dispute; a contest; a cause of debate; something that gives a right to mischief, reprisal, or action.

To QUARREL, (kwor'-rel) *v. n.* To debate; to scuffle; to squabble; to fall into variance; to fight; to combat; to find fault; to pick objections; to disagree; to have contrary principles.

QUARRELLER, (kwor'-rel-er) *n. s.* He who quarrels.

QUARRELLING, (kwor'-rel-ing) *n. s.* Breach of concord; dispute; objection; disagreement.

QUARRELLOUS, (kwor'-rel-us) *a.* Petulant; easily provoked to enmity.

QUARRELSOME, (kwor'-rel-sum) *a.* Inclined to brawls; easily irritated; irascible; cholerick; petulant.

QUARRELSOMELY, (kwor'-rel-sum-le) *ad.* In a quarrelsome manner; petulantly; cholerickly

QUARRELSOMENESS, (kwor'-rel-sum-nes) *n. s.* Cholerickness; petulance.

QUARRY, (kwor'-re) *n. s.* Game flown at by a hawk; a stone mine; a place where they dig stones.

To QUARRY, (kwor'-re) *v. a.* *To dig* out of a quarry.

QUARRYMAN, (kwor'-re-man) *n. s.* One who digs in a quarry.

QUART, (kwort) *n. s.* The fourth part; a quarter; the fourth part of a gallon; the vessel in which strong drink is commonly retailed; a sequence of four cards at the game at piquet.

QUARTEN, (kwor'-tan) *n. s.* The fourth day ague.

QUARTATION, (kwor-ta'-shun) *n. s.* A chymical operation.

QUARTER, (kwor'-ter) *n. s.* A fourth part; a particular region of a town or country; the place where soldiers are lodged or stationed; proper station; remission of life; mercy granted by a conqueror; treatment shown by an enemy; a measure of eight bushels.

To QUARTER, (kwor'-ter) *v. a.* To divide into four parts; to divide; to break by force; to divide into distinct regions; to station or lodge soldiers; to lodge; to fix on a temporary dwelling; to diet; to bear as an appendage to the hereditary arms.

QUARTERAGE, (kwor'-ter-aje) *n. s.* A quarterly allowance.

QUARTERDAY, (kwor'-ter-da) *n. s.* One of the four days in the year on which rent or interest is paid.

QUARTERDECK, (kwor'-ter-dek) *n. s.* The short upper deck.

QUARTERING, (kwor'-ter-ing) *n. s.* Station; appointment of quarters for soldiers; a partition of a shield containing many coats of arms.

QUARTERLY, (kwor'-ter-le) *a.* Containing a fourth part, borne or contained in the quarterings of coat armour.

QUARTERLY, (kwȯr'-tėr-lė) *ad.* Once in a quarter of a year.
QUARTERMASTER, (kwȯr'-tėr-mȧ-stėr) *n. s.* One who regulates the quarters of soldiers.
QUARTERN, (kwȯr'-tėrn) *n. s.* A gill or the fourth part of a pint.
QUARTER-SESSIONS, (kwȯr'-tėr-sėsh-ŭnz) *n. s.* One kind of court of law.
QUARTERSTAFF, (kwȯr'-tėr-staf) *n. s.* A staff of defence.
QUARTILE, (kwȯr'-til) *n. s.* An aspect of the planets, when they are three signs or ninety degrees distant from each other.
QUARTO, (kwȯr'-tō) *n. s.* A book in which every sheet, being twice doubled, makes four leaves.
QUARTZ, (kwȯrtz) *n. s.* A kind of stone.
To QUASH, (kwȯsh) *v. a.* To crush; to squeeze; to subdue suddenly; to annul; to nullify; to make void.
QUASH, (kwȯsh) *n. s.* A pompion.
QUASSATION, (kwȯsh'-ȧ-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of shaking; the state of being shaken.
QUASSIA, (kwȧsh'-ė-ȧ) *n. s.* A medicinal bitter.
QUATERNARY, (kwȧ-tėr'-nȧ-rė) *a.* Consisting of four..
QUATERNION, (kwȧ-tėr'-nė-ŭn) *n. s.* The number four; a file of four soldiers.
QUATERNITY, (kwȧ-tėr'-nė-tė) *n. s.* The number four.
QUATRAIN, (kwȧ'-trane) *n. s.* A stanza of four lines rhyming alternately.
To QUAVER, (kwȧ'-vėr) *v. n.* To shake the voice; to speak or sing with a tremulous voice; to produce a shake on a musical instrument; to tremble; to vibrate.
QUAVER, (kwȧ'-vėr) *n. s.* A shake of the voice, or a shake of a musical instrument; a musical note, equal in time to half a crotchet.
QUAY, (kė) *n. s.* A key; an artificial bank to the sea or river, on which goods are conveniently unladen.
QUEAN, (kwėne) *n. s.* A worthless woman, generally a strumpet.
QUEASINESS, (kwė'-zė-nės) *n. s.* The sickness of a nauseated stomach.
QUEASY, (kwė'-zė) *a.* Sick with nausea; fastidious; squeamish; delicate.
QUEEN, (kwėėn) *n. s.* The wife of a king; a woman who is sovereign of a kingdom.
To QUEEN, (kwėėn) *v. n.* To play the queen.
QUEENLIKE, (kwėėn'-like) *a.* Resembling a queen.
QUEENLY, (kwėėn'-lė) *a.* Becoming a queen; suitable to a queen.
QUEER, (kwėėr) *a.* Odd; strange; original; particular.
QUEERLY, (kwėėr'-lė) *ad.* Particularly; QUEERNESS, (kwėėr'-nės) *n. s.* Oddness; particularity.
To QUELL, (kwėl) *v. a.* To crush; to subdue.
QUELLER, (kwėl'-lėr) *n. s.* One that crushes or subdues.

To QUENCH, (kwėnsh) *v. a.* To extinguish fire; to still any passion or commotion; to allay thirst; to destroy.
To QUENCH, (kwėnsh) *v. n.* To cool; to grow cool.
QUENCHABLE, (kwėnsh'-ȧ-bl) *a.* That may be quenched.
QUENCHER, (kwėnsh'-ėr) *n. s.* Extinguisher; one that quenches.
QUERIMONIOUS, (kwėr-rė-mō'-nė-ŭs) *a.* Querulous; complaining.
QUERIMONIOUSLY, (kwėr-rė-mō'-nė-ŭs-lė) *ad.* Querulously; with complaint.
QUERIMONIOUSNESS, (kwėr-rė-mō'-nė-ŭs-nės) *n. s.* Complaining temper.
QUERIST, (kwė'-rist) *n. s.* An enquirer; an asker of questions.
QUERK. See QUIRK.
QUERN, (kwėrn) *n. s.* A handmill.
QUERULOUS, (kwėr'-rŭ-lŭs) *a.* Mourning; whining; habitually complaining.
QUERULOUSLY, (kwėr'-rŭ-lŭs-lė) *ad.* In a complaining manner.
QUERULOUSNESS, (kwėr'-rŭ-lŭs-nės) *n. s.* Habit or quality of complaining mournfully.
QUERY, (kwė'-rė) *n. s.* A question; an enquiry to be resolved.
To QUERY, (kwė'-rė) *v. n.* To ask questions; to express doubts.
To QUERY, (kwė'-rė) *v. a.* To examine by questions; to doubt of.
QUEST, (kwest) *n. s.* Search; act of seeking; searchers; enquiry; examination.
To QUEST, (kwest) *v. a.* To search for; to seek for.
QUESTION, (kwest'-yŭn) *n. s.* Interrogatory; anything enquired; enquiry; disquisition; a dispute; a subject of debate; affair to be examined; doubt; controversy; judicial trial; examination by torture.
To QUESTION, (kwest'-yŭn) *v. n.* To enquire; to debate by interrogatories.
To QUESTION, (kwest'-yŭn) *v. a.* To examine one by questions; to doubt; to be uncertain of; to have no confidence in; to mention as not to be trusted
QUESTIONABLE, (kwest'-yŭn-ȧ-bl) *a.* Doubtful; disputable; suspicious; liable to suspicion; liable to question.
QUESTIONABLENESS, (kwest'-yŭn-ȧ-blnes) *n. s.* The quality of being questionable.
QUESTIONARY, (kwest'-yŭn-ȧ-rė) *a.* Enquiring; asking questions.
QUESTIONER, (kwest'-yŭn-ėr) *n. s.* An enquirer.
QUESTIONIST, (kwest'-yŭn-ist) *n. s.* A questioner; an enquirer.
QUESTIONLESS, (kwest'-yŭn-lės) *ad.* Certainly; without doubt; doubtless.
QUESTOR, (kwes'-tŭr) *n. s.* An officer among the Romans, who had the management of the publick revenue.
QUESTORSHIP, (kwes'-tŭr-ship) *n. s.* Office of a questor.
QUEUE. See CUE.

QUIBBLE, (kwib'-bl) *n. s.* A slight cavil; a low conceit depending on the sound of words; sort of pun.

To QUIBBLE, (kwib'-bl) *v. n.* To pun; to play on the sound of words.

QUIBBLER, (kwib'-bl-er) *n. s.* A punster.

QUICK, (kwik) *a.* Living; not dead; swift; nimble; done with celerity; speedy; free from delay; active; spritely; ready; pregnant.

QUICK, (kwik) *n. s.* A live animal; the living flesh; sensible parts.

To QUICKEN, (kwik'-kn) *v. a.* To make alive; to hasten; to accelerate; to sharpen; to actuate; to excite.

To QUICKEN, (kwik'-kn) *v. n.* To become alive, as a woman *quickens* with child; to move with activity.

QUICKENER, (kwik'-kn-er) *n. s.* One who makes alive; that which accelerates; that which actuates.

QUICKLIME, (kwik'-lime) *n. s.* Lime unquenched.

QUICKLY, (kwik'-le) *ad.* Soon; speedily; without delay.

QUICKNESS, (kwik'-nes) *n. s.* Speed; velocity; celerity; activity; briskness; keen sensibility; sharpness; pungency.

QUICKSAND, (kwik'-sand) *n. s.* Moving sand; unsolid ground.

QUICKSCENTED, (kwik'-sent-ed) *a.* Having quick perception by the nose; discovering by the smell.

To QUICKSET, (kwik'-set) *v. a.* To plant with living plants.

QUICKSET, (kwik'-set) *n. s.* Living plant set to grow.

QUICKSIGHTED, (kwik'-si-ted) *a.* Having a sharp sight.

QUICKSIGHTEDNESS, (kwik-si'-ted-nes) *n. s.* Sharpness of sight.

QUICKSILVER, (kwik'-sil-ver) *n. s.* A fluid mineral, called mercury by the chymists.

QUICKSILVERED, (qwik'-sil-verd) *a.* Overlaid with quicksilver; partaking of the nature of quicksilver.

QUICKWITTED, (kwik'-wit-ted) *a.* Having ready wit.

QUID, (kwid) *n. s.* Something chewed; as, in vulgar language, a *quid* of tobacco.

QUIDDITY, (kwid'-e-te) *n. s.* Essence; that which is a proper answer to the question, *quid est*? a scholastick term; a trifling nicety; a cavil.

QUIESCENCE, (kwi-es'-sense) *n. s.* Rest; repose

QUIESCENT, (kwi-es'-sent) *a.* Resting; not being in motion; not movent; lying at repose.

QUIET, (kwi'-et) *a.* Still; free from disturbance; peaceable; not turbulent; not in motion; smooth; not ruffled.

QUIET, (kwi'-et) *n. s.* Rest; repose; tranquillity; peace; stillness.

To QUIET, (kwi'-et) *v. a.* To calm; to lull; to pacify; to put to rest; to still.

QUIETER, (kwi'-et-er) *n. s.* The person or thing that quiets.

QUIETLY, (kwi'-et-le) *ad.* Calmly; without emotion; peaceably; without offence, at rest; without agitation.

QUIETNESS, (kwi'-et-nes) *n. s.* Coolness of temper; peace; tranquillity; stillness, calmness.

QUIETUDE, (kwi'-e-tude) *n. s.* Rest; repose; tranquillity.

QUIETUS, (kwi'-e-tus) *n. s.* Final discharge; complete acquittance; originally, a law term.

QUILL, (kwil) *n. s.* The hard and strong feather of the wing, of which pens are made; the instrument of writing; prick or dart of a porcupine; reed on which weavers wind their threads.

To QUILL, (kwil) *v. a.* To plait; to form in plaits, or folds, like quills.

QUILT, (kwilt) *n. s.* A cover made by stitching one cloth over another with some soft substance between them.

To QUILT, (kwilt) *v. a.* To stitch one cloth upon another with something soft between them.

QUINARY, (kwi'-na-re) *a.* Consisting of five.

QUINCE, (kwinse) *n. s.* A species of tree, and its fruit.

QUINCUNCIAL, (kwin-kung'-shal) *a.* Having the form of a quincunx.

QUINCUNX, (kwin'-kungks) *n. s.* A plantation of trees, disposed originally in a square, consisting of five trees, one at each corner, and a fifth in the middle; which disposition, repeated again and again, forms a regular grove, wood, or wilderness.

QUINQUAGESSIMA, (kwin-kwa-jes'-se-ma) *a.* A term applied to that Sunday which is the fiftieth day before Easter; Shrove Sunday.

QUINQUANGULAR, (kwin-kwang'-gu-lar) *a.* Having five corners.

QUINQUENNIAL, (kwin-kwen'-ne-al) *a.* Lasting five years; happening once in five years.

QUINSY, (kwin'-ze) *n. s.* A tumid inflammation in the throat.

QUINTAIN, (kwin'-tin) *n. s.* A post with a turning top.

QUINTESSENCE, (kwin-tes'-sense) *n. s.* A fifth being; an extract from any thing, containing all its virtues in a small quantity.

QUINTESSENTIAL, (kwin-tes-sen'-shal) *a.* Consisting of quintessence.

QUINTILE, (kwin'-til) *n. s.* An aspect of the planets, comprehending seventy-two degrees, or a fifth part of the heavens.

QUINTIN, (kwin'-tin) *n. s.* An upright post for the exercise of tilting.

QUINTUPLE, (kwin'-tu-pl) *a.* Fivefold.

QUIP, (kwip) *n. s.* A sharp jest; a taunt; a sarcasm.

QUIRE, (kwire) *n. s.* A body of singers; a chorus; the part of the church where the service is sung; a bundle of paper consisting of twenty-four sheets.

QUIRISTER, (kwir'-ris-tẽr) *n. s.* Chorister; one who sings in concert, generally in divine service.

QUIRK, (kwẽrk) *n. s.* Quick stroke; sharp fit; smart taunt; slight conceit; flight of fancy; subtilty; nicety; artful distinction.

QUIRKISH, (kwẽrk'-ish) *a.* Consisting of a slight conceit, or an artful distinction.

To QUIT, (kwit) *v. a.* Part. pass. *quit*; pret. *quitted*. To discharge an obligation; to make even; to set free; to carry through; to discharge; to perform; to clear himself of an affair; to repay; to requite; to vacate obligations; to pay any obligation; to clear a debt; to be tant-amount; to abandon; to forsake; to resign; to give up.

QUITE, (kwite) *ad.* Completely; perfectly; totally; thoroughly.

QUITRENT, (kwit'-rẽnt) *n. s.* Small rent reserved.

QUITTAL, (kwit'-tal) *n. s.* Return; repayment.

QUITTANCE, (kwit'-tanse) *n. s.* Discharge from a debt or obligation; an acquittance; recompence; return; repayment.

QUITTER, (kwit'-tẽr) *n. s.* A deliverer.

QUIVER, (kwiv'-vẽr) *n. s.* A case or sheath for arrows.

To QUIVER, (kwiv'-vẽr) *v. n.* To quake; to play with a tremulous motion; to shiver; to shudder.

QUIVERED, (kwiv'-vẽrd) *a.* Furnished with a quiver; sheathed as in a quiver.

QUIXOTISM, (kwiks'-ọt-izm) *n. s.* Romantick and absurd notions or actions.

QUODLIBET, (kwọd'-lẹ-bẹt) *n. s.* A nice point; a subtilty.

QUOIF, (kọif) *n. s.* Any cap with which the head is covered; the cap of a serjeant at law.

QUOIFFURE, (kọif'-yụr) *n. s.* Head-dress.

QUOIN, (kọin) *n. s.* Corner stones or bricks.

QUOITS, (kọits) *n. s.* A round iron to play with, by pitching it at a distant mark.

QUONDAM, (kwọn'-dạm) *a.* Having been formerly.

QUORUM, (kwọ'-rụm) *n. s.* A term applied to justices of the peace, who in the commission are particularly named to be of the number before whom all matters of importance must be transacted; such a number of any officers as is sufficient to do business.

QUOTA, (kwọ'-tạ) *n. s.* A share; a proportion as assigned to each.

QUOTATION, (kwọ-tạ'-shụn) *n. s.* Share; proportion; the act of quoting; citation; passage adduced out of an author as evidence or illustration.

To QUOTE, (kwọte) *v. a.* To cite an author; to adduce the words of another; to note.

QUOTER, (kwọ'-tẽr) *n. s.* Citer; one that quotes.

QUOTH, (kwọth) *verb imp.* *Quoth I*, say I or said I; *quoth he*, says he or said he.

QUOTIDIAN, (kwọ-tid'-ẹ-ạn) *a.* Daily; happening every day.

QUOTIDIAN, (kwọ-tid'-ẹ-ạn) *n. s.* A quotidian fever; a fever which returns every day; anything which returns every day.

QUOTIENT, kwọ'-shẹnt) *n. s.* In arithmetick, The result of the operation of division: so called because it shews *quoties*, i. e. how often, the divisor is contained in the dividend.

R.

R, HAS one constant sound in English, as, *red, rose, more, muriatick:* in words derived from the Greek, it is followed by an *h*, *rhapsody*.

To RABATE, (rạ-bate') *v. n.* In falconry, To recover a hawk to the fist again.

To RABBET, (rạb'-bẹt) *v. a.* To pare down pieces of wood so as to fit one another.

RABBET, (rạb'-bẹt) *n. s.* A joint made by paring two pieces so that they wrap over one another.

RABBI, (rạb'-bẹ, or rạb'-bi) } *n. s.* A doctor
RABBIN, (rạb'-bin) } among the Jews.

RABBINICAL, (rạb-bin'-ẹ-kạl) *a.* Relating to the notions of the rabbins.

RABBINIST, (rạb'-bin-ist) *n. s.* One of those among the Jews, who adhered to the Talmud and its traditions.

RABBIT, (rạb'-bit) *n. s.* A furry animal that lives on plants and burrows in the ground.

RABBLE, (rạb'-bl) *n. s.* A tumultuous crowd; an assembly of low people.

RABBLEMENT, (rạb'-bl-mẽnt) *n. s.* Any crowd; tumultuous assembly of mean people.

RABID, (rạb'-bid) *a.* Fierce; furious; mad.

RABIDNESS, (rạb'-bid-nẽs) *n. s.* Fierceness; furiousness.

RABINET, (rạb'-bẹ-nẽt) *n. s.* A kind of smaller ordnance.

RACE, (rase) *n. s.* A family ascending; family descending; a generation; a collective family; a particular breed; a particular strength or taste of wine; a kind of tartness; contest in running; course on the feet; progress; course.

To RACE, (rase) *v. n.* To run as in a race; to run swiftly.

RACEHORSE, (rās'-hŏrse) *n. s.* Horse bred to run for prizes.

RACEMATION, (rā-sē-mā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Cluster, like that of grapes; the cultivation of the clusters of grapes.

RACEMIFEROUS, (rā-sē-mĭf'-ĕr-ŭs) *a.* Bearing clusters.

RACER, (rās'-ĕr) *n. s.* Runner; one that contends in speed.

RACINESS, (rā'-sē-nĕs) *n. s.* The quality of being racy.

RACK, (răk) *n. s.* An engine to torture; torture; extreme pain; exaction; any instrument by which extension is performed; a distaff, commonly spoken and written *rock*; a grate; a wooden grate, in which hay is placed for cattle; arrack, a spirituous liquor. See ARRACK.

To RACK, (răk) *v. n.* To stream or fly, as clouds before the wind.

To RACK, (răk) *v. a.* To torment by the rack; to torment; to harass; to harass by exaction; to screw; to force to performance; to stretch; to extend; to defecate; to draw off from the lees.

RACK-RENT, (răk'-rĕnt) *n. s.* Annual rent raised to the uttermost.

RACK-RENTER, (răk'-rĕnt-ĕr) *n. s.* One who pays the uttermost rent.

RACKER, (răk'-ĕr) *n. s.* One who torments; a wrester, as, a *racker* of laws.

RACKET, (răk'-kĕt) *n. s.* An irregular clattering noise; a confused talk; the instrument with which players at tennis strike the ball.

To RACKET, (răk'-kĕt) *v. a.* To strike as at the game of racket; to cuff; to toss.

To RACKET, (răk'kĕt) *v. n.* To go about in a sort of noisy manner; to frolick.

RACKETY, (răk'-ĕt-ē) *a.* Making a noise.

RACKING, (răk'-ing) *n. s.* Torture on a rack; torture of mind: as, the *rackings* of conscience; process of stretching cloth on a rack to dry; act of drawing off liquors from the lees.

RACKING-*Pace*, (răk'-king pāce) *n. s. Racking-pace* of a horse is the same as an amble, only that it is a swifter time, and a shorter tread.

RACKOON, (răk-koon') *n. s.* A new England animal, like a badger.

RACY, (rā'-sē) *a.* Strong; flavorous; tasting of the soil.

To RADDLE, (răd'-dl) *v. a.* To twist together.

RADDLE, (răd'-dl) *n. s.* A long stick used in hedging; a *raddle* hedge is a hedge of pleached or twisted twigs or boughs.

RADIANCE, (rā'-dē-ănse) } *n. s.* Spark-
RADIANCY, (rā'-dē-ăn-sē) } ling lustre; glitter.

RADIANT, (rā'-dē-ănt) *a.* Shining; brightly; sparkling; emitting rays.

RADIANTLY, (rā'-dē-ănt-lē) *ad.* With glitter; with sparkling lustres.

To RADIATE, (rā'-dē-āte) *v. n.* To emit rays; to shine; to sparkle.

To RADIATE, (rā'-dē-āte) *v. a.* To enlighten; to fill with brightness.

RADIATED, (rā'-dē-āte-ĕd) *a.* Adorned with rays.

RADIATION, (rā-dē-ā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Beam; lustre; emission of rays; emission from a centre every way.

RADICAL, (răd'-dē-kl) *a.* Primitive; original; implanted by nature; serving to origination.

RADICALITY, (răd'-dē-kăl-ē-tē) *n. s.* Origination.

RADICALLY, (răd'-dē-kăl-ē) *ad.* Originally; primitively

RADICALNESS, (răd'-dē-kăl-nĕs) *n. s.* The state of being radical.

To RADICATE, (răd'-dē-kāte) *v. a.* To root; to plant deeply and firmly.

RADICATE, (răd'-dē-kāte) *a.* Deeply infixed.

RADICATION, (răd-ē-kā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of taking root and fixing deep.

RADICAL, (răd'-dē-kl) *n. s.* That part of the seed of a plant, which, upon its vegetation, becomes its root. In modern cant, A political reformist.

RADISH, (răd'-dish) *n. s.* A *root*, commonly eaten raw.

RADIUS, (rā'-dē-ŭs) *n. s.* The semi-diameter of a circle; the bone of the fore-arm, which accompanies the ulna from the elbow to the wrist.

RADIX, (rā'-dĭks) *n. s.* The root.

To RAFF, (răf) *v. a.* To sweep; to huddle; to take hastily without distinction.

RAFF, (răf) *n. s.* A confused heap; a jumble; a low fellow. *Riff-raff*, The mob.

RAFFLE, (răf'-fl) *n. s.* A species of game or lottery, in which many stake a small part of the value of some single thing, in consideration of a chance to gain *it*.

To RAFFLE, (răf'-fl) *v. n.* To cast dice for a prize, for which every one lays down a stake.

RAFT, (răft) *n. s.* A frame or float made by laying pieces of timber cross each other.

RAFTER, (răf'-tĕr) *n. s.* The secondary timbers of the house; the timbers which are let into the great beam.

RAFTERED, (răf'-tĕr-ĕd) *a.* Built with rafters.

RAG, (răg) *n. s.* A piece of cloth torn from the rest; a tatter; anything rent and tattered; worn out clothes; proverbially, mean dress; a fragment of dress; a blueish stone of which whetstones are made.

RAGAMUFFIN, (răg'-ă-mŭf-fĭn) *n. s.* A paltry mean fellow.

RAGE, (rāje) *n. s.* Violent anger; vehement fury; vehemence or exacerbation of anything painful; eagerness; vehemence of mind, as a *rage* of money getting.

To RAGE, (rāje) *v. n.* To be in fury; to be heated with excessive anger; to ravage; to exercise fury; to act with mischievous impetuosity.

RAGGED, (răg'-gĕd) *a.* Rent into tatters; dressed in tatters; rugged; not smooth.

RAGGEDNESS, (rag'-ged-nes) *n. s.* State of being dressed in tatters; unevenness, as of rocks.

RAGING, (ra'-jing) *a.* Violent; impetuous.

RAGMAN, (rag'-man) *n. s.* One who deals in rags.

RAGOUT, (ra-goo') *n. s.* Meat stewed and highly seasoned.

RAGSTONE, (rag'-stone) *n. s.* A stone so named from its breaking in a ragged uncertain, irregular manner; a stone of which whetstones are made.

RAJAH, (ra'-ja) *n. s.* A title given to Hindoo chiefs: it signifies prince.

RAIL, (rale) *n. s.* A cross beam fixed at the ends in two upright posts; a series of posts connected with beams, by which anything is inclosed; a *pale* is a series of small upright posts rising above the cross beam, by which they are connected; a *rail* is a series of cross beams supported with posts, which do not rise much above it; a kind of bird.

To RAIL, (rale) *v. a.* To inclose with rails; to range in a line.

To RAIL, (rale) *v. n.* To use insolent and reproachful language; to speak to, or to mention in opprobrious terms.

RAILER, (ra'-ler) *n. s.* One who insults or defames by opprobrious language.

RAILING, (ra'-ling) *n. s.* Insolent and reproachful language; rails which inclose a place, as the iron *railing*.

RAILLERY, (ral'-ler-e) *n. s.* Slight satire; satirical merriment.

RAIL-WAY, (rale'-wa) *n. s.* A road constructed with iron tracks for the carriage wheels, for diminishing the draught of the horses.

RAIMENT, (ra'-ment) *n. s.* Vesture; vestment; dress; garment.

To RAIN, (rane) *v. n.* To fall in drops from the clouds; to fall as rain. *It rains*, The water falls from the clouds.

To RAIN, (rane) *v. a.* To pour down as rain.

RAIN, (rane) *n. s.* The moisture that falls from the clouds; any shower.

RAINBEAT, (rane'-beat) *a.* Injured by the rain.

RAINBOW, (rane'-bo) *n. s.* The iris; the semicircle of various colours which appears in showery weather.

RAINDEER, (rane'-deer) *n. s.* A deer with large horns, which in the northern regions, draws sledges through the snow.

RAINGAGE, (rane'-gaje) *n. s.* An instrument for measuring the quantity of rain that falls.

RAININESS, (rane'-e-nes) *n. s.* The state of being showery.

RAIN-WATER, (rane'-wa-ter) *n. s.* Water not taken from springs, but falling from the clouds.

RAINY, (rane'-e) *a.* Showery; wet; moist.

To RAISE, (raze) *v. a.* To lift; to heave; to set upright, as he *raised* a mast; to erect; to build up; to exalt to a state more great or illustrious; to amplify; to enlarge; to increase in current value; to elevate; to exalt; to advance; to promote; to prefer; to excite; to put in action; to excite to war or tumult; to stir up; to rouse; to bring into being; to call into view from the state of separate spirits; to bring from death to life; to occasion; to begin; to set up; to utter loudly; to collect; to obtain a certain sum; to assemble; to levy; to give rise to; to procure to be bred or propagated, as he *raised* sheep, he *raised* wheat, &c. *To raise paste*, To form paste into pies without a dish. *To raise the siege*, To relinquish the attack of a place, and the works thrown up against it.

RAISER, (raze'-er) *n. s.* One that raises.

RAISIN, (ra'-zin) *n. s.* A dried grape.

RAKE, (rake) *n. s.* An instrument with teeth, by which the ground is divided, or light bodies are gathered up; a loose, disorderly, vicious, wild, gay, thoughtless fellow; a man addicted to pleasure.

To RAKE, (rake) *v. a.* To gather with a rake; to clear with a rake; to draw together by violence; to search with eager and vehement diligence; to heap together and cover; to pass swiftly and violently over; to scour; to cannonade a ship on the stern or head, so that the balls shall scour the whole length of the decks.

To RAKE, (rake) *v. n.* To search; to grope; to pass with violence; to play the part of a rake.

RAKEHELL, (rake'-hel) *n. s.* A wild, worthless, dissolute, debauched, sorry fellow.

RAKEHELL, (rake'-hel) *a.* Base; wild; outcast; worthless.

RAKEHELLY, (rake'-hel-le) *a.* Wild; dissolute.

RAKER, (rake'-er) *n. s.* One that rakes.

RAKISH, (rake'-ish) *a.* Loose; lewd; dissolute.

To RALLY, (ral'-le) *v. a.* To put disordered or dispersed forces into order; to treat with satirical merriment.

To RALLY, (ral'-le) *v. n.* To come together in a hurry; to come again into order.

RALLY, (ral'-le) *n. s.* Act of putting disordered or dispersed forces into order; exercise of satirical merriment.

RAM, (ram) *n. s.* A male sheep; in some provinces, a tup; Aries, the vernal sign; an instrument with an iron head to batter walls.

To RAM, (ram) *v. a.* To drive with violence, as with a battering ram; to fill with any thing driven hard together.

RAMAGE, (ram'-aje) *n. s.* Boughs, branches, or any thing that belongs thereto.

To RAMBLE, (ram'-bl) *v. n.* To rove loosely and irregularly; to wander.

RAMBLE, (ram'-bl) *n. s.* Wandering; irregular excursion.

RAMBLER, (ram'-bl-er) *n. s.* Rover; wanderer.

RAMIFICATION, (ram-me-fe-ka'-shun) *n. s.* Division or separation into branches; the art of branching out; small branches.

To RAMIFY, (ram'-me-fi) *v. a.* To separate into branches.

To RAMIFY, (ram'-me-fi) *v. n.* To be parted into branches.

RAMMER, (ram'-mer) *n. s.* An instrument with which any thing is driven hard; the stick with which the charge is forced into the gun.

RAMMISH, (ram'-mish) *a.* Strong scented.

RAMOUS, (ra'-mus) *a.* Branchy; consisting of branches.

To RAMP, (ramp) *v. n.* To leap with violence; to rage; to sport; to play; to romp; to climb as a plant.

RAMP, (ramp) *n. s.* Leap; spring.

RAMPANCY, (ram'-pan-se) *n. s.* Prevalence; exuberance.

RAMPANT, (ramp'-ant *a.* Exuberant; overgrowing restraint. In heraldry, *Rampant* is when the lion is reared up in the escutcheon, as it were ready to combat with his enemy.

RAMPART, (ramp'-art) } *n. s.* The plat-
RAMPIRE, (ram'-pire) } form of the wall behind the parapet; the wall round fortified places.

RAN, *Pret.* of *run*.

RANCID, (ran'-sid) *a.* Strong scented.

RANCIDNESS, (ran'-sid-nes) } *n. s.* Strong
RANCIDITY, (ran-sid'-e-te) } scent, as of old grease or oil.

RANCOROUS, (rang'-kur-us) *a.* Malignant; malicious; spiteful in the utmost degree.

RANCOUROUSLY, (rang'-kur-us-le) *ad.* Malignantly.

RANCOUR, (rang'-kur) *n. s.* Inveterate malignity; malice; stedfast implacability; standing hate; virulence.

RANDOM, (ran'-dum) *n. s.* Want of direction; want of rule or method; chance, hazard.

RANDOM, (ran'-dum) *a.* Done by chance; roving without direction.

RANDY, (ran'-de) *a.* Riotous; obstreperous; disorderly.

RANFORCE, (ran'-forse) *n. s.* The ring of a gun next to the touch hole.

RANG, *pret.* of *ring*.

To RANGE, (ranje) *v. a.* To place in order; to put in ranks; to rove over; to separate the flour from the bran; to *range* through a sieve.

To RANGE, (ranje) *v. n.* To rove at large; to be placed in order; to be ranked properly; to lie in a particular direction.

RANGE, (ranje) *n. s.* A rank; anything placed in a line; a class; an order; excursion; wandering; room for excursion; compass taken in by anything excursive; extended or ranked in order; the line which a cannon shot describes, or the distance to which it is thrown from a piece; a kitchen grate; a bolting sieve to sift meal.

RANGER, (ran'-jer) *n. s.* One that ranges; a rover; a robber; a dog that beats the ground; an officer who tends the game of a forest.

RANGERSHIP, (ran'-jer-ship) *n. s.* Office of the keeper of a park or forest.

RANK, (rangk) *a.* High growing; strong; luxuriant; fruitful; bearing strong plants; strong scented; rancid; high tasted; strong in quality; highgrown; raised to a high degree; gross; coarse. The iron of a plane is set *rank*, when its edge stands so flat below the sole of the plane, that in working it will take off a thick shaving.

RANK, (rangk) *ad.* Strongly; violently; fiercely.

RANK, (rangk) *n. s.* Line of men placed a-breast; a row; range of subordination; class; order; degree of dignity; eminence, or excellence; dignity; high place, as, he is a man of *rank*.

To RANK, (rangk) *v. a.* To place a-breast; to range in any particular class; to arrange methodically.

To RANK, (rangk) *v. n.* To be ranged; to be placed.

RANKER, (rangk'-er) *n. s.* One who places or arranges.

To RANKLE, (rangk'-kl) *v. n.* To fester; to breed corruption; to be inflamed in body or mind.

RANKLY, (rangk'-le) *ad.* Luxuriantly; abundantly; rancidly; with strong scent; coarsely; grossly.

RANKNESS, (rangk'-nes) *n. s.* Exuberance; superfluity of growth; strong scent.

To RANSACK, (ran'-sak) *v. a.* To plunder; to pillage; to search narrowly.

RANSOM, (ran'-sum) *n. s.* Price paid for redemption from captivity or punishment.

To RANSOM, (ran'-sum) *v. a.* To redeem from captivity or punishment.

RANSOMER, (ran'-sum-er) *n. s.* One that redeems.

To RANT, (rant) *v. n.* To rave in violent or nigh-sounding language, without proportionable dignity of thought.

RANT, (rant) *n. s.* High sounding language unsupported by dignity of thought.

RANTER, (rant'-er) *n. s.* A ranting fellow; one of a wretched sect called *ranters*.

RANTIPOLE, (rant'-e-pole) *a.* Wild; roving; rakish.

To RANTIPOLE, (rant'-e-pole) *v. n.* To run about wildly.

RANTY, (ran'-te) *a.* Wild; mad.

RANULA, (ran'-nu-la) *n. s.* A soft swelling, possessing the salivals under the tongue.

RANUNCULUS, (ra-nun'-ku-lus) *n. s.* Crowfoot.

RAP, (rap) *n. s.* A quick smart blow; a knock; counterfeit coin; a sort of cant term, perhaps from *rapparee*.

To RAP, (rap) *v. n.* To strike with a quick smart blow; to knock.

To RAP, (rap) *v. a.* To strike with a quick

smart blow. *To rap out*, To utter with hasty violence.

To RAP, (rap) *v. a.* To affect with rapture; to strike with ecstasy; to hurry out of himself; to snatch away; to seize by violence; to exchange; to truck.

RAPACIOUS, (ra-pa'-shus) *a.* Given to plunder; seizing by violence; ravenous.

RAPACIOUSLY, (ra-pa'-shus-le) *ad.* By rapine; by violent robbery.

RAPACIOUSNESS, (ra-pa'-shus-nes) *n. s.* The quality of being rapacious.

RAPACITY, (ra-pas'-se-te) *n. s.* Addictedness to plunder; exercise of plunder; ravenousness.

RAPE, (rape) *n. s.* Violent defloration of chastity; privation; act of taking away; something snatched away; a division in the county of Sussex; a plant, from the seed of which oil is expressed.

RAPID, (rap'-id) *a.* Quick; swift.

RAPIDITY, (ra-pid'-e-te) *n. s.* Celerity; velocity; swiftness.

RAPIDLY, (rap'-id-le) *ad.* Swiftly; with quick motion.

RAPIDNESS, (rap'-id-nes) *n. s.* Celerity; swiftness.

RAPIER, (ra'-pe-er) *n. s.* A sort of sword used only in thrusting.

RAPINE, (rap'-in) *n. s.* The act of plundering; violence; force.

RAPPAREE, (rap-a-re') *n. s.* A wild Irish plunderer, so called from his being armed with a half pike termed by the Irish a *vapery*.

RAPPER, (rap'-per) *n. s.* One who strikes; the knocker of a door; an oath, or a lie.

RAPT, (rapt) *part. a.* In a trance; in an ecstacy.

RAPTURE, (rapt'-yur) *n. s.* Violent seizure; ecstasy; transport; violence of any pleasing passion; enthusiasm; uncommon heat of imagination.

RAPTUROUS, (rap'-tu-rus) *a.* Ecstatick; transporting.

RARE, (rare) *a.* Scarce; uncommon; not frequent; excellent; incomparable; valuable to a degree seldom found; thinly scattered; thin; subtile; not dense; raw; not fully subdued by the fire.

RAREESHOW, (ra'-re-sho) *n. s.* A show carried in a box.

RAREFACTION, (ra'-re-fak-shun) *n. s.* Extension of the parts of a body, that makes it take up more room than it did before; contrary to *condensation*.

RAREFIABLE, (ra'-re-fi-a-bl) *a.* Admitting rarefication.

To RAREFY, (ra'-re-fi) *v. a.* To make thin; contrary to *condense*.

To RAREFY, (ra'-re-fi) *v. n.* To become thin.

RARELY, (rare'-le) *ad.* Seldom; not often; not frequently; finely; nicely; accurately.

RARENESS, (rare'-nes) *n. s.* Uncommonness; state of happening seldom; infrequency; value arising from scarcity; thinness; tenuity.

RARITY, (ra'-re-te) *n. s.* Uncommonness; infrequency; a thing valued for its scarcity; thinness; subtilty: the contrary to *density*.

RASCAL, (ras'-kal) *n. s.* A mean fellow; a scoundrel; a sorry wretch; a lean deer.

RASCAL, (ras'-kal) *a.* Mean; low.

RASCALLION, (ras-kal'-yun) *n. s.* One of the lowest people.

RASCALITY, (ras-kal'-e-te) *n. s.* The low mean people; petty villany; knavery.

RASCALLY, (ras'-kal-e) *a.* Mean; sorry; base; worthless.

To RASE, (rase) *v. a.* To skim; to strike on the surface; to overthrow; to destroy; to root up; to blot out by rasure; to erase.

RASH, (rash) *a.* Hasty; violent; precipitate; acting without caution or reflection; hasty; requiring haste.

RASH, (rash) *n. s.* An efflorescence of the body; a breaking out.

To RASH, (rash) *v. a.* To cut into pieces; to divide; to split asunder.

RASHER, (rash'-er) *n. s.* A thin slice of bacon.

RASHLY, (rash'-le) *ad.* Hastily; violently; without due consideration.

RASHNESS, (rash'-nes) *n. s.* Foolish contempt of danger; inconsiderate heat of temper; precipitation; temerity.

RASP, (rasp) *n. s.* A delicious berry that grows on a species of the bramble; a raspberry; a large rough file.

To RASP, (rasp) *v. a.* To rub with a very rough file.

RASPATORY, (ras'-pa-tur-e) *n. s.* A surgeon's instrument used to scrape foul and scaly bones.

RASPBERRY, (ras'-ber-e) *n. s.* A kind of berry.

RASURE, (ra'-zhur) *n. s.* The act of scraping or shaving; a mark in a writing where something has been rubbed out.

RAT, (rat) *n. s.* An animal of the mouse kind that infests houses and sheds.

RATABLE, (ra'-ta-bl) *a.* Set at a certain value.

RATABLY, (ra'-ta-ble) *a.* Proportionably.

RATAFIA, (rat-a-fe'-a) *n. s.* A liquor prepared from the kernels of apricots and spirits.

RATAN, (rat-tan') *n. s.* An Indian cane.

RATCH, (ratsh) *n. s.* In clockwork, a sort of wheel which serves to lift up the detents every hour, and thereby makes the clock strike.

RATE, (rate) *n. s.* Price fixed on anything; allowance settled; degree; comparative height or value; quantity assignable; principle on which value is set; manner of doing anything; degree of speed; tax imposed by the parish.

To RATE, (rate) *v. a.* To value at a certain price; to chide hastily and vehemently.

To RATE, (rate) *v. n.* To make an estimate.

RATER, (rate'-er) *n. s.* One who rates or makes an estimate.

RATH, (rȧth) *a.* Early; soon; coming before the usual time.

RATHER, (rȧ'-ᴛʜᴇr) *ad.* More willingly; with better liking; preferably to the other; with better reason; in a greater degree than otherwise; more properly.

RATIFICATION, (rȧt-tē-fē-kȧ'-shun) *n. s.* The act of ratifying; confirmation.

RATIFIER, (rȧt'-tē-fī-ėr) *n. s.* The person or thing that ratifies.

To RATIFY, (rȧt'-tē-fī) *v. a.* To confirm; to settle; to establish.

RATING, (rȧte'-ing) *n. s.* Chiding; scolding.

RATIO, (rȧ'-shē-ō) *n. s.* The relation which one thing has to another of the same kind, in respect of the magnitude or quantity; rule of proportion.

To RATIOCINATE, (rȧ-shē-ŏs'-ē-nȧte) *v. n.* To reason; to argue.

RATIOCINATION, (rȧ-shē-ŏs-ē-nȧ'-shun) *n. s.* The act of reasoning; the act of deducing consequences from premises.

RATION, (rȧ'-shun) *n. s.* A certain allowance, or share, of provisions.

RATIONAL, (rȧsh'-un-ȧl) *a.* Having the power of reasoning; agreeable to reason; wise; judicious, as a *rational* man.

RATIONALE, (rȧ-shē-ō-nȧ'-lē) *n. s.* A detail with reasons.

RATIONALIST, (rȧsh'-un-ȧl-list) *n. s.* One who proceeds in his disquisitions and practice wholly upon reason.

RATIONALITY, (rȧsh'-ē-ō-nȧl'-ē-tē) *n. s.* The power of reasoning; reasonableness.

RATIONALLY, (rȧsh'-un-ȧl-ē) *ad.* Reasonably; with reason.

RATIONALNESS, (rȧsh'-un-ȧl-nēs) *n. s.* The state of being rational.

RATLINES, (rȧt'-linz) *n. s.* The lines which form the ladder steps for ascending the shrouds.

RATSBANE, (rȧts'-bȧne) *n. s.* Poison for rats; arsenick.

To RATTLE, (rȧt'-tl) *v. n.* To make a quick sharp noise with frequent repetitions and collusions of bodies not very sonorous: when bodies are sonorous, it is called *jingling*; to speak eagerly and noisily.

To RATTLE, (rȧt'-tl) *v. a.* To move anything so as to make a rattle or noise; to drive with noise; to scold; to rail at with clamour.

RATTLE, (rȧt'-tl) *n. s.* A quick noise nimbly repeated; empty and loud talk; an instrument which agitated makes a clattering noise.

RATTLEHEADED, (rȧt'-tl-hĕd-ĕd) *a.* Giddy; not steady.

RATTLESNAKE, (rȧt'-tl-snȧke) *n. s.* A kind of serpent.

RATTLING, (rȧt'-tl-ing) *n. s.* Noise produced by the wheels of a carriage in swift motion; any repeated noise.

To RAVAGE, (rȧv'-vȧje) *v. a.* To lay waste; to sack; to ransack; to spoil; to pillage; to plunder.

RAVAGE, (rȧv'-vȧje) *n. s.* Spoil; ruin; waste.

RAVAGER, (rȧv'-vȧ-jėr) *n. s.* Plunderer; spoiler.

RAUCITY, (rȧw'-sē-tē) *n. s.* Hoarseness; loud rough noise.

RAUCOUS, (rȧw'-kus) *a.* Hoarse; harsh.

To RAVE, (rȧve) *v. n.* To be delirious; to talk irrationally; to burst out into furious exclamations as if mad; to be unreasonably fond.

To RAVEL, (rȧv'-vl) *v. a.* To entangle; to entwist one with another; to make intricate; to involve; to unweave; to unknit, as to *ravel* out a twist or piece of knit work; to hurry over in confusion.

To RAVEL, (rȧv'-vl) *v. n.* To fall into perplexity or confusion; to work in perplexity; to busy himself with intricacies; to be unwoven.

RAVELIN, (rȧv'-lin) *n. s.* In fortification, A work that consists of two faces, that make a salient angle, commonly called half moon by the soldiers.

RAVEN, (rȧ'-vn) *n. s.* A large black fowl.

To RAVEN, (rȧv'-vn) *v. a.* To obtain by violence; to reave; to devour with great eagerness and rapacity.

To RAVEN, (rȧv'-vn) *v. n.* To prey with rapacity.

RAVENER, (rȧv'-vn-ėr) *n. s.* One that plunders.

RAVENING, (rȧv'-vn-ing) *n. s.* Violence; propensity to plunder.

RAVENOUS, (rȧv'-vn-us) *a.* Furiously voracious; hungry to rage.

RAVENOUSLY, (rȧv'-vn-us-lē) *ad.* With raging voracity.

RAVENOUSNESS, (rȧv'-vn-us-nes) *n. s.* Rage for prey; furious voracity.

RAVER, (rȧ'-vėr) *n. s.* One who raves.

RAVIN, (rȧv'-in) *n. s.* Prey; food gotten by violence; rapine; rapaciousness.

RAVIN, (rȧv'-in) *a.* Ravenous.

RAVINE, (rȧ-veen') *n. s.* A great flood. In modern times, a deep hollow usually formed by a flood; any hollow pass.

RAVING, (rȧ'-ving) *n. s.* Furious exclamation.

RAVINGLY, (rȧ'-ving-lē) *ad.* With phrenzy; with distraction.

To RAVISH, (rȧv'-ish) *v. a.* To constuprate by force; to deflower by violence; to take away by violence; to delight to rapture; to transport.

RAVISHER, (rȧv'-ish-ėr) *n. s.* He that embraces a woman by violence; one who takes anything by violence.

RAVISHING, (rȧv'-ish-ing) *n. s.* Rapture; transport.

RAVISHINGLY, (rȧv'-ish-ing-lē) *ad.* To extremity of pleasure.

RAVISHMENT, (rȧv'-ish-ment) *n. s.* Violation; forcible constupration; transport; rapture; ecstacy; pleasing violence on the mind.

RAW, (rȧw) *a.* Not subdued by the fire; not covered with the skin; sore; immature; unripe; not concocted; unseasoned; unripe in skill; new; bleak; chill; cold

with damp; not spun or twisted, as *raw* silk; not diluted or mixed, as *raw* spirits; bare of flesh.

RAWBONE, (rȧw'-bone) } *a.* Having bones
RAWBONED, (rȧw'-bond) } scarcely covered with flesh.

RAWHEAD, (rȧw'-hed) *n. s.* The name of a spectre mentioned to fright children.

RAWISH, (rȧw'-ish) *a.* Cold with damp.

RAWLY, (rȧw'-le) *ad.* In a raw manner; unskilfully; without experience; without care; without provision.

RAWNESS, (rȧw'-nes) *n. s.* State of being raw; unskilfulness.

RAY, (rȧ) *n. s.* A beam of light; any lustre corporeal or intellectual; a fish.

To RAY, (rȧ) *v. a.* To streak; to mark in long lines; to shoot forth; to array.

RAYLESS, (rȧ'-les) *a.* Dark without a ray.

To RAZE, (rȧze) *v. a.* To overthrow; to ruin; to subvert; to efface; to extirpate.

RAZOR, (rȧ'-zur) *n. s.* A knife with a thick blade and fine edge used in shaving.

RAZURE, (rȧ'-zhur) *n. s.* Act of erasing.

RE is an inseparable particle used by the Latins, and from them borrowed by us, to denote iteration or backward action, as *return*, to come back; to *revive*, to live again; reciprocation, as to *recriminate*. It is put almost arbitrarily before verbs and verbal nouns, so that many words so compounded will be found, which it was not necessary to insert. It sometimes adds little to the simple meaning of the word, as in *rejoice*.

To REACH, (retsh) *v. a.* To touch with the hand extended; to arrive at; to attain any thing distant; to strike from a distance; to hold out; to stretch forth; to attain; to gain; to obtain; to penetrate to; to be adequate to; to extend to.

To REACH, (retsh) *v. n.* To be extended; to be extended far; to penetrate; to make efforts to attain.

REACH, (retsh) *n. s.* Act of touching or seizing by extension of the hand; power of reaching or taking in the hand; power of attainment or management; power; limit of faculties; contrivance; artful scheme; deep thought; a fetch; an artifice to attain some distant advantage; extent.

To REACT, (re-ȧkt') *v. a.* To return the impulse or impression.

REACTION, (re-ȧk'-shun) *n. s.* The action whereby a body acted upon, returns the action upon the agent: *Action* and *reaction* are equal.

To READ, (reed) *v. a.* Pass. *read.* To peruse any thing written; to discover by characters or marks; to learn by observation; to know fully; to advise; to suppose; to guess.

To READ, (reed) *v. n.* To perform the act of perusing writing; to be studious in books; to know by reading; to tell; to declare.

READ, (reed) *part. ad.* Skilful ' ' reading.

READABLE, (reed'-ȧ-bl) *a.* That may be read; fit to be read.

READER, (reed'-ur) *n. s.* One that peruses anything written; one studious in books; one whose office is to read prayers in churches.

READERSHIP, (reed'-ur-ship) *n. s.* The office of reading prayers.

READILY, (red'-de-le) *ad.* Expeditely; with little hinderance or delay.

READINESS, (red'-de-nes) *n. s.* Expediteness; promptitude; the state of being ready or fit for anything; facility; freedom from hinderance or obstruction; state of being willing or prepared.

READING, (reed'-ing) *n. s.* Study in books; perusal of books; a lecture; a prelection; publick recital; variation of copies.

READMISSION, (re-ȧd-mish'-un) *n. s.* The act of admitting again.

To READMIT, *v. a.* To let in again.

READMITTANCE, (re-ȧd-mit'-tanse) *n. s.* Allowance to enter again.

READY, (red'-de) *a.* Prompt; not delayed; fit for a purpose; not to seek; prepared; accommodated to any design; willing; eager; quick; being at the point; not distant; near; about to do or be; being at hand; next to hand; facile; easy; opportune; quick; not done with hesitation; expedite; nimble; not embarrassed; not slow.

REAFFIRMANCE, (re-ȧf-fur'-mȧnse) *n. s.* Second confirmation.

REAL, (re'-ȧl) *a.* Relating to things, not persons; not personal; not fictitious; not imaginary; true; genuine. In law, Consisting of things immoveable, as land.

REAL, (re'-ȧl) *n. s.* A Spanish sixpence.

REALGAR, (re'-ȧl-gar) *n. s.* A mineral; the red orpiment.

REALITY, (re-ȧl'-e-te) *n. s.* Truth; verity; what is, not what merely seems; something intrinsically important; not merely matter of show.

To REALIZE, (re'-ȧl-ize) *v. a.* To bring into being or act; to convert money into land.

REALIZATION, (re'-ȧl-ize-ȧ-shun) *n. s.* The act of realizing.

REALLY, (re'-ȧl-e) *ad.* With actual existence; in truth; truly; not seemingly only. It is a slight corroboration of an opinion.

REALM, (relm) *n. s.* A kingdom; a king's dominion; kingly government.

REALTY, (re'-ȧl-te) *n. s.* Reality; landed property, opposed to personalty.

REAM, (reme) *n. s.* A bundle of paper containing twenty quires.

To REANIMATE, (re-ȧn'-ne-mate) *v. a.* To revive; to restore to life.

To REANNEX, (re-ȧn-neks') *v. a.* To annex again.

To REAP, (repe) *v. a.* To cut corn at harvest; to gather; to obtain.

To REAP, (repe) *v. n.* To harvest.

REAPER, (re'-pur) *n. s.* One that cuts corn at harvest.

REAPINGHOOK, (rē'-ping-nook) *n. s.* A hook used to cut corn in harvest.

REAPPEARANCE, (rē-ą-pēre'-ąnse) *n. s.* Act of appearing again.

REAR, (rere) *n. s.* The hinder troop of an army, or the hinder line of a fleet; the last class; the last in order.

To REAR, (rere) *v. a.* To raise up; to lift up from a fall; to bring up to maturity; to educate; to instruct; to exalt; to elevate; to raise; to breed.

REARWARD, (rere'-wąrd) *n. s.* The last troop; the end; the tail; a train behind; the latter part.

REARMOUSE, (rere'-mǫuse) *n. s.* The leather-winged bat.

To REASCEND, (rē-ą-sēnd') *v. n.* To climb again.

To REASCEND, (rē-ą-sēnd') *v. a.* To mount again.

REASON, (rē'-zn) *n. s.* The power by which man deduces one proposition from another, or proceeds from premises to consequences; the rational faculty; discursiv power; cause; ground or principle; efficient cause; final cause; argument; ground of persuasion; motive; ratiocination; discursive act; right; justice; moderation; moderate demands.

To REASON, (rē'-zn) *v. n.* To argue rationally; to deduce consequences justly from premises; to debate; to discourse; to talk; to take or give an account; to raise disquisitions; to make enquiries.

To REASON, (rē'-zn) *v. a.* To examine rationally; to persuade by argument.

REASONABLE, (rē'-zn-ą-bl) *a.* Having the faculty of reason; endued with reason; acting, speaking, or thinking rationally; just; rational; agreeable to reason; not immoderate; tolerable; being in mediocrity.

REASONABLENESS, (rē'-zn-ą-bl-nes) *n. s.* The faculty of reason; agreeableness to reason; compliance with reason; moderation.

REASONABLY, (rē'-zn-ą-blę) *ad.* Agreeably to reason; moderately; in a degree reaching to mediocrity.

REASONER, (rē'-zn-ęr) *n. s.* One who reasons; an arguer.

REASONING, (rē'-zn-ing) *n. s.* Argument.

To REASSEMBLE, (rē-ą-sem'-bl) *v. a.* To collect anew.

To REASSERT, (rē-ą-sert') *v. a.* To assert anew; to maintain after suspension or cessation.

To REASSUME, (rē-ą-sume') *v. a.* To resume; to take again.

To REASSURE, (rē-ą-shure') *v. a.* To free from fear; to restore from terrour.

REASTY, (rē'-stę) *a.* A corruption of *rusty*; covered with a kind of rust, and having a rancid taste; a word applied to dried meat, particularly to bacon.

To REAVE, (rēve) *v. a.* Pret. *reft.* To take away by stealth or violence.

To REBATE, (rē-bąte') *v. a.* To blunt; to beat to obtuseness; to deprive of keenness; to give discount in case of prompt payment.

REBATE, (rē-bąte') *n. s.* A rule in arithmetick, by which discounts, upon the payment of ready money, are calculated.

REBATEMENT, (rē-bąte'-mẹnt) *n. s.* Diminution.

REBECK, (rē'-bęk) *n. s.* An instrument of three strings; a kind of fiddle.

REBEL, (rẹb'-ęl) *n. s.* One who opposes lawful authority by violence.

REBEL, (rẹb'-ęl) *a.* Rebellious.

To REBEL, (rē-bęl') *v. n.* To rise in violent opposition against lawful authority.

REBELLER, (rē-bęl'-lęr) *n. s.* One that rebels.

REBELLION, (rē-bęl'-yun) *n. s.* Insurrection against lawful authority.

REBELLIOUS, (rē-bęl'-yus) *a.* Opponent to lawful authority.

REBELLIOUSLY, (rē-bęl'-yus-lę) *ad.* In opposition to lawful authority.

REBELLIOUSNESS, (rē-bęl'-yus-nes) *n. s.* The quality of being rebellious.

To REBOUND, (rē-bǫund') *v. n.* To spring back; to be reverberated; to fly back in consequence of motion impressed and resisted by a greater power.

To REBOUND, (rē-bǫund') *v. n.* To reverberate; to beat back.

REBOUND, (rē-bǫund') *n. s.* The act of flying back in consequence of motion resisted; resilition.

REBUFF, (rē-buf') *n. s.* Repercussion; quick and sudden resistance.

To REBUFF, (rē-buf') *v. a.* To beat back; to oppose with sudden violence.

To REBUILD, (rē-bild') *v. a.* To re-edify; to restore from demolition; to repair.

To REBUKE, (rē-bụke') *v. a.* To chide; to reprehend; to repress by objuration.

REBUKE, (rē-bụke') *n. s.* Reprehension; chiding expression; objurgation. In low language, it signifies any kind of check.

REBUKER, (rē-bụ'-kęr) *n. s.* A chider; a reprehender.

To REBURY, (rē-bur'-rę) *v. a.* To inter again.

REBUS, (rē'-bus) *n. s.* A word or name represented by things; a sort of riddle.

To REBUT, (rē-but') *v. a.* To beat back; to keep off; to drive away.

REBUTTER, (rē-but' tęr) *n. s.* An answer to a rejoinder.

To RECALL, (rē-kąll') *n. s.* To call back; to call again; to revoke

RECALL, (rē-kąll') *n. s.* Revocation; act or power of calling back.

To RECANT, (rē-kąnt') *v. a.* To retract; to recall; to contradict what one has once said or done.

To RECANT, (rē-kąnt') *v. n.* To revoke a position; to unsay what has been said.

RECANTATION, (rē-kąn-tą'-shun) *n. s.* Retraction; declaration contradictory to a former declaration.

RECANTER, (rē-kąnt'-ęr) *n. s.* One who recants.

RECAPTION, (re-kap'-shun) *n. s.* A second distress of one formerly distrained for the same cause.

To RECAPITULATE, (re-ka-pit'-u-late) *v. a.* To repeat again the sum of a former discourse.

RECAPITULATION, (re-ka-pit-u-la'-shun) *n. s.* Distinct repetition of the principal points.

RECAPITULATORY, (re-ka-pit'-u-la-tur-e) *a.* Repeating again.

To RECAPTURE, (re-kapt'-yur) *v. a.* To retake a prize.

To RECAST, (re-kast') *v. a.* To throw again; to mould anew.

To RECEDE, (re-seed') *v. n.* To fall back; to retreat; to desist; to relax any claim.

RECEIPT, (re-sete') *n. s.* The act of receiving; a note given, by which money is acknowledged to have been received; admission; reception; welcome; prescription of ingredients for any composition.

RECEIVABLE, (re-se'-va-bl) *a.* Capable of being received.

To RECEIVE, (re-seve') *v. a.* To take or obtain anything as due; to take or obtain from another; to take anything communicated; to embrace intellectually; to allow; to admit; to take, as into a vessel; to take into a place or state; to conceive in the mind; to take intellectually; to entertain as a guest.

RECEIVER, (re-se'-ver) *n. s.* One to whom anything is communicated by another; one to whom anything is given or paid; an officer appointed to receive publick money; one who co-operates with a robber, by taking the goods which he steals; the vessel into which spirits are emitted from the still; the vessel of the air pump, out of which the air is drawn, and which therefore receives any body on which experiments are tried.

RECENCY, (re'-sen-se) *n. s.* Newness; new state.

RECENT, (re'-sent) *a.* New; not of long existence; late; not antique; fresh; not long dismissed, released, or parted from.

RECENTLY, (re'-sent-le) *ad.* Newly; freshly.

RECENTNESS, (re'-sent-nes) *n. s.* Newness; freshness.

RECEPTACLE, (re-sep-ta-kl) *n. s.* A vessel or place into which anything is received.

RECEPTARY, (res'-sep-ta-re) *n. s.* Thing received.

RECEPTIBILITY, (re-sep-te-bil'-e-te) *n. s.* Possibility of receiving.

RECEPTION, (re-sep-shun) *n. s.* The act of receiving; the state of being received; admission of anything communicated; readmission; the act of containing; treatment at first coming; welcome; entertainment.

RECEPTIVE, (re-sep'-tiv) *a.* Having the quality of admitting what is communicated.

RECESS, (re-ses') *n. s.* Retirement; retreat; withdrawing; secession; departure; privacy; place of retirement; place of secrecy; private abode; an abstract of the proceedings of the imperial diet.

RECESSION, (re-sesh'-un) *n. s.* The act of retreating; act of relaxing or desisting from any claim.

To RECHARGE, (re-tsharje') *v. a.* To charge again, to accuse in return; to attack anew.

RECEIPE, (res'-se-pe) *n. s.* A medical prescription.

RECIPIENT, (re-sip-pe-ent) *a.* Having the power or quality of receiving.

RECIPIENT, (re-sip'-pe-ent) *n. s.* The receiver; that to which any thing is communicated; the vessel into which spirits are driven by the still.

RECIPROCAL, (re-sip'-pro-kal) *a.* Acting in vicissitude; alternate; mutual; done by each to each; mutually interchangeable; *reciprocal* proportion is when, in four numbers, the fourth number is so much lesser than the second, as the third is greater than the first, and vice versa.

RECIPROCALLY, (re-sip'-pro-kal-e) *ad.* Interchangeably.

RECIPROCALNESS, (re sip'-pro-kal-nes) *n. s.* Mutual return; alternateness.

To RECIPROCATE, (re-sip'-pro-kate) *v. n.* To act interchangeably; to alternate.

RECIPROCATION, (re-sip-pro-ka'-shun) *n. s.* Alternation; action interchanged.

RECIPROCITY, (res-e-pros'-e-te) *n. s.* Reciprocal obligation.

RECISION, (re-sizh'-un) *n. s.* The act of cutting off.

RECITAL, (re-si'-tal) *n. s.* Repetition; rehearsal; narration; enumeration.

RECITATION, (res-se-ta'-shun) *n. s.* Repetition; rehearsal.

RECITATIVE, (res-se-ta-teev') } *n. s.* A
RECITATIVO, (res-se-ta-te'-vo) } kind of tuneful pronunciation, more musical than common speech, and less than song; chant.

To RECITE, (re-site') *v. a.* To rehearse; to repeat; to enumerate; to tell over.

RECITER, (re-site'-er) *n. s.* One who recites.

To RECK, (rek) *v. n.* To care; to heed; to mind.

RECKLESS, (rek'-les) *a.* Careless; heedless; mindless.

RECKLESSNESS, (rek'-les-nes) *n. s.* Carelessness; negligence.

To RECKON, (rek'-kn) *v. a.* To number; to count; to esteem; to account; to assign in an account.

To RECKON, (rek'-kn) *v. n.* To compute; to calculate; to state an account; to charge to account; to lay stress or dependance upon.

RECKONER, (rek'-kn-er) *n. s.* One who computes; one who calculates cost.

RECKONING, (rek'-kn-ing) *n. s.* Computation; calculation; account of time; accounts of debtor and creditor; money charged by an host; account taken; estimation.

To RECLAIM, (re-klame') *v. a.* To reform;

to correct; to reduce to the state desired; to recall; to tame; to recover.

RECLAIMABLE, (rẹ-klā'-mą-bl) *a.* Capable of being reclaimed.

RECLAIMANT, (rẹ-klā'-mąnt) *n. s.* One who reclaims.

RECLINATION, (rẹk-lẹ-nā'-shụn) *n. s.* The act of leaning or reclining.

To RECLINE, (rẹ-klīne') *v. a.* To lean back; to lean sidewise.

To RECLINE, (rẹ-klīne') *v. n.* To rest; to repose; to lean.

To RECLOSE, (rẹ-klōze') *v. a.* To close again.

RECLUSE, (rẹ-klūse') *n. s.* One shut up; a retired person.

RECLUSE, (rẹ-klūse') *a.* Shut up; retired.

RECLUSELY, (rẹ-klūse'-lẹ) *ad.* In retirement; like a recluse.

RECLUSENESS, (rẹ-klūse'-nẹs) *n. s.* Retirement.

RECLUSION, (rẹ-klū'-zhụn) *n. s.* State of a recluse.

RECLUSIVE, (rẹ-klū'-sĭv) *a.* Affording concealment.

RECOGNISABLE, (rẹ-kŏg'-nẹ-zą-bl) *a.* That may be acknowledged.

RECOGNISANCE, (rẹ-kŏg'-nẹ-zanse, or rẹ-kŏn'-ẹ-zanse) *n. s.* Acknowledgement of person or thing; badge; a bond of record testifying the recognisor to owe unto the recognisee a certain sum of money, and is acknowledged in some court of record.

To RECOGNISE, (rẹk'-kŏg-nize) *v. a.* To acknowledge; to recover and avow knowledge of any person or thing; to review.

RECOGNISEE, (rẹ-kŏg-nẹ-zee') *n. s.* One in whose favour the bond is drawn.

RECOGNISOR, (rẹ-kŏg-nẹ-zŏr') *n. s.* One who gives the recognisance.

RECOGNITION, (rẹk-kŏg-nish'-ụn) *n. s.* Review; renovation of knowledge; knowledge confessed; acknowledgement; memorial.

RECOGNITORS, (rẹ-kŏg'-nẹ-tŭrz) *n. s.* A jury impannelled on an assize.

To RECOIL, (rẹ-kŏil') *v. n.* To rush back in consequence of resistance, which cannot be overcome by the force impressed; to fall back; to fail; to shrink.

RECOIL, (rẹ-kŏil') *n. s.* A falling back.

To RECOIN, (rẹ-kŏin') *v. a.* To coin over again.

RECOINAGE, (rẹ-kŏin'-aje) *n. s.* The act of coining anew.

To RECOLLECT, (rẹk-kŏl-lẹkt') *v. a.* To recover to memory; to recover reason or resolution; to gather what is scattered; to gather again.

RECOLLECTION, (rẹk-kŏl-lẹk'-shụn) *n. s.* Recovery of notion; revival in the memory.

To RECOMBINE, (rẹ-kŏm-bīne') *v. a.* To coin together again.

To RECOMMENCE, (rẹ-kŏm-mense') *v. a.* To begin anew.

To RECOMMEND, (rẹk-kŏm-mend') *v. a.* To praise to another; to make acceptable; to commit with prayers.

RECOMMENDABLE, (rẹk-kŏm-mend'-ą-bl) *a.* Worthy of recommendation or praise.

RECOMMENDATION, (rẹk-kŏm-mẹn-dā'-shụn) *n. s.* The act of recommending; that which secures to one a kind reception from another.

RECOMMENDATORY, (rẹk-kŏm-mẹn'-dą-tur-ẹ) *a.* Conveying recommendation.

RECOMMENDER, (rẹk-kŏm-mend'-ẹr) *n. s.* One who recommends.

To RECOMMIT, (rẹ-kŏm-mit') *v. a.* To commit anew.

To RECOMPENSE, (rẹk'-kŏm-pense) *v. a.* To repay; to requite; to give in requital; to compensate; to make up by something equivalent.

RECOMPENSE, (rẹk'-kŏm-pense) *n. s.* Reward; something given as an acknowledgement of merit; equivalent; compensation.

To RECOMPOSE, (rẹ-kŏm-pōze') *v. a.* To settle or quiet anew; to form or adjust anew.

RECONCILABLE, (rẹk-kŏn-sī'-lą-bl) *a.* Capable of renewed kindness; consistent; possible to be made consistent.

RECONCILABLENESS, (rẹk-kŏn-sī'-lą-bl-nẹs) *n. s.* Consistence; possibility to be reconciled; disposition to renew love.

To RECONCILE, (rẹk'-kŏn-sile) *v. a.* To make to like again; to make to be liked again; to make anything consistent; to restore to favour.

RECONCILEMENT, (rẹk'-kŏn-sile-mẹnt) *n. s.* Reconciliation; renewal of kindness; favour restored; friendship renewed.

RECONCILER, (rẹk'-kŏn-sī-lẹr) *n. s.* One who renews friendship between others; one who discovers the consistence between propositions.

RECONCILIATION, (rẹk'-kŏn-sĭl-ẹ-ā'-shụn) *n. s.* Renewal of friendship; agreement of things seemingly opposite; solution of seeming contrarieties; atonement; expiation.

RECONCILIATORY, (rẹk-kŏn-sĭl'-yą-tur-ẹ) *a.* Tending to reconcile.

RECONDITE, (rẹk'-kŏn-dite) *a.* Hidden; secret; profound; abstruse.

To RECONDUCT, (rẹ-kŏm-dukt') *v. a.* To conduct again.

To RECONQUER, (rẹ-kŏn'-kwẹr) *v. a.* To conquer again.

To RECONNOITER, (rẹk-kŏn-nŏẹ'-tẹr) *v. a.* To examine; to view.

To RECONSIDER, (rẹ-kŏn-sid'-ẹr) *v. a.* To turn in the mind over and over.

To RECONVEY, (rẹ-kŏn-vā') *v. a.* To convey again.

To RECORD, (rẹ-kŏrd') *v. a.* To register any thing so that its memory may not be lost; to celebrate; to cause to be remembered solemnly.

RECORD, (rẹk'-ŏrd) *n. s.* Register; authentick memorial.

RECORDER, (rẹ-kŏrd'-ẹr) *n. s.* One whose business is to register any events; the keeper of the rolls in a city; a kind of flute; a wind instrument.

To RECOVER, (re-kuv'-er) *v. a.* To restore from sickness or disorder; to repair; to regain; to get again.

To RECOVER, (re-kuv'-er) *v. n.* To grow well from a disease, or any evil.

RECOVERABLE, (re-kuv'-er-a-bl) *a.* Possible to be restored from sickness; possible to be regained.

RECOVERY, (re-kuv'-er-e) *n. s.* Restoration from sickness; power or act of regaining; the act of cutting off an entail.

To RECOUNT, (re-kount') *v. a.* To relate in detail; to tell distinctly.

RECOUNTMENT, (re-kount'-ment) *n. s.* Relation; recital.

RECOURSE, (re-korse') *n. s.* Application as for help or protection; access.

RECREANT, (re'-kre-ant) *a.* Cowardly; meanspirited; subdued; apostate; false.

To RECREATE, (re'-kre-ate) *v. a.* To create anew.

To RECREATE, (re'-kre-ate) *v. a.* To refresh after toil; to amuse or divert in weariness; to delight; to gratify; to relieve; to revive.

To RECREATE, (re'-kre-ate) *v. n.* To take recreation.

RECREATION, (re-kre-a'-shun) *n. s.* Relief after toil or pain; amusement in sorrow or distress; refreshment; amusement; diversion.

RECREATIVE, (re'-kre-a-tiv) *a.* Refreshing; giving relief after labour or pain; amusing; diverting.

RECREATIVENESS, (re'-kre-a-tiv-nes) *n. s.* The quality of being recreative.

RECREMENT, (rek'-kre-ment) *n. s.* Dross; spume; superfluous or useless parts.

RECREMENTAL, RECREMENTITIOUS (rek-kre-men'-tal, rek-kre-men-tish'-us) *a.* Drossy.

To RECRIMINATE, (re-krim'-e-nate) *v. n.* To return one accusation with another.

To RECRIMINATE, (re-krim'-e-nate) *v. a.* To accuse in return.

RECRIMINATION, (re-krim-e-na'-shun) *n. s.* Return of one accusation with another.

RECRIMINATOR, (re-krim'-e-na-tur) *n. s.* One that returns one charge with another.

RECRIMINATORY, (re-krim'-e-na-tur-e) *a.* Retorting accusation.

To RECRUIT, (re-kroot') *v. a.* To repair anything wasted by new supplies; to supply an army with new men.

To RECRUIT, (re-kroot') *v. n.* To raise new soldiers.

RECRUIT, (re-kroot') *n. s.* Supply of anything wasted; new soldiers.

RECTANGLE, (rek'-tang-gl) *n. s.* A figure having four sides, of which the opposite ones are equal, and all its angles right angles.

RECTANGULAR, (rek-tang'-gu-lar) *a.* Right angled; having angles of ninety degrees.

RECTANGULARLY, (rek-tang'-gu-lar-le) *ad.* With right angles.

RECTIFIABLE, (rek'-te-fi-a-bl) *a.* Capable to be set right.

RECTIFICATION, (rek-te-fe-ka'-shun) *n. s.* The act of setting right what is wrong. In chymistry, *Rectification* is drawing anything over again by distillation, to make it yet higher or finer.

RECTIFIER, (rek'-te-fi-er) *n. s.* One who sets right what is wrong; one employed in the process of rectifying by distillation; an instrument that shows the variation of the compass in order to rectify the course of a ship.

To RECTIFY, (rek'-te-fi) *v. a.* To make right to reform; to redress; to exalt and improve by repeated distillation.

RECTILINEAR, (rek-te-lin'-e-ar) } *a.*
RECTILINEOUS, (rek-te-lin'-e-us) } Consisting of right lines.

RECTITUDE, (rek'-te-tude) *n. s.* Straitness; not curvity; rightness; uprightness; freedom from moral curvity or obliquity; right judgement; due deliberation and decision.

RECTOR, (rek'-tur) *n. s.* Ruler; lord; governour; parson of an unimpropriated parish.

RECTORIAL, (rek-to'-re-al) *a.* Belonging to the rector of a parish.

RECTORSHIP, (rek'-tur-ship) *n. s.* The rank or office of rector.

RECTORY, (rek'-tur-e) *n. s.* The parish church, parsonage, or spiritual living, with all its rights, glibes, tithes, &c.

RECUMBENCE, (re-kum'-bense) } *n. s.*
RECUMBENCY, (re-kum'-ben-se) } Act of reposing or resting in confidence; the posture of lying or leaning; rest, repose.

RECUMBENT, (re-kum'-bent) *a.* Lying; leaning; reposing; inactive; listless.

RECUPERATIVE, (re-ku'-per-a-tiv) }
RECUPERATORY, (re-ku'-per-a-tur-e) } *a.* Belonging to recovery.

To RECUR, (re-kur') *v. n.* To come back to the thought; to revive in the mind; to have recourse to; to take refuge in.

RECURRENCE, (re-kur'-rense) } *n. s.* Re-
RECURRENCY, (re-kur'-rer-se) } turn.

RECURREN, (re-kur'-rent) *a.* Returning from time to time.

RECURSION, (re-kur'-shun) *n. s.* Return.

To RECURVATE, (re-kur'-vate) *v. a.* To bend back.

RECURVATION, (re-kur-va'-shun) } *n. s.*
RECURVITY, (re-kur'-ve-te) } Flexure backwards.

To RECURVE, (re-kurve') *v. a.* To bow or bend back.

RECURVOUS, (re-kur'-vus) *a.* Bent backwards.

RECUSANCY, (re-ku'-zan-se) *n. s.* The tenets of a recusant; non-conformity.

RECUSANT, (re-ku'-zant) *n. s.* One that refuses to acknowledge the king's supremacy in matters of religion; a non-conformist; one that refuses any terms of communion or society.

RECUSANT, (re-ku'-zant) *a.* Refusing to conform; refusing to take certain oaths.

RECUSATION, (re-ku'-za-shun) *n. s.* Refusal. In law, The act of recusing a judge, that is, of requiring him not to try a cause in which he is supposed to be personally interested.

RED, (red) *a.* Of the colour of blood, of one of the primitive colours.

RED, (red) *n. s.* One of the primitive colours.

REDBREAST, (red'-brest) *n. s.* A small bird so named from the colour of its breast.

To REDDEN, (red'-dn) *v. a.* To make red.

To REDDEN, (red'-dn) *v. n.* To grow red.

REDDISH, (red'-dish) *a.* Somewhat red.

REDDISHNESS, (red'-dish-nes) *n. s.* Tendency to redness.

REDDITION, (red-dish'-un) *n. s.* Restitution.

REDDITIVE, (red'-de-tiv) *a.* Answering to an interrogative: a term of grammar.

REDDLE, (red'-dl) *n. s.* A species of ochre, or argillaceous earth.

REDE, (rede) *v. a.* To advise.

To REDEEM, (re-deem') *v. a.* To ransom; to relieve from forfeiture or captivity by paying a price; to rescue; to recover; to free by paying an atonement; to pay the penalty of; to perform the work of universal redemption, or reconciliation to God.

REDEEMABLE, (re-deem'-a-bl) *a.* Capable of redemption.

REDEEMER, (re-deem'-er) *n. s.* One who ransoms or redeems; a ransomer; the Saviour of the world.

To REDELIVER, (re-de-liv'-er) *v. a.* To deliver back.

REDELIVERY, (re-de-liv'-er-e) *n. s.* The act of delivering back.

REDEMPTION, (re-dem'-shun) *n. s.* Ransom; release; purchase of God's favour by the death of Christ.

REDEMPTORY, (re-dem'-tur-e) *a.* Paid for ransom.

REDHOT, (red'-hot) *a.* Heated to redness.

To REDINTEGRATE, (re-din'-te-grate) *v. a.* To restore; to make new.

REDINTEGRATE, (re-din'-te-grate) *a.* Restored; renewed; made new.

REDINTEGRATION, (re-din-te-gra'-shun) *n. s.* Renovation; restoration; the restoring any mixed body or matter, whose form has been destroyed, to its former nature and constitution.

REDLEAD, (red-led') *n. s.* Minium; lead calcined.

REDLY, (red'-le) *ad.* With redness.

REDNESS, (red'-nes) *n. s.* The quality of being red.

REDOLENCE, (red'-o-lense) } *n. s.* Sweet
REDOLENCY, (red'-o-len-se) } scent.

REDOLENT, (red'-o-lent) *a.* Sweet of scent.

To REDOUBLE, (re-dub'-bl) *v. a.* To repeat in return; to repeat often; to encrease by addition of the same quantity over and over.

To REDOUBLE, (re-dub'-bl) *v. n.* To become twice as much.

REDOUBT, (re-dout') *n. s.* The outwork of a fortification; a fortress.

REDOUBTABLE, (re-dout'-a-bl) *a.* Formidable; terrible to foes.

REDOUBTED, (re-dout'-ed) *a.* Dread; awful; formidable.

To REDOUND, (re-dound') *v. n.* To be sent back by reaction; to conduce in the consequence; to proceed in the consequence.

To REDRESS, (re-dres') *v. a.* To set right; to amend; to relieve; to remedy; to ease.

REDRESS, (re-dres') *n. s.* Reformation; amendment; relief; remedy; one who gives relief.

REDRESSER, (re-dres'-er) *n. s.* One who affords relief.

REDRESSIVE, (re-dres'-siv) *a.* Succouring; affording remedy.

REDSTREAK, (red'-streke) *n. s.* A species of apple.

To REDUCE, (re-duse') *v. a.* To bring back; to bring to the former state; to reform from any disorder; to bring into any state of diminution; to degrade; to impair in dignity; to bring into any state of misery or meanness; to subdue; to reclaim to order; to subject to a rule; to bring into a class, as the insects are *reduced* to tribes; the variations of language are *reduced* to rules.

REDUCEMENT, (re-duse'-ment) *n. s.* The act of bringing back, subduing, reforming, or diminishing; reduction.

REDUCER, (re-du'-ser) *n. s.* One that reduces.

REDUCIBLE, (re-du'-se-bl) *a.* Possible to be reduced.

REDUCIBLENESS, (re-du'-se-bl-nes) *n. s.* Quality of being reducible.

REDUCT, (re-dukt') *n. s.* In fortification, An advantageous piece of ground entrenched and separated from the rest of the camp. In building, A little place taken out of a larger, to make it more uniform and regular, or for some other convenience.

REDUCTION, (re-duk'-shun) *n. s.* The act of reducing; state of being reduced. In arithmetick, *Reduction* brings two or more numbers of different denominations into one denomination.

REDUCTIVE, (re-duk'-tiv) *a.* Having the power of reducing.

REDUCTIVELY, (re-duk'-tiv-le) *ad.* By reduction; by consequence.

REDUNDANCE, (re-dun'-danse) } *n. s.* Su-
REDUNDANCY, (re-dun'-dan-se) } perfluity; superabundance; exuberance.

REDUNDANT, (re-dun'-dant) *a.* Superabundant; exuberant; superfluous; using more words or images than are useful.

REDUNDANTLY, (re-dun'-dant-le) *ad.* Superfluously; superabundantly.

To REDUPLICATE, (re-du'-ple-kate) *v. a.* To double.

REDUPLICATION, (re-du-ple-ka'-shun) *n. s.* The act of doubling.

REDUPLICATIVE, (re-du-ple-ka-tiv) *a.* Double.

To REECHO, (re-ek'-ko) *v. n.* To echo back.

REED, (reed) *n. s.* A hollow knotted stalk, which grows in wet grounds; a small pipe, made anciently of a reed; an arrow, as made of a reed headed.

REEDED, (reed'-ed) *a.* Covered with reeds.

REEDEN, (ree'-dn) *a.* Consisting of reeds.

REEDIFICATION, (re-ed-de-fe-ka'-shun) *n. s.* Act of rebuilding; state of being rebuilt; new building.

To REEDIFY, (re-ed'-e-fi) *v. a.* To rebuild; to build again.

REEDY, (reed'-e) *a.* Abounding with reeds.

REEF, (reef) *n. s.* A certain portion of a sail, comprehended between the top and bottom, and a row of eyelet-holes parallel thereto; a chain of rocks lying near the surface of the water.

To REEF, (reef) *v. a.* To reduce the surface of a sail.

REEK, (reek) *n. s.* Smoke; steam; vapour; a pile of corn or hay, commonly pronounced *rick*.

To REEK, (reek) *v. n.* To smoke; to steam; to emit vapour.

REEKY, (reek'-e) *a.* Smoky; tanned; black.

REEL, (reel) *n. s.* A turning frame, upon which yarn is wound into skeins from the spindle; a kind of dance.

To REEL, (reel) *v. a.* To gather yarn off the spindle.

To REEL, (reel) *v. n.* To stagger; to incline in walking, first to one side and then to the other.

To REENFORCE, (re-en-forse') *v. a.* To strengthen with new assistance or support.

REENFORCEMENT, (re-en-forse'-ment) *n. s.* Fresh assistance; new help; iterated enforcement.

To REENTER, (re-en-ter) *v. a.* To enter again; to enter anew.

To REESTABLISH, (re-es-tab-lish) *v. a.* To establish anew.

REESTABLISHER, (re-es-tab-lish-er) *n. s.* One that establishes.

REESTABLISHMENT, (re-es-tab'-lish-ment) *n. s.* The act of reestablishing; the state of being reestablished; restauration.

REEVE, (reev) *n. s.* A steward.

To REEXAMINE, (re-egz-am'-in) *v. a.* To examine anew.

To REFECT, (re-fekt') *v. a.* To refresh; to restore after hunger or fatigue.

REFECTION, (re-fek'-shun) *n. s.* Refreshment after hunger or fatigue.

REFECTORY, (re-fek'-tur-e) *n. s.* Room of refreshment; eating-room.

To REFER, (re-fer') *v. a.* To dismiss for information or judgement; to betake to for decision; to reduce to, as to the ultimate end; to reduce as to a class.

To REFER, (re-fer') *v. n.* To respect; to have relation; to appeal.

REFERABLE, (ref'-fer-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being considered, as in relation to something else.

REFEREE, (ref-er ee') *n. s.* One to whom anything is referred.

REFERENCE, (ref'-fer-ense) *n. s.* Relation; respect; view towards; allusion to; dismission to another tribunal.

REFERENDARY, (ref-er-en'-da-re) *n. s.* An officer of the Court of Chancery; the Master of Requests.

REFERMENT, (re-fer-ment) *n. s.* Reference for decision.

REFERRIBLE, (re-fer'-re-bl) *a.* Capable of being considered, as in relation to something else.

To REFINE, (re-fine') *v. a.* To purefy; to clear from dross and recrement; to make elegant; to polish; to make accurate.

To REFINE, (re-fine') *v. n.* To improve in point of accuracy or delicacy; to grow pure; to affect nicety.

REFINEDLY, (re-fine'-ed-le) *ad.* With affected elegance.

REFINEDNESS, (re-fine'-ed-nes) *n. s.* State of being purified; affected purity.

REFINEMENT, (re-fine-ment) *n. s.* The act of purifying, by clearing anything from dross and recrementitious matter; the state of being pure; improvement in elegance or purity; artificial practice.

REFINER, (re-fi'-ner) *n. s.* Purifier; one who clears from dross or recrement; improver in elegance; inventor of superfluous subtilties.

To REFIT, (re-fit') *v. a.* To repair; to restore after damage.

To REFLECT, (re-flekt') *v. a.* To throw back; to cast back.

To REFLECT, (re-flekt') *v. n.* To throw back light; to bend back; to throw back the thoughts upon the past or on themselves; to consider attentively; to throw reproach or censure; to bring reproach.

REFLECTION, (re-flek'-shun) *n. s.* The act of throwing back; the act of bending back; that which is reflected; thought thrown back upon the past, or the absent, on itself; the action of the mind upon itself; attentive consideration; censure.

REFLECTIVE, (re-flek'-tiv) *a.* Throwing back images; considering things past; considering the operations of the mind.

REFLECTOR, (re-flek'-tur) *n. s.* Considerer; that which reflects.

REFLEX, (re'-fleks) *a.* Directed backward.

REFLEX, (re'-fleks) *n. s.* Reflection.

REFLEXIBILITY, (re-fleks-e-bil'-e-te) *n. s.* The quality of being reflexible.

REFLEXIBLE, (re-fleks'-e-bl) *a.* Capable to be thrown back.

REFLEXIVE, (re-fleks'-iv) *a.* Having re-

REFUTATION, (ref-fu-ta'-shun) *n. s.* The act of refuting; the act of proving false or erroneous.

To REFUTE, (re-fute') *v. a.* To prove false or erroneous.

REFUTER, (re-fu'-ter) *n. s.* One who refutes.

To REGAIN, (re-gane') *v. a.* To recover; to gain anew.

REGAL, (re'-gal) *a.* Royal; kingly.

To REGALE, (re-gale') *v. a.* To refresh; to entertain; to gratify.

To REGALE, (re-gale') *v. n.* To feast; to fare sumptuously.

REGALE, (re-gale) *n. s.* An entertainment; a treat.

REGALEMENT, (re-gale'-ment) *n. s.* Refreshment; entertainment.

REGALIA, (re-ga'-le-a) *n. s.* Ensigns of royalty.

REGALITY, (re-gal'-e-te) *n. s.* Royalty; sovereignty; kingship.

REGALLY, (re-gal'-le) *ad.* In a regal manner.

To REGARD, (re-gard') *v. a.* To value; to attend to as worthy of notice; to observe; to remark; to mind; to observe religiously; to pay attention to; to respect; to have relation to; to look towards.

REGARD, (re-gard') *n. s.* Attention as to a matter of importance; respect; reverence; attention; note; eminence; account; relation; reference; look; aspect directed to another.

REGARDABLE, (re-gard'-a-bl) *a.* Observable; worthy of notice.

REGARDANT, (re-gar'-dant) *a.* A term in heraldry, applied to beasts on coats of arms looking behind them in an attitude of vigilance.

REGARDER, (re-gard'-er) *n. s.* One that regards; an officer of the king's forest, whose business was to view and inquire into matters respecting it.

REGARDFUL, (re-gard'-ful) *a.* Attentive; taking notice of.

REGARDFULLY, (re-gard'-ful-e) *ad.* Attentively; heedfully; respectfully.

REGARDLESS, (re-gard'-les) *a.* Heedless; negligent; inattentive.

REGARDLESSLY, (re-gard'-les-le) *ad.* Without heed.

REGARDLESSNESS, (re-gard'-les-nes) *n. s.* Heedlessness; negligence; inattention.

REGATTA, (re-gat'-ta) *n. s.* A kind of boat-race.

REGENCY, (re'-jen-se) *n. s.* Authority; government; vicarious government; the district governed by a vicegerent; those collectively to whom vicarious regality is entrusted.

REGENERACY, (re-jen'-er-a-se) *n. s.* State of being regenerate.

To REGENERATE, (re-jen-er-ate) *v. a.* To reproduce; to produce anew; to make to be born anew; to renew by change of carnal nature to a christian life.

REGENERATE, (re-jen'-er-ate) *a.* Reproduced; born anew by grace to a Christian life.

REGENERATENESS, (re-jen'-er-at-nes) *n. s.* The state of being regenerate.

REGENERATION, (re-jen-er-a'-shun) *n. s.* New birth; birth by grace from carnal affections to a Christian life.

REGENT, (re'-jent) *a.* Governing; ruling; exercising vicarious authority.

REGENT, (re'-jent) *n. s.* Governour; ruler; one invested with vicarious royalty; one of a certain standing, who taught in our universities, the word formerly in use for a *professor*, retained in the present academical designation of doctors of every faculty, and masters of arts, whether as necessary *regents*, *regents* ad placitum, or non-*regents*.

REGENTSHIP, (re'-jent-ship) *n. s.* Office of a regent; deputed authority.

REGERMINATION, (re-jer-me-na'-shun) *n. s.* The act of sprouting again.

REGIBLE, (red'-je-bl) *a.* Governable.

REGICIDE, (red'-je-side) *n. s.* Murderer of his king; murder of his king.

REGIMEN, (red'-je-men) *n. s.* That care in diet and living, that is suitable to every particular course of medicine, or state of body. In grammar, The government of nouns by verbs, &c. by which the case is determined.

REGIMENT, (red'-je-ment) *n. s.* Established government; polity; mode of rule; rule; authority; a body of soldiers under one colonel.

REGIMENTAL, (red-je-ment'-al) *a.* Belonging to a regiment; military.

REGIMENTALS, (red-je-men'-talz) *n. s. pl.* The uniform dress of a regiment of soldiers.

REGION, (re'-jun) *n. s.* Tract of land country; tract of space; internal part of the body; place.

REGISTER, (red'-jis-ter) *n. s.* A memorial, or book of publick records; the officer whose business is to write and keep the register. In chemistry, A sliding plate of iron which, in small chimnies, regulates the heat of the fire: hence the modern term, a *register* stove. In musick, A term applied to the compass, or graduated notes of a voice. One of the inner parts of the mould wherein printing types are cast; and also the disposing the forms of the press, so as that the lines and pages printed on one side of the sheet meet exactly against those on the other.

To REGISTER, (red'-jis-ter) *v. a.* To record; to preserve from oblivion by authentick accounts; to enrol; to set down in a list.

REGISTERSHIP, (red'-jis-ter-ship) *n. s.* The office of register.

REGISTRAR, (red'-jis-trar) } *n. s.* An
REGISTRARY, (red'-jis-tra-re) } officer whose business is to write and keep the register.

REGISTRATION, (red-jis-tra'-shun) *n. s.* Act of inserting in the register.

spect to something past; having a tendency to reproach or censure.

REFLEXIVELY, (re-fleks'-iv-le) *ad.* In a backward direction; with a tendency to censure or reproach.

REFLUENCY, (ref'-flu-en-se) *n. s.* Quality or state of flowing back.

REFLUENT, (ref'-flu-ent) *a.* Running back; flowing back.

REFLUX, (re'-fluks) *n. s.* Backward course of water.

To REFORM, (re-form') *v. a.* To form again, the primary meaning; to change from worse to better.

To REFORM, (re-form') *v. n.* To pass by change from worse to better.

REFORM, (re-form') *n. s.* Reformation.

REFORMADO, (ref-for-ma'-do) *n. s.* An officer retained in a regiment, when his company is disbanded.

REFORMATION, (ref-for-ma'-shun) *n. s.* Act of forming anew; renovation; regeneration; change from worse to better; commonly used of human manners; by way of eminence, the change of religion from the corruptions of popery to its primitive state.

REFORMER, (re-form'-er) *n. s.* One who makes a change for the better; an amender; one of those who changed religion from popish corruptions and innovations.

REFORMIST, (re-form'-ist) *n. s.* One who is of the reformed churches; in recent times, one who proposes political reforms.

To REFRACT, (re-frakt') *v. a.* To break the natural course of rays.

REFRACTION (re-frak'-shun) *n. s.* The incurvation or change of determination in the body moved, which happens to it whilst it enters or penetrates any medium: in dioptricks, it is the deviation of a ray of light from that right line, which it would have passed on it, had not the density of the medium turned it aside.

REFRACTIVE, (re-frak'-tiv) *a.* Having the power of refraction.

REFRACTORINESS, (re-frak'-tur-e-nes) *n. s.* Sullen obstinacy.

REFRACTORY, (re-frak'-tur-e) *a.* Obstinate; perverse; contumacious.

REFRAGABLE, (ref'-fra-ga-bl) *a.* Capable of confutation and conviction.

To REFRAIN, (re-frane') *v. a.* To hold back; to keep from action.

To REFRAIN, (re-frane') *v. n.* To forbear; to abstain; to spare.

REFRAIN, (re-frane') *n. s.* The burden of a song, or piece of musick; a kind of musical repetition.

To REFRAME, (re-frame') *v. a.* To put together again.

REFRANGIBILITY, (re-fran-je-bil'-e-te) *n. s.* *Refrangibility* of the rays of light, is their disposition to be refracted or turned out of their way, in passing out of one transparent body or medium into another.

REFRANGIBLE, (re-fran'-je-bl) *a* Capable of being refracted.

REFRENATION, (ref-fre-na'-shun) *n. s.* The act of restraining.

To REFRESH, (re-fresh') *v. a.* To recreate; to relieve after pain, fatigue, or want; to improve by new touches anything impaired; to refrigerate; to cool.

REFRESHER, (re-fresh'-er) *n. s.* That which refreshes. In law, A renewed fee.

REFRESHMENT, (re-fresh'-ment) *n. s.* Relief after pain, want, or fatigue; that which gives relief, as food, rest.

REFRIGERANT, (re-frid'-jer-ant) *a.* Cooling; mitigating heat.

REFRIGERANT, (re-frid'-jer-ant) *n. s.* A cooling medicine.

To REFRIGERATE, (re-frid'-jer-ate) *v. a.* To cool.

REFRIGERATION, (re-frid-jer-a'-shun) *n. s.* The act of cooling; the state of being cooled.

REFRIGERATIVE, (re-frid'-jer-a-tiv) }
REFRIGERATORY, (re-frid'-jer-a-tur-e) } *a.* Cooling; having the power to cool.

REFRIGERATORY, (re-frid'-jer-a-tur-e) *n. s.* That part of a distilling vessel that is placed about the head of a still, and filled with water to cool the condensing vapours; anything internally cooling.

REFT, (reft) Part. pret. of *reave*. Deprived; taken away. *Pret.* of *reave*. Took away.

REFT, (reft) *n. s.* A chink. See RIFT.

REFUGE, (ref'-fuje) *n. s* Shelter from any danger or distress; protection; that which gives shelter or protection; expedient in distress.

REFUGEE, (ref-fu-jee') *n. s.* One who flies to shelter or protection.

REFULGENCE, (re-ful'-jense) } *n. s.* Splen-
REFULGENCY, (re-ful'-jen-se) } dour; brightness.

REFULGENT, (re-ful'-jent) *a.* Bright; shining; glittering; splendid.

REFULGENTLY, (re-ful'-jent-le) *ad.* In a shining manner.

To REFUND, (re-fund') *v. n.* To pour back, to repay what is received; to restore.

REFUSABLE, (re-fu'-za-bl) *a.* That may be refused; fit to be refused.

REFUSAL, (re-fu'-zal) *n. s.* The act of refusing; denial of anything demanded or solicited; the preemption; the right of having anything before another; option.

To REFUSE, (re-fuse') *v. a.* To deny what is solicited or required; to reject; to dismiss without a grant.

To REFUSE, (re-fuse') *v. n.* Not to accept; not to comply.

REFUSE, (ref'-use) *a.* Unworthy of reception; left when the rest is taken.

REFUSE, (ref'-use) *n. s.* That which remains disregarded when the rest is taken.

REFUSER, (re-fu'-zer) *n. s.* One who refuses.

REFUTABLE, (re-fu'-ta-bl) *a.* That may be proved false or erroneous.

REFUTAL, (re-fu'-tal) *n. s.* Refutation.

REGISTRY, (rĕd'-jĭs-trē) *n. s.* The act of inserting in the register; the place where the register is kept; a series of facts recorded.

REGLET, (rĕg'-lĕt) *n. s.* Ledge of wood exactly planed, by which printers separate their lines in pages widely printed. In architecture, A flat moulding used in compartments and pannels to separate the parts or members from one another.

REGNANT, (rĕg'-nănt) *a.* Reigning; having regal authority; predominant; prevalent; having power.

To REGORGE, (rē-gōrge') *v. a.* To vomit up; to throw back; to swallow back.

To REGRADE, (rē-grāde') *v. n.* To retire.

To REGRANT, (rē-grănt') *v. a.* To grant back.

To REGRATE, (rē-grāte') *v. a.* To engross; to forestal.

REGRATER, (rē-grāte'-ŭr) *n. s.* Forestaller; engrosser; originally a seller by retail; a huckster.

REGRESS, (rē'-grĕs) *n. s.* Passage back; power of passing back.

REGRESSION, (rē-grĕsh'-ŭn) *n. s.* The act of returning or going back.

REGRET, (rē-grĕt') *n. s.* Vexation at something past; bitterness of reflection; grief; sorrow.

To REGRET, (rē-grĕt') *v. a.* To repent; to grieve at; to mourn for; to be uneasy at.

REGRETFUL, (rē-grĕt'-fŭl) *a.* Full of regret.

REGRETFULLY, (rē-grĕt'-fŭl-lē) *ad.* With regret.

REGUERDON, (rē-gwĕr'-dŭn) *n. s.* Reward; recompense.

To REGUERDON, (rē'-gwĕr'-dŭn) *v. a.* To reward.

REGULAR, (rĕg'-ū-lăr) *a.* Agreeable to rule; consistent with the mode prescribed. Instituted or initiated according to established forms or discipline, as a *regular* doctor, *regular* troops; methodical; orderly; governed by strict regulations. In geometry, *Regular* body is a solid, whose surface is composed of *regular* and equal figures, and whose solid angles are all equal.

REGULAR, (rĕg'-ū-lăr) *n. s.* In the Romish church all persons are *regulars*, that profess and follow a certain rule of life, and likewise observe the three approved vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience. One of that branch of the army which is in the pay and entirely at the disposal of the government.

REGULARITY, (rĕg-ū-lăr'-ē-tē) *n. s.* Agreeableness to rule; method; certain order.

REGULARLY, (rĕg'-ū-lăr-lē) *ad.* In a manner concordant to rule; exactly.

To REGULATE, (rĕg'-ū-late) *v. a.* To adjust by rule or method; to direct.

REGULATION, (rĕg-ū-lā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of regulating; method; the effect of being regulated.

REGULATOR, (rĕg'-ū-lā-tŭr) *n. s.* One that regulates; that part of a machine which makes the motion equable.

REGULUS, (rĕg'-ū-lŭs) *n. s.* The purest part of any metal when the dross and all foreign substances are removed.

To REGURGITATE, (rē-gŭr'-jē-tāte) *v. a.* To throw back; to pour back.

To REGURGITATE, (rē-gŭr'-jē-tāte) *v. n.* To be poured back.

REGURGITATION, (rē-gŭr-jē-tā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Resorption; the act of swallowing back.

REHABILITATION, (rē-hă-bĭl-lē-tā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Act of restoring to a right or privilege which had been forfeited; a law term.

To REHEAR, (rē-hēre') *v. a.* To hear again; principally a law expression.

REHEARING, (rē-hēre'-ĭng) *n. s.* A second hearing.

REHEARSAL, (rē-hĕr'-săl) *n. s.* Repetition; recital; the recital of anything previous to publick exhibition.

To REHEARSE, (rē-hĕrse') *v. a.* To repeat; to recite; to relate; to tell; to recite previously to publick exhibition.

REHEARSER, (rē-hĕr'-sŭr) *n. s.* One who recites.

To REJECT, (rē-jĕkt) *v. a.* To dismiss without compliance with proposal *or* acceptance of offer; to cast off; to make an abject; to refuse; not to accept; to throw aside as useless or evil.

REJECTABLE, (rē-jĕkt'-ă-bl) *a.* That may be rejected.

REJECTER, (rē-jĕkt'-ŭr) *n. s.* One who rejects; a refuser.

REJECTION, (rē-jĕk'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of casting off or throwing aside.

To REIGN, (rāne) *v. n.* To enjoy or exercise sovereign authority; to be predominant; to prevail; to obtain power or dominion.

REIGN, (rāne) *n. s.* Royal authority; sovereignty; time of a king's government, power; influence.

REIGNER, (rā'-nŭr) *n. s.* Ruler.

To REIMBURSE, (rē-ĭm-bŭrse') *v. a.* To repay; to repair loss or expence by an equivalent.

REIMBURSEMENT, (rē-ĭm-bŭrse'-mĕnt) *n. s.* Reparation or repayment.

REIMBURSER, (rē-ĭm-bŭr'-sŭr) *n. s.* One who repays or makes reparation.

REIN, (rāne) *n. s.* The part of the bridle which extends from the horse's head to the driver's or rider's hand; used as an instrument of government, or for government. *To give the reins*, To give license.

To REIN, (rāne) *v. a.* To govern by a bridle; to restrain; to controul.

REINS, (rānz) *n. s.* The kidneys; the lower part of the back.

To REINSTAL, (rē-ĭn-stăll') *v. a.* To seat again; to put again in possession.

To REINSTATE, (rē-ĭn-state') *v. a.* To put again in possession.

To REINTEGRATE, (rē-ĭn'-tē-grāte) *v. a.* To renew with regard to any state or quality; to repair; to restore.

To REINTHRONE, (re-in-throne') *v. a.* To place again upon the throne.

To REINVEST, (re-in-vest') *v. a.* To invest anew.

To REJOICE, (re-joese') *v. n.* To be glad; to joy; to exult.

To REJOICE, (re-joese') *v. a.* To exhilarate; to gladden; to make joyful; to glad.

REJOICER, (re-joe'-ser) *n. s.* One that rejoices.

REJOICING, (re-joe'-sing) *n. s.* Expression of joy; subject to joy.

REJOICINGLY, (re-joe'-sing-le) *ad.* With joy; with exultation.

To REJOIN, (re-join') *v. a.* To join again; to meet one again.

To REJOIN, (re-join') *v. n.* To answer to an answer.

REJOINDER, (re-join'-der) *n. s.* Reply to an answer.

To REITERATE, (re-it'-ter-ate) *v. a.* To repeat again and again.

REITERATION, (re-it-ter-a'-shun) *n. s.* Repetition.

To REKINDLE, (re-kin'-dl) *v. a.* To set on fire again.

To RELAPSE, (re-lapse') *v. n.* To slip back; to slide or fall back; to fall back into vice or errour; to fall back from a state of recovery to sickness.

RELAPSE, (re-lapse') *n. s.* Fall into vice or errour once forsaken; regression from a state of recovery to sickness; return to any state.

RELAPSER, (re-laps'-er) *n. s.* One who falls into vice or errour once forsaken.

To RELATE, (re-late') *v. a.* To tell; to recite; to vent by words; to ally by kindred.

To RELATE, (re-late') *v. n.* To have reference; to have respect; to have relation.

RELATER, (re-la'-ter) *n. s.* Teller; narrator; historian.

RELATION, (re-la'-shun) *n. s.* Manner of belonging to any person or thing; respect; reference; regard; connection between one thing and another; kindred; alliance of kin; person related by birth or marriage; kinsman; kinswoman; narrative; tale; account; narration; recital of facts.

RELATIONSHIP, (re-la'-shun-ship) *n. s.* The state of being related to another either by kindred, or any artificial alliance.

RELATIVE, (rel'-a-tiv) *a.* Having relation; respecting; considered not absolutely, but as belonging to, or respecting something else.

RELATIVE, (rel'-a-tiv) *n. s.* Relation; kinsman; pronoun answering to an antecedent.

RELATIVELY, (rel'-a-tiv-le) *ad.* As it respects something else; not absolutely.

RELATIVENESS, (rel'-a-tiv-nes) *n. s.* The state of having relation.

To RELAX, (re-laks') *v. a.* To slacken; to make less tense; to remit; to make less severe or rigorous; to make less attentive or laborious; to ease; to divert, as conversation *relaxes* the student; to open; to loose.

To RELAX, (re-laks') *v. n.* To be mild; to be remiss; to be not rigorous.

RELAXABLE, (re-laks-a'-bl) *a.* That may be remitted.

RELAXATION, (re-laks-a'-shun) *n. s.* Diminution of tension; the act of loosening; cessation of restraint; remission; abatement of rigour; remission of attention or application.

RELAXATIVE, (re-laks-a'-tiv) *n. s.* That which has power to relax.

RELAY, (re-la') *n. s.* Hunting-dogs kept in readiness at certain places to follow the deer, when the dogs which have been pursuing are wearied; horses on the road to relieve others in a journey.

RELEASABLE, (re-lese'-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being released.

To RELEASE, (re-lese') *v. a.* To set free from confinement, servitude, or pain; to free from obligation, or penalty; to quit; to let go.

RELEASE, (re-lese') *n. s.* Dismission from confinement, servitude, or pain; relaxation of a penalty; remission of a claim; acquittance from a debt signed by the creditor; a legal method of conveying land.

RELEASER, (re-lese'-er) *n. s.* One who releases or sets free from servitude.

RELEASEMENT, (re-lese'-ment) *n. s.* Act of discharging; act of dismissing from servitude or pain.

To RELEGATE, (rel'-e-gate) *v. a.* To banish; to exile.

RELEGATION, (rel-e-ga'-shun) *n. s.* Exile; judicial banishment.

To RELENT, (re-lent') *v. n.* To soften; to grow less rigid or hard; to yield; to melt; to grow moist; to grow less intense; to soften in temper; to grow tender; to feel compassion.

RELENTLESS, (re-lent'-les) *a.* Unpitying; unmoved by kindness or tenderness.

RELEVANCY, (rel'-e-van-se) *n. s.* State of being relevant.

RELEVANT, (rel'-e-vant) *a.* Relieving; lending aid; affording something to the purpose.

RELEVATION, (rel-e-va'-shun) *n. s.* A raising or lifting up.

RELIANCE, (re-li'-anse) *n. s.* Trust; dependance; confidence; repose of mind.

RELICK, (rel'-lik) *n. s.* That which remains; that which is left after the loss or decay of the rest; that which is kept in memory of another, with a kind of religious veneration.

RELICT, (rel'-ikt) *n. s.* A widow; a wife desolate by the death of her husband.

RELIEF, (re-leef') *n. s.* Alleviation of calamity; mitigation of pain or sorrow; that which frees from pain or sorrow; dismission of a sentinel from his post; legal remedy of wrongs; the prominence of a figure in stone or metal; the seeming prominence of a picture; the exposure of any-

thing, by the proximity of something different. In the feudal law, A payment made to the lord by the tenant coming into possession of an estate, held under him.

RELIER, (re-li'-er) *n. s.* One who places reliance.

RELIEVABLE, (re-leev'-a-bl) *a.* Capable of relief.

To RELIEVE, (re-leev') *v. a.* To ease pain or sorrow; to succour by assistance; to set a sentinel at rest, by placing another on his post; to right by law; to recommend by the interposition of something dissimilar; to support; to assist.

RELIEVER, (re-leev'-er) *n. s.* One that relieves.

RELIEVO, (re-leev'-o) *n. s.* Embossed work, in which figures protuberate or stand out above the ground or plane whereon they are formed.

RELIGION, (re-lid'-jun) *n. s.* Virtue, as founded upon reverence of God, and expectation of future rewards and punishments; a system of divine faith and worship as opposite to others.

RELIGIONIST, (re-lid'-jun-ist) *n. s.* A bigot to any religious persuasion.

RELIGIOUS, (re-lid'-jus) *a.* Pious; disposed to the duties of religion; teaching religion; exact; strict; appropriated to strict observance of holy duties.

RELIGIOUSLY, (re-lid'-jus-le) *ad.* Piously; with obedience to the dictates of religion; according to the rites of religion; reverently; with veneration; exactly; with strict observance.

RELIGIOUSNESS, (re-lid'-jus-nes) *n. s.* The quality or state of being religious.

To RELINQUISH, (re-ling'-kwish) *v. a.* To forsake; to abandon; to leave; to desert; to quit; to release; to give up; to forbear; to depart from.

RELINQUISHER, (re-ling'-kwish-er) *n. s.* One who relinquishes.

RELINQUISHMENT, (re-ling'-kwish-ment) *n. s.* The act of forsaking.

RELIQUARY, (rel'-e-kwa-re) *n. s.* A casket in which relicks are kept.

RELISH, (rel'-ish) *n. s.* Taste; the effect of anything on the palate, it is commonly used of a pleasing taste; small quantity just perceptible; liking; delight in anything; power of perceiving excellence; taste; delight given by anything; the power by which pleasure is given.

To RELISH, (rel'-ish) *v. a.* To give a taste to anything; to taste; to have a liking; to taste of; to give the cast or manner of.

To RELISH, (rel'-ish) *v. n.* To have a pleasing taste; to give pleasure; to have a flavour.

RELISHABLE, (rel'-ish-a-bl) *a.* Gustable; having a taste.

RELUCTANCE, (re-luk'-tanse) } *n. s.* Un-
RELUCTANCY, (re-luk'-tan-se) } willingness; repugnance.

RELUCTANT, (re-luk'-tant) *a.* Struggling against; resisting with violence; unwilling; acting with slight repugnance; coy.

RELUCTANTLY, (re-luk'-tant-le) *ad.* With resistance; with unwillingness.

To RELUME, (re-lume') *v. a.* To light anew; to rekindle.

To RELUMINE, (re-lu'-min) *v. a.* To light anew.

To RELY, (re-li') *v. n.* To lean upon with confidence; to put trust in; to rest upon; to depend upon.

To REMAIN, (re-mane') *v. n.* To be left out of a greater quantity or number; to continue; to endure; to be left in a particular state; to be left after any event; not to be lost; to be left as not comprised; to continue in a place.

To REMAIN, (re-mane') *v. a.* To await; to be left to.

REMAIN, (re-mane') *n. s.* Relick; that which is left; the body left by the soul.

REMAINDER, (re-mane'-der) *n. s.* What is left; remnant; relicks. In law, An estate limited in lands, tenements, or rents to be enjoyed after the expiration of another particular estate.

To REMAKE, (re-make') *v. a.* To make anew.

To REMAND, (re-mand') *v. a.* To send back; to call back.

To REMANET, (rem'-a-net) *n. s.* The part or thing remaining.

REMANENT, (rem'-a-nent) *a.* Remaining; continuing.

REMARK, (re-mark') *n. s.* Observation; note; notice taken.

To REMARK, (re-mark') *v. a.* To note; to observe; to distinguish; to point out; to mark.

REMARKABLE, (re-mark'-a-bl) *a.* Observable; worthy of note.

REMARKABLENESS, (re-mark'-a-bl-nes) *n. s.* Observableness; worthiness of observation.

REMARKABLY, (re-mark'-a-ble) *ad.* Observably; in a manner worthy of observation.

REMARKER, (re-mark'-er) *n. s.* Observer; one that remarks.

To REMARRY, (re-mar'-re) *v. a.* To marry again; to marry a second time.

REMEDIABLE, (re-me'-de-a-bl) *a.* Capable of remedy.

REMEDIAL, (re-me'-de-al) *a.* Affording remedy.

REMEDILESS, (rem'-me-de-les) *a.* Not admitting remedy; irreparable; careless; incurable.

REMEDY, (rem'-me-de) *n. s.* A medicine by which any illness is cured; cure of any uneasiness; that which counteracts any evil; reparation; means of repairing any hurt.

To REMEDY, (rem'-me-de) *v. a.* To cure; to heal; to repair or move mischief.

To REMEMBER, (re-mem'-ber) *v. a.* To bear in mind anything; not to forget; to recollect; to call to mind; to keep in

mind; to have present to the attention; to bear in mind with intent of reward or punishment.

REMEMBERER, (rẹ-mẹm'-bẹr-ẹr) *n. s.* One who remembers.

REMEMBRANCE, (rẹ-mẹm'-brạnse) *n. s.* Retention in memory; memory; recollection; revival of any idea; reminiscence; transmission of a fact from one to another; a token by which any one is kept in memory; notice of something absent; power of remembering; admonition; memorandum; a note to help memory.

REMEMBRANCER, (rẹ-mẹm'-brạn-sẹr) *n. s.* One that reminds; one that puts in mind; an officer of the exchequer.

To REMIGRATE, (rẹm'-ẹ-grạte) *v. n.* To remove back again.

REMIGRATION, (rẹm-ẹ-grạ'-shụn) *n. s.* Removal back again.

To REMIND, (rẹ-mind') *v. a.* To put in mind; to force to remember.

REMINISCENCE, (rẹm-mẹ-nis'-sense) }
REMINISCENCY, (rẹm-mẹ-nis'-sẹn-sẹ) } *n. s.* Recollection; recovery of ideas.

REMINISCENTIAL, (rẹm-mẹ-nis-sẹn'-shạl) *a.* Relating to reminiscence.

REMISS, (rẹ-mis') *a.* Not vigorous; slack; not careful; slothful; not intense.

REMISSIBLE, (rẹ-mis'-sẹ-bl) *a.* That may be forgiven or remitted.

REMISSION, (rẹ-mish'-ụn) *n. s.* Abatement; relaxation; moderation; cessation of intenseness; release; abatement of right or claim; forgiveness; pardon; act of sending back. In physick, *Remission* is when a distemper abates, but does not go off quite before it returns again.

REMISSLY, (rẹ-mis'-lẹ) *ad.* Carelessly; negligently; without close attention; not vigorously; not with ardour or eagerness; slackly.

REMISSNESS, (rẹ-mis'-nẹs) *n. s.* Carelessness; negligence; coldness; want of ardour.

To REMIT, (rẹ-mit') *v. a.* To relax; to make less intense; to forgive a punishment; to pardon a fault; to give up; to resign; to defer; to refer; to put again in custody; to send money to a a distant place; to restore.

To REMIT, (rẹ-mit') *v. n.* To slacken; to grow less intense; to abate by growing less eager; to grow by intervals less violent, though not wholly intermitting.

REMITMENT, (rẹ-mit'-mẹnt) *n. s.* The act of remitting to custody.

REMITTANCE, (rẹ-mit'-tạnse) *n. s.* One who forgives or pardons; one who remits, or procures the conveyance and payment of money. In common law, A restitution of one that hath two titles to lands or tenements, and is seized of them by his latter title, under his title that is more ancient, in case where the latter is defective.

REMNANT, (rẹm'-nạnt) *n. s.* Residue; that which is left.

To REMODEL, (rẹ-mọd'-ẹl) *v. a.* To model anew.

REMONSTRANCE, (rẹ-mọn'-strạnse) *n. s.* Show; discovery; strong representation.

REMONSTRANT, (rẹ-mọn'-strạnt) *n. s.* One that joins in a remonstrance.

REMONSTRANT, (rẹ-mọn'-strạnt) *a.* Expostulatory; containing strong reasons.

To REMONSTRATE, (rẹ-mọn'-strạte) *v. n.* To make a strong representation; to show reasons on any side in strong terms.

REMONSTRATION, (rẹ-mọn'-strạ-shụn) *n. s.* Act of remonstrating.

REMONSTRATOR, (rẹ-mọn'-strạ-tụr) *n. s.* One who remonstrates.

REMORA, (rẹm'-ọ-rạ) *n. s.* A let or obstacle; a fish or a kind of worm that sticks to ships, and retards their passage through the water.

REMORDENCY, (rẹ-mọrd'-ẹn-sẹ) *n. s.* Compunction.

REMORSE, (rẹ-mọrse') *n. s.* Pain of guilt; tenderness; pity; sympathetick sorrow.

REMORSEFUL, (rẹ-mọrs'-fụl) *a.* Full of a sense of guilt; denoting the pain of guilt; tender; compassionate.

REMORSELESS, (rẹ-mọrs'-lẹs) *a.* Unpitying; cruel; savage.

REMORSELESSLY, (rẹ-mọrs'-lẹs-lẹ) *ad.* Without remorse.

REMORSELESSNESS, (rẹ-mọrs'-lẹs-nẹs) *n. s.* Savageness; cruelty.

REMOTE, (rẹ-mọte') *a.* Distant; not immediate; not at hand; removed far off; placed not near; foreign; not closely connected; alien; not agreeing; abstracted.

REMOTELY, (rẹ-mọte'-lẹ) *ad.* Not nearly; at a distance.

REMOTENESS, (rẹ-mọte'-nẹs) *n. s.* State of being remote; distance; not nearness.

REMOVABLE, (rẹ-mọọv'-ạ-bl) *a.* Such as may be removed.

REMOVAL, (rẹ-mọọv'-ạl) *n. s.* The act of putting out of any place; the act of putting away; dismission from a post; the state of being removed.

To REMOVE, (rẹ-mọọv') *v. a.* To put from its place; to take or put away; to place at a distance.

To REMOVE, (rẹ-mọọv') *v. n.* To change place; to go from one place to another.

REMOVE, (rẹ-mọọv') *n. s.* Change of place; susceptibility of being removed; translation of one to the place of another; state of being removed; act of moving a chessman or draught; departure; act of going away; the act of changing place; a step in the scale of gradation; a dish to be changed while the rest of the course remains.

REMOVED, (rẹ-mọọvd') *part. a.* Remote; separate from others.

REMOVER, (rẹ-mọọv'-ẹr) *n. s.* One that removes.

To REMOUNT, (rẹ-mọunt') *v. n.* To mount again.

REMUNERABILITY, (rẹ-mu-nẹr-ạ'-bil-ẹ-tẹ) *n. s.* Capability of being rewarded.

REMUNERABLE, (re-mu'-ner-a-bl) a. Rewardable.

To REMUNERATE, (re-mu'-ner-ate) v. a. To reward; to repay; to requite; to recompense.

REMUNERATION, (re-mu-ner-a'-shun) n. s. Reward; requital; recompense; repayment.

REMUNERATIVE, (re-mu'-ner-a-tiv) a. Exercised in giving rewards.

REMUNERATORY, (re-mu'-ner-a-tur-e) a. Affording recompence, or reward requiting.

RENAL, (re'-nal) n. s. Belonging to the reins or kidneys.

RENARD, (ren'-nard) n. s. The name of a fox in fable.

RENASCENT, (re-nas'-sent) a. Produced again; rising again into being.

RENASCIBLE, (re-nas'-se-bl) a. Possible to be produced again.

To RENAVIGATE, (re-nav'-ve-gate) v. n. To sail again.

RENCOUNTER, (ren-koun'-ter) n. s. Clash; collision; personal opposition; loose or casual engagement; sudden combat without premeditation.

RENCOUNTER, (ren-koun'-ter) a. An epithet in heraldry for a beast painted with its face standing right forward.

To RENCOUNTER, (ren-koun'-ter) v. a. To attack hand to hand.

To RENCOUNTER, (ren-koun'-ter) v. n. To clash; to collide; to meet an enemy unexpectedly; to skirmish with another; to fight hand to hand.

To REND, (rend) v. a. Pret. and part. pass. *rent*. To tear with violence; to lacerate.

To REND, (rend) v. n. To separate; to be disunited.

RENDER, (ren'-der) n. s. One that rends; a tearer.

To RENDER, (ren'-der) v. a. To return; to pay back; to restore; to give back; to give upon demand; to make; to translate; to surrender; to yield; to give up; to afford; to give to.

To RENDER, (ren'-der) v. n. To shew; to give an account.

RENDER, (ren'-der) n. s. An account.

RENDERABLE, (ren'-der-a-ble) a. That may be rendered.

RENDEZVOUS, (ren-de-voos') n. s. Assembly; meeting appointed; a sign that draws men together; place appointed for assembly.

To RENDEZVOUS, (ren-de-voos') v. a. To meet at a place appointed.

RENEGADE, (ren-ne-gade') } n. s. One
RENEGADO, (ren-ne-ga'-do) } that apostatizes from the faith; an apostate; one who deserts to the enemy; a revolter.

To RENEW, (re-nu') v. a. To renovate; to restore to the former state; to repeat; to put again in act; to begin again. In theology, To make anew; to transform to new life.

RENEWABLE, (re-nu'-a-bl) a. Capable to be renewed.

RENEWAL, (re-nu'-al) n. s. The act of renewing; renovation.

RENEWER, (re-nu'-er) n. s. One who renews.

RENITENCE, (re-ni'-tense) } n. s. The
RENITENCY, (re-ni'-ten-se) } resistance in solid bodies, when they press upon, or are impelled one against another, or the resistance that a body makes on account of weight.

RENITENT, (re-ni'-tent) a. Acting against any impulse by elastick power.

RENNET, (ren'-net) n. s. The ingredient with which milk is coagulated, in order to make cheese; a kind of apple.

To RENOVATE, (ren'-no-vate) v. a. To renew; to restore to the first state.

RENOVATION, (ren-no-va'-shun) n. s. Renewal; the act of renewing; the state of being renewed.

To RENOUNCE, (re-nounse') v. a. To disown; to abnegate; to quit upon oath.

To RENOUNCE, (re-nounse') v. n. To declare renunciation. At cards, Not to follow the suit led, though the player has one of the suit in his hand.

RENOUNCE, (re-nounse') n. s. Used only perhaps at cards; the act of not following the suit, when it might be done.

RENOUNCEMENT, (re-nounse'-ment) n. s. Act of renouncing; renunciation.

RENOUNCER, (re-noun'-ser) n. s. One who disowns or denies.

RENOWN, (re-noun') n. s. Fame; celebrity; praise widely spread.

RENOWNED, (re-nound') part. a. Famous; celebrated; eminent; famed.

RENOWNEDLY, (re-noun'-ed-le) ad. With celebrity; with fame.

RENT, (rent) n. s. A break; a laceration.

To RENT, (rent) v. a. To tear; to lacerate.

To RENT, (rent) v. n. [now written *roar*] To roar; to bluster.

RENT, (rent) n. s. Revenue; annual payment; money paid for anything held of another.

To RENT, (rent) v. a. To hold by paying rent; to set to a tenant.

RENTABLE, (rent'-a-bl) a. That may be rented.

RENTAGE, (rent'-aje) n. s. Money paid for anything held of another.

RENTAL, (rent'-al) n. s. Schedule or account of rents.

RENTER, (rent'-er) n. s. One that holds by paying rent.

RENTROLL, (rent'-rol) n. s. List of rents, or revenues.

RENUNCIATION, (re-nun-she-a'-shun) n. s. The act of renouncing.

REPAID, (re-pade') Part. of repay.

To REPAIR, (re-pare) v. a. To restore after injury or dilapidation; to amend any injury by an equivalent; to fill up anew, by something put in the place of what is lost.

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REPAIR, (re-pare') *n. s.* Reparation; supply of loss; restoration after dilapidation.

To REPAIR, (re-pare') *v. n.* To go to; to betake himself.

REPAIR, (re-pare') *n. s.* Resort; abode; act of betaking himself any whither.

REPAIRABLE, (re-pare'-a-bl) *a.* That may be repaired.

REPAIRER, (re-pare'-er) *n. s.* Amender; restorer.

REPARABLE, (rep'-par-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being amended, retrieved, or supplied by something equivalent.

REPARABLY, (rep'-par-a-ble) *ad.* In a manner capable of remedy by restoration, amendment, or supply.

REPARATION, (rep-pa-ra'-shun) *n. s.* The act of repairing; instauration; supply of what is wanted; recompence for any injury; amends.

REPARATIVE, (re-par'-ra-tiv) *n. s.* Whatever makes amends for loss or injury.

REPARATIVE, (re-par'-ra-tiv) *a.* Amending defect, loss, or injury.

REPARTEE, (rep-par-tee') *n. s.* Smart reply.

To REPASS, (re-pas') *v. a.* To pass again; to pass or travel back.

To REPASS, (re-pas') *v. n.* To go back in a road.

REPAST, (re-past') *n. s.* A meal; act of taking food; food; victuals.

To REPAST, (re-past') *v. a.* To feed; to feast.

To REPATRIATE, (re-pa'-tre-ate) *v. n.* To restore to one's own home or country.

To REPAY, (re-pa') *v. a.* To pay back in return, in requital, or in revenge; to recompense; to compensate; to requite good or ill; to reimburse with what is owed.

REPAYMENT, (re-pa'-ment) *n. s.* The act of repaying; the thing repaid.

To REPEAL, (re-pele') *v. a.* To recall; to abrogate; to revoke.

REPEAL, (re-pele') *n. s.* Recall from exile; revocation; abrogation.

REPEALER, (re-pele'-er) *n. s.* One who revokes or abrogates.

To REPEAT, (re-pete') *v. a.* To iterate; to use again; to do again; to speak again; to try again; to recite; to rehearse.

REPEAT, (re-pete') *n. s.* A repetition in musick, a mark denoting the repetition of a preceding part of the air.

REPEATEDLY, (re-pe'-ted-le) *ad.* Over and over; more than once.

REPEATER, (re-pe'-ter) *n. s.* One that repeats; one that recites; a watch that strikes the hours at will by compression of a spring.

To REPEL, (re-pel') *v. a.* To drive back anything; to drive back an assailant.

To REPEL, (re-pel') *v. n.* To act with force contrary to force impressed.

REPELLENT, (re-pel'-lent) *n. s.* An application that has a repelling power.

REPELLENT, (re-pel'-lent) *a.* Having power to repel.

REPELLER, (re-pel'-ler) *n. s.* One that repels.

To REPENT, (re-pent') *v. n.* To think on anything past with sorrow; to express sorrow for something past; to change the mind from some painful motive; to have such sorrow for sin as produces amendment of life.

To REPENT, (re-pent') *v. a.* To remember with sorrow; to remember with pious sorrow. It is used with the reciprocal pronoun.

REPENTANCE, (re-pent'-anse) *n. s.* Sorrow for anything past; sorrow for sin, such as produces newness of life; penitence.

REPENTANT, (re-pent'-ant) *a.* Sorrowful for the past; sorrowful for sin; expressing sorrow for sin.

REPENTER, (re-pent'-er) *n. s.* One who repents.

To REPEOPLE, (re-pee'-pl) *v. a.* To stock with people anew.

REPEOPLING, (re-pe'-pl-ing) *n. s.* The act of repeopling.

REPERCUSSION, (re-per-kush'-un) *n. s.* The act of driving back; rebound.

REPERCUSSIVE, (re-per-kus'-siv) *a.* Having the power of driving back or causing a rebound; repellent; driven back; rebounding.

REPERTORY, (rep'-per-tur-e) *n. s.* A treasury; a magazine; a book in which anything is to be found.

REPETITION, (rep-e-tish'-un) *n. s.* Iteration of the same thing; recital of the same words over again; the act of reciting or rehearsing; recital; recital from memory, as distinct from reading.

To REPINE, (re-pine') *v. n.* To fret; to vex himself; to be discontented; to envy.

REPINER, (re-pine'-er) *n. s.* One that frets or murmurs.

REPINING, (re-pine'-ing) *n. s.* Act of murmuring or complaining.

REPININGLY, (re-pine'-ing-le) *ad.* With complaint; with murmuring.

To REPLACE, (re-plase') *v. a.* To put again in the former place; to put in a new place.

To REPLANT, (re-plant') *v. a.* To plant anew.

REPLANTABLE, (re-plant'-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being replanted.

REPLANTATION, (re-plan-ta'-shun) *n. s.* The act of planting again.

To REPLENISH, (re-plen'-nish) *v. a.* To stock; to fill.

REPLETE, (re-plete') *a.* Full; completely filled; filled to exuberance.

REPLETION, (re-ple'-shun) *n. s.* The state of being over full.

REPLETIVE, (re-ple'-tiv) *a.* Replenishing; filling.

REPLEVIABLE, (re-plev'-ve-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being replevined; bailable.

To REPLEVIN, (re-plev'-vin) } *v. a.* To take

To REPLEVY, (re-plev'-ve) } back or set at liberty upon security, anything seized.

REPLICATION, (rep-ple-ka'-shun) *n. s.* Reply; answer.

To REPLY, (re-pli') *v. n.* To answer; to make a return to an answer.

To REPLY, (re-pli') *v. a.* To return for an answer.

REPLY, (re-pli') *n. s.* Answer; return to an answer.

REPLYER, (re-pli'-er) *n. s.* He that answers; he that makes a return to an answer.

To REPOLISH, (re-pol'-lish) *v. a.* To polish again.

To REPORT, (re-port') *v. a.* A noise by popular rumour; to give repute; to give an account of.

REPORT, (re-port') *n. s.* Rumour; popular fame; repute; publick character; account returned; account given by lawyers of cases; sound; loud noise; repercussion.

REPORTER, (re-port'-er) *n. s.* Relater; one that gives an account. In law, One who draws up reports of adjudged cases.

REPOSAL, (re-po'-zal) *n. s.* The act of reposing; that on which a person reposes.

To REPOSE, (re-poze') *v. a.* To lay to rest; to place as in confidence or trust; to lodge; to lay up.

To REPOSE, (re-poze') *v. n.* To sleep; to be at rest; to rest in confidence.

REPOSE, (re-poze') *n. s.* Sleep; rest; quiet. *Repose*, or *quietness*, is applied to a picture, when the whole is harmonious; when nothing glares either in the shade, light, or colouring.

REPOSEDNESS, (re-po'-zed-nes) *n. s.* State of being at rest.

To REPOSIT, (re-poz'-zit) *v. a.* To lay up; to lodge as in a place of safety.

REPOSITION, (re-po-zish'-un) *n. s.* The act of laying up in a place of safety; the act of replacing.

REPOSITORY, (re-poz'-e-tur-e) *n. s.* A place where anything is safely laid up.

To REPOSSESS, (re-poz-zes') *v. a.* To possess again.

REPOSSESSION, (re-poz-zesh'-un) *n. s.* Act of possessing again.

To REPREHEND, (rep-pre-hend') *v. a.* To reprove; to chide; to blame; to censure; to detect of fallacy; to charge with as a fault.

REPREHENDER, (rep-pre-hend'-er) *n. s.* Blamer; censurer.

REPREHENSIBLE, (rep-pre-hen'-se-bl) *a.* Blameable; culpable; censurable.

REPREHENSIBLENESS, (rep-pre-hen'-se-bl-nes) *n. s.* Blameableness; culpableness.

REPREHENSIBLY, (rep-pre-hen'-se-ble) *ad.* Blameably; culpably.

REPREHENSION, (rep-pre-hen'-shun) *n. s.* Reproof; open blame.

REPREHENSIVE, (rep-pre-hen'-siv) *a.* Given to reproof; containing reproof.

To REPRESENT, (rep-pre-zent') *v. a.* To exhibit, as if the thing exhibited were present; to describe; to show in any particular character; to fill the place of another by a vicarious character; to personate, as the parliament *represents* the people: to exhibit; to show, as the tragedy was *represented*; to show by modest arguments or narrations.

REPRESENTANT, (rep-pre-zen'-tant) *n. s.* One exercising the vicarious power given by another.

REPRESENTATION, (rep-pre-zen-ta'-shun) *n. s.* Image; likeness; act of supporting a vicarious character; acting for others by deputation; respectful declaration; publick exhibition.

REPRESENTATIVE, (rep-pre-zent'-a-tiv) *a.* Exhibiting a similitude; bearing the character or power of another.

REPRESENTATIVE, (rep-pre-zent'-a-tiv) *n. s.* One exhibiting the likeness of another; one exercising the vicarious power given by another; that by which anything is shown.

REPRESENTATIVELY, (rep-pre-zent'-a-tiv-le) *ad.* In the character of another; by a representative; vicariously; by legal delegacy.

REPRESENTER, (rep-pre-zent'-er) *n. s.* One who shows or exhibits; one who bears a vicarious character; one *who acts* for another by deputation.

REPRESENTMENT, (rep-pre-zent'-ment) *n. s.* Image or idea proposed, as exhibiting the likeness of something.

To REPRESS, (re-pres') *v. a.* To crush; to put down; to subdue.

REPRESSER, (re-pres'-ser) *n. s.* One who represses.

REPRESSION, (re-presh'-un) *n. s.* Act of repressing.

REPRESSIVE, (re-pres'-siv) *a.* Having power to repress; acting to repress.

REPRIEVAL, (re-pre'-val) *n. s.* Respite.

To REPRIEVE, (re-preev') *v. a.* To respite after sentence of death; to give a respite.

REPRIEVE, (re-preev') *n. s.* Respite after sentence of death.

To REPRIMAND, (rep-pre-mand') *v. a.* To chide; to check; to reprehend; to reprove.

REPRIMAND, (rep-pre-mand') *n. s.* Reproof; reprehension.

To REPRINT, (re-print') *v. a.* To renew the impression of anything; to print a new edition.

REPRINT, (re-print') *n. s.* A reimpression.

REPRISAL, (re-pri'-zal) *n. s.* Something seized by way of retaliation for robbery or injury.

REPRISE, (re-prize') *n. s.* The act of taking something in retaliation of injury. In law, An annual deduction, or duty, paid out of a manor or lands.

To REPRISE, (re-prize') *v. a.* To take again; to recompense; to pay in any manner.

To REPROACH, (re-protsh') *v. a.* To censure in opprobrious terms, as a crime; to

charge with a fault in severe language; to upbraid in general.

REPROACH, (re-prōtsh') *n. s.* Censure; infamy; shame.

REPROACHABLE, (re-prōtsh'-a-bl) *a.* Worthy of reproach; opprobrious; scurrilous.

REPROACHFUL, (re-prōtsh'-fŭl) *a.* Scurrilous; opprobrious; shameful; infamous; vile.

REPROACHFULLY, (re-prōtsh'-fŭl-e) *ad.* Opprobriously; ignominiously; scurrilously; shamefully; in a manner conveying reproach.

REPROBATE, (rĕp'-pro-bāte) *a.* Lost to virtue; lost to grace; abandoned.

REPROBATE, (rĕp'-pro-bāte) *n. s.* A man lost to virtue; a wretch abandoned to wickedness.

To REPROBATE, (rĕp'-pro-bāte) *v. a.* To disallow; to reject; to abandon to his sentence, without hope of pardon.

REPROBATENESS, (rĕp'-pro-bāte-nes) *n. s.* The state of being reprobate.

REPROBATER, (rĕp'-pro-bā-tur) *n. s.* One who reprobates.

REPROBATION, (rĕp-pro-bā'-shun) *n. s.* The act of abandoning or state of being abandoned to eternal destruction; the contrary to election; a condemnatory sentence.

To REPRODUCE, (re-pro-dūse') *v. a.* To produce again; to produce anew.

REPRODUCTION, (re-pro-dŭk'-shun) *n. s.* The act of producing anew.

REPROOF, (re-proof') *n. s.* Blame to the face; reprehension; censure.

REPROVABLE, (re-proov'-a-bl) *a.* Culpable; blameable; worthy of reprehension.

To REPROVE, (re-proov') *v. a.* To blame; to censure; to charge to the face with a fault; to check; to chide; to reprehend; to blame for.

REPROVER, (re-proov'-ur) *n. s.* A reprehender; one that reproves.

REPTILE, (rĕp'-tile) *a.* Creeping upon many feet.

REPTILE, (rĕp'-tile) *n. s.* An animal that creeps upon many feet.

REPUBLICAN, (re-pub'-le-kan) *a.* Placing the government in the people; approving this kind of government.

REPUBLICAN, (re-pub'-le-kan) *n. s.* One who thinks a commonwealth without monarchy the best government.

REPUBLICANISM, (re-pub'-le-kan-izm) *n. s.* Attachment to a republican form of government.

REPUBLICATION, (re-pub-le-ka'-shun) *n. s.* Reimpression of a printed work. In law, A second publication; an avowed renewal.

REPUBLICK, (re-pub'-lik) *n. s.* Commonwealth; state in which the power is lodged in more than one; common interest; the publick.

To REPUBLISH, (re-pub'-lish) *v. a.* To publish anew.

REPUDIABLE, (re-pu'-de-a-bl) *a.* Fit to be rejected.

To REPUDIATE, (re-pu'-de-āte) *v. a.* To divorce; to reject; to put away.

REPUDIATION, (re-pu-de-a'-shun) *n. s.* Divorce; rejection.

To REPUGN, (re-pune') *v. a.* To withstand; to resist.

REPUGNANCE, (re-pug'-nanse) } *n. s.* In-
REPUGNANCY, (re-pug'-nan-se) } consistency; contrariety; reluctance; resistance; struggle of opposite passions; aversion; unwillingness.

REPUGNANT, (re-pug'-nant) *a.* Disobedient; not obsequious; contrary; opposite; inconsistent.

REPUGNANTLY, (re-pug'-nant-le) *ad.* Contradictorily.

REPULSE, (re-pulse') *n. s.* The condition of being driven off or put aside from any attempt.

To REPULSE, (re-pulse') *v. a.* To beat back; to drive off.

REPULSER, (re-pul'-sur) *n. s.* One who beats back.

REPULSION, (re-pul'-shun) *n. s.* The act or power of driving off from itself.

REPULSIVE, (re-pul'-siv) *a.* Driving off; having the power to beat back or drive off.

To REPURCHASE, (re-pur'-tshase) *v. a.* To buy again.

REPUTABLE, (rĕp'-pu-ta-bl) *a.* Honourable; not infamous.

REPUTABLENESS, (rĕp-pu-ta-bl-nes) *n. s.* The quality of a thing of good repute.

REPUTABLY, (rĕp'-pu-ta-ble) *ad.* With out discredit.

REPUTATION, (rĕp-pu-ta'-shun) *n. s.* Character of good or bad; credit; honour.

To REPUTE, (re-pute') *v. a.* To hold; to account; to think.

REPUTE, (re-pute') *n. s.* Character; reputation; established opinion.

REPUTEDLY, (re-pute'-ed-le) *ad.* In common estimation; according to established opinion.

REPUTELESS, (re-pute'-les) *a.* Disreputable; disgraceful.

REQUEST, (re-kwest') *n. s.* Petition; entreaty; demand; repute; credit; state of being desired. *Court of Requests*, A court for the recovery of small debts.

To REQUEST, (re-kwest') *v. a.* To ask; to solicit; to entreat.

REQUESTER, (re-kwest'-ur) *n. s.* Petitioner; soliciter.

REQUIEM, (re'-kwe-em) *n. s.* A hymn in which they implore for the dead *requiem*, or rest; rest; quiet; peace.

REQUIRABLE, (re-kwi'-ra-bl) *a.* Fit to be required.

To REQUIRE, (re-kwire') *v. a.* To demand; to ask a thing as of right; to make necessary; to need.

REQUIRER, (re-kwire'-ur) *n. s.* One who requires.

REQUISITE, (rek'-we-zit) *a.* Necessary; needful; required by the nature of things.

REQUISITE, (rek'-we-zit) *n. s.* Anything necessary.

REQUISITELY, (rĕk'-wĕ-zĭt-lĕ) *ad.* Necessarily; in a requisite manner.
REQUISITENESS, (rĕk'-wĕ-zĭt-nĕs) *n. s.* Necessity; the state of being requisite.
REQUISITION, (rĕk-kwĕ-zĭsh'-ŭn) *n. s.* Demand; application for a thing as of right.
REQUISITIVE, (rĕ-kwĭz'-ĕ-tĭv) *a.* Indicating demand.
REQUISITORY, (rĕ-kwĭz'-ĕ-tŭr-ĕ) *a.* Sought for; demanded.
REQUITAL, (rĕ-kwī'-tăl) *n. s.* Return for any good or bad office; retaliation; return; reciprocal action; reward; recompence.
To REQUITE, (rĕ-kwīte') *v. a.* To repay; to retaliate good or ill; to recompence; to do or give in reciprocation.
REQUITER, (rĕ-kwī'-tĕr) *n. s.* One who requites.
RESALE, (rĕ-sāle') *n. s.* Sale at second hand.
To RESCIND, (rĕ-sĭnd') *v. a.* To cut off; to abrogate a law.
RESCISSION, (rĕ-sĭzh'-ŭn) *n. s.* The act of cutting off; abrogation.
RESCISSORY, (rĕ-sĭz'-zŭr-rĕ) *a.* Having the power to cut off, or abrogate.
To RESCRIBE, (rĕ-skrībe') *v. a.* To write back; to write over again.
RESCRIPT, (rē'-skrĭpt) *n. s.* Edict of an emperour; something written over again.
RESCUABLE, (rĕs'-kū-ă-bl) *a.* That may be rescued.
To RESCUE, (rĕs'-kū) *v. a.* To set free from any violence, confinement, or danger.
RESCUE, (rĕs'-kū) *n. s.* Deliverance from violence, danger, or confinement.
RESCUER, (rĕs'-kū-ĕr) *n. s.* One that rescues.
RESEARCH, (rĕ-sĕrtsh') *n. s.* Enquiry; search.
To RESEAT, (rĕ-sēte') *v. a.* To seat again.
RESEIZURE, (rĕ-sē'-zhŭr) *n. s.* Repeated seizure; seizure a second time.
RESEMBLANCE, (rĕ-zĕm'-blănse) *n. s.* Likeness; similitude; representation; something resembling.
To RESEMBLE, (rĕ-zĕm'-bl) *v. a.* To compare; to represent as like something else; to be like; to have likeness to.
To RESENT, (rĕ-zĕnt') *v. a.* To take well or ill; to take ill; to consider as an injury or affront.
RESENTER, (rĕ-zĕnt'-ĕr) *n. s.* One who takes a thing well or ill; one who feels injuries deeply.
RESENTFUL, (rĕ-zĕnt'-fŭl) *a.* Malignant; easily provoked to anger, and long retaining it.
RESENTINGLY, (rĕ-zĕnt'-ĭng-lĕ) *ad.* With deep sense; with strong perception; with continued anger.
RESENTMENT, (rĕ-zĕnt'-mĕnt) *n. s.* Strong perception of good or ill; deep sense of injury; anger long continued; sometimes simply anger.
RESERVATION, (rĕz-ĕr-vā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Reserve; concealment of something in the mind; something kept back; something not given up; custody; state of being treasured up.
RESERVATIVE, (rĕ-zĕr'-vă-tĭv) *a.* Having the power or quality of reserving.
RESERVATORY, (rĕ-zĕr'-vă-tŭr-ĕ) *n. s.* Place in which anything is reserved or kept.
To RESERVE, (rĕ-zĕrv') *v. a.* To keep in store; to save to some other purpose; to retain; to keep; to hold; to lay up to a future time.
RESERVE, (rĕ-zĕrv') *n. s.* Store kept untouched or undiscovered; something kept for exigence; something concealed in the mind; exception; prohibition; exception in favour; modesty; caution in personal behaviour; a select body of troops posted by a general out of the first line of action, to answer some specifick or critical purpose.
RESERVED, (rĕ-zĕrvd') *a.* Modest; not loosely free; sullen; not open; not frank.
RESERVEDLY, (rĕ-zĕr'-vĕd-lĕ) *ad.* Not with frankness; not with openness; with reserve; scrupulously; coldly.
RESERVEDNESS, (rĕ-zĕr'-vĕd-nĕs) *n. s.* Closeness; want of frankness; want of openness.
RESERVER, (rĕ-zĕr'-vĕr) *n. s.* One that reserves.
RESERVOIR, (rĕz-ĕr-vwŏr') *n. s.* Place where anything is kept in store.
RESET, (rĕ-sĕt') *v. a.* To set over again, as a jewel.
To RESETTLE, (rĕ-sĕt'-tl) *v. a.* To settle again.
RESETTLEMENT, (rĕ-sĕt'-tl-mĕnt) *n. s.* The act of settling again; the state of settling again.
RESIANCE, (rĕ'-shĕ-ănse) *n. s.* *Residence*; abode; dwelling.
RESIANT, (rĕ'-shĕ-ănt) *a.* Resident; present in a place.
To RESIDE, (rĕ-zīde') *v. n.* To have abode; to live; to dwell; to be present.
RESIDENCE, (rĕz'-ĕ-dĕnse) } *n. s.* Act of
RESIDENCY, (rĕz'-ĕ-dĕn-sĕ) } dwelling in a place; place of abode; dwelling; that which settles at the bottom of liquors.
RESIDENT, (rĕz'-ĕ-dĕnt) *a.* Dwelling or having abode in any place; fixed.
RESIDENT, (rĕz'-ĕ-dĕnt) *n. s.* One who resides; an agent, minister, or officer residing in any distant place with the dignity of an ambassadour.
RESIDENTIARY, (rĕz-ĕ-dĕn'-shĕ-ă-rĕ) *a.* Holding residence.
RESIDENTIARY, (rĕz-ĕ-dĕn'-shĕ-ă-rĕ) *n. s.* An ecclesiastick who keeps a certain residence.
RESIDER, (rĕ-zī'-dĕr) *n. s.* One who resides in a particular place.
RESIDUAL, (rĕ-zĭd'-ū-ăl) } *a.* Relating
RESIDUARY, (rĕ-zĭd'-ū-ăr-ĕ) } to the residue; relating to the part remaining.
RESIDUE, (rĕz-zĕ-dū) *n. s.* The remaining part; that which is left.
RESIDUUM, (rĕ-zĭd'-ū-ŭm) *n. s.* In chy-

mistry. The residue, remainder, or what is left in any chymical process.

To RESIGN, (rẹ-zine) *v. a.* To give up a claim or possession; to yield up; to submit without resistance or murmur.

RESIGNATION, (rẹz-ig-nā'-shun) *n. s.* The act of resigning or giving up a claim or possession; submission; unresisting acquiescence; submission without murmur to the will of God.

RESIGNEDLY, (rẹ-zi'-nẹd-lẹ) *ad.* With resignation.

RESIGNER, (rẹ-zine'-ẹr) *n. s.* One that resigns.

RESIGNMENT, (rẹ-zine'-mẹnt) *n. s.* Act of resigning.

RESILIENCE, (rẹ-zil'-ẹ-ẹnse) } *n. s.* The
RESILIENCY, (rẹ-zil'-ẹ-ẹn-sẹ) } act of starting or leaping back.

RESILIENT, (rẹ-zil'-ẹ-ẹnt) *a.* Starting or springing back.

RESILITION, (rẹz-ẹ-lish'-un) *n. s.* The act of springing back; resilience.

RESIN, (rẹz'-in) *n. s.* The fat sulphurous parts of some vegetable that is natural or procured by art, and will evaporate with oil or spirit, not an aqueous menstruum.

RESINOUS, (rẹz'-in-us) *a.* Containing resin; consisting of resin.

RESINOUSNESS, (rẹz'-in-us-nẹs) *n. s.* The quality of being resinous.

To RESIST, (rẹ-zist') *v. a.* To oppose; to act against; to not admit impression or force.

To RESIST, (rẹ-zist') *v. n.* To make opposition.

RESISTANCE, rẹ-zist'-ẹnse) *n. s.* The act of resisting; opposition; the quality of not yielding to force or external impression.

RESISTANT, (rẹ-zist'-ẹnt) *n. s.* Whoever or whatever opposes or resists.

RESISTER, (rẹ-zist'-ẹr) *n. s.* One who makes opposition.

RESISTIBILITY, (rẹ-zist-ẹ-bil'-ẹ-tẹ) *n. s.* Quality of resisting; quality of being resistible.

RESISTIBLE, (rẹ-zist'-ẹ-bl) *a.* That may be resisted.

RESISTIVE, (rẹ-zis'-tiv) *a.* Having power to resist.

RESISTLESS, (rẹ-zist'-lẹs) *a.* Irresistible; that cannot be opposed; that cannot resist; helpless.

RESOLVABLE, (rẹ-zol'-vẹ-bl) *a.* That may be referred or reduced; dissoluble; admitting separation of parts; capable of solution or of being made less obscure.

RESOLUBLE, (rẹz'-ọ-lu-bl) *a.* That may be melted or dissolved.

To RESOLVE, (rẹ-zolv') *v. a.* To inform; to free from a doubt or difficulty; to solve; to clear; to settle in opinion; to fix in a determination; to fix in constancy; to confirm; to melt; to dissolve; to disperse; to relax; to lay at ease; to analyse; to reduce.

To RESOLVE, (rẹ-zolv') *v. n.* To determine; to decree within one's self; to melt; to be dissolved; to be settled in opinion.

RESOLVE, (rẹ-zolv') *n. s.* Resolution; fixed determination.

RESOLVEDLY, (rẹ-zolv'-ẹd-lẹ) *ad.* With firmness and constancy

RESOLVEDNESS, (rẹ-zolv'-ẹd-nẹs) *n. s.* Resolution; constancy; firmness.

RESOLVEND, (rẹ-zol'-vend) *n. s.* In arithmetick, A term in the extraction of the square and cube roots, for the number which arises from increasing the remainder after subtraction.

RESOLVENT, (rẹ-zol'-vẹnt) *n. s.* That which has the power of causing solution.

RESOLVER, (rẹ-zolv'-ẹr) *n. s.* One that forms a firm resolution; whoever or whatever solves or clears; what dissolves; what separates parts; what disperses.

RESOLUTE, (rẹz'-ọ-lute) *a.* Determined; fixed; constant; steady; firm.

RESOLUTE, (rẹz'-ọ-lute) *n. s.* A determined person; one bent to a particular purpose.

RESOLUTELY, (rẹz'-ọ-lute-lẹ) *ad.* Determinately; firmly; constantly; steadily.

RESOLUTENESS, (rẹz'-ọ-lute-nẹs) *n. s.* Determinateness; state of being fixed in resolution.

RESOLUTION, (rẹz-ọ-lu'-shun) *n. s.* Act of clearing difficulties; analysis; act of separating anything into constituent parts; fixed determination; settled thought; constancy; firmness; steadiness in good or bad.

RESONANCE, (rẹz'-zọ-nanse) *n. s.* Sound; the prolongation or return of any sound, as in the case of an echo.

RESONANT, (rẹz'-zọ-nant) *a.* Resounding.

RESORBENT, (rẹ-zor'-bent) *a.* Swallowing up.

To RESORT, (rẹ-zort') *v. n.* To have recourse; to repair to.

RESORT, (rẹ-zort') *n. s.* Frequency; assembly; meeting; concourse; confluence; act of visiting.

RESORTER, (rẹ-zort'-ẹr) *n. s.* One that frequents, or visits.

To RESOUND, (rẹ-zound') *v. a.* To echo; to sound back; to return as sound; to celebrate by sound; to sound; to tell so as to be heard far.

To RESOUND, (rẹ-zound') *v. n.* To be echoed back; to be much and loudly mentioned.

RESOURCE, (rẹ-sorse') *n. s.* Some new or unexpected means that offer; resort; expedient.

To RESOW, (rẹ-sọ') *v. a.* To sow anew.

To RESPECT, (rẹ-spekt') *v. a.* To regard; to have regard to; to consider with a lower degree of reverence; to have relation to.

RESPECT, (rẹ-spekt') *n. s.* Attention; reverence; honour; awful kindness; goodwill; partial regard; reverend character; manner of treating others; consideration; motive; relation; regard.

RESPECTABILITY, (rẹ-spek-tạ-bil'-ẹ-tẹ) *s.* State or quality of being respectable.

RESPECTABLE, (rẹ-spẹk'-tą-bl) *a.* Venerable; meriting respect.
RESPECTABLY, (rẹ-spẹk'-tą-blẹ) *ad.* With respect; so as to merit respect.
RESPECTABLENESS, (rẹ-spẹk'-tą-bl-nẹs) *n. s.* State or quality of being respectable.
RESPECTER, (rẹ-spẹkt'-ẹr) *n. s.* One that has partial regard.
RESPECTFUL, (rẹ-spẹkt'-fụl) *a.* Ceremonious; full of outward civility.
RESPECTFULLY, (rẹ-spẹkt'-fụl-ẹ) *ad.* With some degree of reverence.
RESPECTFULNESS, (rẹ-spẹkt'-fụl-nẹs) *n. s.* The quality of being respectful
RESPECTIVE, (rẹ-spẹk'-tiv) *a.* Particular; relating to particular persons or things; belonging to each; relative; not absolute
RESPECTIVELY, (rẹ-spẹk'-tiv-lẹ) *ad.* Particularly; as each belongs to each; relatively; not absolutely.
RESPIRATION, (rẹs-pẹ-rą'-shụn) *n. s.* The act of breathing; relief from toil; interval.
To RESPIRE, (rẹ-spire') *v. n.* To breathe; to catch breath; to rest; to take rest from toil.
To RESPIRE, (rẹ-spire') *v. a.* To breathe out; to send out in exhalations.
RESPIRABLE, (rẹ-spire'-ą-bl) *a.* That can respire.
RESPIRATORY, (rẹ-spi'-rą-tụr-ẹ) *a.* Having power to respire.
RESPITE, (rẹs-pit) *n. s.* Reprieve; suspension of a capital sentence; pause; interval.
To RESPITE, (rẹs'-pit) *v. a.* To relieve by a pause; to suspend; to delay.
RESPLENDENCE, (rẹ-splẹn'-dẹnse) } *n. s.*
RESPLENDENCY, (rẹ-splẹn'-dẹn-sẹ) } *n. s.* Lustre; brightness; splendour.
RESPLENDENT, (rẹ-splẹn'-dẹnt) *a.* Bright; shining; having a beautiful lustre.
RESPLENDENTLY, (rẹ-splẹn'-dẹnt-lẹ) *ad.* With lustre; brightly; splendidly.
To RESPOND, (rẹ-spọnd') *v. n.* To answer; to correspond; to suit.
RESPOND, (rẹ-spọnd') *n. s.* A short anthem, interrupting the middle of a chapter, which is not to proceed till the anthem is done.
RESPONDENT, (rẹ-spọn'-dẹnt) *n. s.* An answerer in a suit; one whose province, in a set disputation, is to refute objections.
RESPONSAL, (rẹ-spọn'-sąl) *n. s.* An answer.
RESPONSE, (rẹ-spọnse') *n. s.* An answer; answer made by the congregation, speaking alternately with the priest in publick worship.
RESPONSIBILITY, (rẹ-spọn-sẹ-bil'-ẹ-tẹ) *n. s.* State of being accountable or answerable.
RESPONSIBLE, (rẹ-spọn'-sẹ-bl) *a.* Answerable; accountable; capable of discharging an obligation.
RESPONSIBLENESS, (rẹ-spọn'-sẹ-bl-nẹs) *n. s.* State of being obliged or qualified to answer.
RESPONSIVE, (rẹ-spọn'-siv) *a.* Answering; making answer; correspondent; suited to something else.
RESPONSORY, (rẹ-spọn'-sụr-ẹ) *a.* Containing answer.
REST, (rẹst) *n. s.* Sleep; repose; stillness; cessation or absence of motion; quiet; peace; cessation from disturbance; cessation from bodily labour; support; that on which anything leans or rests; place of repose; remainder; what remains. In musick, An interval, during which the sound or voice is intermitted. In poetry, A pause or rest of the voice; a cæsura.
To REST, (rẹst) *v. n.* To sleep; to be asleep; to slumber; to be at quiet; to be at peace; to be without disturbance; to be without motion; to be still; to be fixed in any state; to cease from labour; to be satisfied; to acquiesce; to lean; to recline for support or quiet; to be left; to remain.
To REST, (rẹst) *v. a.* To lay at rest; to place as on a support.
RESTAURATION, (rẹs-tą-rą'-shụn) *n. s.* The act of recovering to the former state.
RESTIFF, (rẹs'-tif) *a.* Unwilling to *stir*; resolute against going forward; obstinate; stubborn.
RESTIFNESS, (rẹs'-tif-nẹs) *n. s.* Obstinate reluctance.
RESTINGPLACE, (rẹst'-ing-plase) *n. s.* A place of rest.
To RESTITUTE, (rẹs'-tẹ-tute) *v. a.* To recover to a former state.
RESTITUTION, (rẹs-tẹ-tu'-shụn) *n. s.* The act of restoring what is lost or taken away.
RESTITUTOR, (rẹs'-tẹ-tụ-tụr) *n. s.* A restorer.
RESTIVE, RESTIVENESS. *See* RESTIFF, RESTIFNESS.
RESTLESS, (rẹst'-lẹs) *a.* Being without sleep; unquiet; without peace; unconstant; unsettled; not still; in continual motion.
RESTLESSLY, (rẹst'-lẹs-lẹ) *ad.* Without rest; unquietly.
RESTLESSNESS, (rẹst'-lẹs-nẹs) *n. s.* Want of sleep; want of rest; unquietness; motion; agitation.
RESTORABLE, (rẹ-stọ'-rą-bl) *a.* Capable of being restored.
RESTORAL, (rẹ-stọ'-rąl) *n. s.* Restitution.
RESTORATION, (rẹs-tọ-rą'-shụn) *n. s.* The act of replacing in a former state.
RESTORATIVE, (rẹ-stọ'-rą-tiv) *a.* Having the power to recruit life.
RESTORATIVE, (rẹ-stọ'-rą-tiv) *n. s.* A medicine that has the power of recruiting life.
To RESTORE, (rẹ-store') *v. a.* To give back what has been lost or taken away; to cure; to recover; to recover passages in books from corruptions.
RESTORER, (rẹ-stọ'-rẹr) *n. s.* One that restores; one that recovers the lost, or repairs the decayed.
To RESTRAIN, (rẹ-strane') *v. a.* To withhold; to keep in; to keep in awe; to

hinder; to repress; to abridge; to hold in; to limit; to confine.

RESTRAINBALE, (re-stra'-na-bl) *a.* Capable to be restrained.

RESTRAINEDLY, (re-stra'-ned-le) *ad.* With restraint; without latitude.

RESTRAINER, (re-stra'-ner) *n. s.* One that restrains; one that withholds.

RESTRAINT, (re-strant') *n. s.* Abridgement of liberty; prohibition; limitation; restriction; repression; hindrance of will; act of withholding; state of being withheld.

To RESTRICT, (re-strikt') *v. a.* To limit; to confine.

RESTRICTION, (re-strik'-shun) *n. s.* Confinement; limitation.

RESTRICTIVE, (re-strik'-tiv) *a.* Expressing or causing limitation.

RESTRICTIVELY, (re-strik'-tiv-le) *ad.* With limitation.

To RESTRINGE, (re-strinje') *v. a.* To confine; to contract; to astringe.

RESTRINGENCY, (re-strin'-jen-se) *n. s.* The power of contracting.

RESTRINGENT, (re-strin'-jent) *n. s.* That which hath the power of contracting; styptick.

RESTY, (res'-te) *a.* Obstinate in standing still; restiff.

To RESULT, (re-zult') *v. n.* To fly back; to rise as a consequence; to be produced as the effect of causes jointly concurring; to arise as a conclusion from premises.

RESULT, (re-zult') *n. s.* Resilience; act of flying back; consequence; effect produced by the concurrence of co-operating causes; inference from premises; resolve; decision.

RESULTANCE, (re-zult'-anse) *n. s.* The act of resulting.

RESUMABLE, (re-zu'-ma-bl) *a.* That may be taken back.

To RESUME, (re-zume') *v. a.* To take back what has been given; to take back what has been taken away; to take again; to begin again what was broken off.

RESUMPTION, (re-zum'-shun) *n. s.* The act of resuming.

RESUMPTIVE, (re-zum'-tiv) *a.* Taking back.

RESURRECTION, (rez-ur-rek'-shun) *n. s.* Revival from the dead; return from the grave.

To RESUSCITATE, (re-sus'-se-tate) *v. a.* To stir up anew; to revive.

To RESUSCITATE, (re-sus'-se-tate) *v. n.* To awaken; to revive.

RESUSCITATION, (re-sus-se-ta'-shun) *n. s.* The act of stirring up anew; the act of reviving, or state of being revived.

RESUSCITATIVE, (re-sus'-se-ta-tiv) *a.* Reviving; raising from death to life.

To RETAIL, (re-tale') *v. a.* To sell in small quantities; to deal out at second hand.

RETAIL, (re'-tale) *n. s.* Sale by small quantities, or at second hand.

RETAILER, (re-ta'-ler) *n. s.* One who sells by small quantities; one who tells in broken parts, or at second hand.

To RETAIN, (re-tane') *v. a.* To keep; not to lose; not to lay aside; not to dismiss; to keep in pay; to hire; to withhold; to keep back.

To RETAIN, (re-tane') *v. n.* To belong to; to depend on; to keep; to continue.

RETAINER, (re-ta'-ner) *n. s.* An adherent; a dependant; a hanger on; a servant not menial nor familiar, but only using or bearing his name or livery; one that retains or loses not; a retaining fee; a fee advanced to counsel to retain his services in a trial.

To RETAKE, (re-take') *v. a.* To take again.

To RETALIATE, (re-tal'-e-ate) *v. a.* To return by giving like for like; to repay; to requite.

RETALIATION, (re-tal-e-a'-shun) *n. s.* Requital; return of like for like.

To RETARD, (re-tard') *v. a.* To hinder; to obstruct in swiftness of course; to delay; to put off.

RETARDER, (re-tard'-er) *n. s.* Hinderer; obstructor.

RETARDMENT, (re-tard'-ment) *n. s.* Act of delaying or keeping back.

To RETCH, (retsh) *v. n.* To force up something from the stomach: commonly written *reach*.

RETENTION, (re-ten'-shun) *n. s.* The act of retaining; the power of retaining; memory; the act of withholding anything; custody; confinement; restraint. *Retention* and retentive faculty is that state of contraction in their solid parts, which makes them hold fast their proper contents.

RETENTIVE, (re-ten'-tiv) *a.* Having the power of retention; having memory.

RETENTIVENESS, (re-ten'-tiv-nes) *n. s.* Having the quality of retention.

RETICLE, (ret'-e-kl) *n. s.* A small net; a contrivance by astronomers for accurately measuring the quantity of eclipses.

RETICULAR, (re-tik'-u-lar) *a.* Having the form of a small net.

RETICULATED, (re-tik'-u-la-ted) *a.* Made of net-work; formed with interstitial vacuities.

RETIFORM, (ret'-te-form *a.* Having the form of a net.

RETINA, (ret'-te-na) *n. s.* One of the coats or tunicles of the eye.

RETINUE, (ret'-e-nu, or re-tin'-nu) *n. s.* A nnmber attending upon a principal person; a train; a meiny.

To RETIRE, (re-tire') *v. n.* To retreat; to withdraw; to go to a place of privacy; to retreat from danger; to go from a publick station; to go off from company; to withdraw for safety.

RETIRED, (re-tird') *part. a.* Secret; private; withdrawn.

RETIREDLY, (re-tird'-le) *ad.* In solitude; in privacy.

RETIREDNESS, (re-tird'-nes) *n. s.* Solitude; privacy; secrecy.

RETIREMENT, (re-tire'-ment) *n. s.* Private abode; secret habitation; private way of life; act of withdrawing; state of being withdrawn.

RETOLD, (re-told') Part. pass. of *retell*.

To RETORT, (re-tort') *v. a.* To throw back; to rebound; to return any argument, censure, or incivility; to curve back.

RETORT, (re-tort') *n. s.* A censure or incivility returned; a chemical glass vessel with a bent neck, to which the receiver is fitted.

RETORTER, (re-tort'-er) *n. s.* One that retorts.

RETORTION, (re-tor'-shun) *n. s.* The act of retorting.

To RETOUCH, (re-tutsh') *v. a.* To improve by new touches.

To RETRACE, (re-trase') *v. a.* To trace back; to trace again.

To RETRACT, (re-trakt') *v. a.* To recall; to recant; to take back; to resume.

To RETRACT, (re-trakt') *v. n.* To unsay; to withdraw concession.

RETRACTATION, (ret-trak-ta'-shun) *n. s.* Recantation; change of opinion declared.

RETRACTION, (re-trak'-shun) *n. s.* Act of withdrawing something advanced, or changing something done; recantation; declaration of change of opinion; act of withdrawing a claim.

RETRACTIVE, (re-trak'-tiv) *n. s.* That which withdraws or takes from.

RETREAT, (re-trete') *n. s.* Act of retiring; state of privacy; retirement; place of privacy; place of security; act of retiring before a superiour force. *Retreat* is less than flight.

To RETREAT, (re-trete') *v. n.* To go to a private abode; to shelter; to go to a place of security; to retire from a superiour enemy; to go back out of the former place.

To RETRENCH, (re-trensh') *v. a.* To cut off; to pare away; to confine.

To RETRENCH, (re-trensh') *v. n.* To live with less magnificence or expence.

RETRENCHMENT, (re-trensh'-ment) *n. s.* The act of lopping away; fortification.

To RETRIBUTE, (re-trib'-ute) *v. a.* To pay back; to make repayment of.

RETRIBUTER, (ret'-tre-bu-ter) *n. s.* One that makes retribution.

RETRIBUTION, (ret-tre-bu'-shun) *n. s.* Repayment; return accommodated to the action.

RETRIBUTIVE, (re-trib'-u-tiv) } *a.* Re-
RETRIBUTORY, (re-trib'-u-tur-e) } paying; making repayment.

RETRIEVABLE, (re-treev'-a-bl) *a* That may be retrieved.

To RETRIEVE, (re-treev') *v. a.* To recover; to restore; to repair; to regain; to recall; to bring back.

RETRIEVE, (re-treev') *n. s.* A seeking again; a discovery.

RETROCESSION, (re-tro-sesh'-un) *n. s.* The act of going back.

RETROGRADATION, (re-tro-gra-da'-shun) *n. s.* The act of going backward.

RETROGRADE, (re'-tro-grade) *a.* Going backward; contrary; opposite. In astronomy, Planets are *retrograde*, when by their proper motion in the zodiack, they move backward, and contrary to the succession of the signs.

To RETROGRADE, (re'-tro-grade) *v. n.* To go backward.

RETROGRESSION, (re-tro-gresh'-un) *n. s.* The act of going backwards

RETROMINGENT, (re-tro-min'-jent) *n. s.* An animal staling backward.

RETROSPECT, (re'-tro-spekt) *n. s.* Look thrown upon things behind or things past.

RETROSPECTION, (re-tro-spek'-shun) *n. s.* Act or faculty of looking backwards.

RETROSPECTIVE, (re-tro-spek'-tiv) *a.* Looking backwards.

To RETRUDE, (re-trude') *v. n.* To thrust back.

To RETURN, (re-turn') *v. n.* To come again to the same place; to come back to go back; to make answer; to come again; to revisit; after a periodical revolution, to begin the same again.

To RETURN, (re-turn') *v. a.* To repay to give in requital; to give back; to send back; to give account of; to transmit.

RETURN, (re-turn') *n. s.* Act of coming back to the same place; retrogression; act of coming back to the same state; revolution; vicissitude; repayment; profit; advantage; retribution; requital; act of restoring or giving back; restitution; relapse report; account, as the *sheriff's return* the *return* of members of *parliament*. In law, Certain days in every term are called *return*-days, or days in bank.

RETURNABLE, (re-turn'-a-bl) *a.* Allowed to be reported back: a law term.

RETURNER, (re-turn'-er) *n. s.* One who pays or remits money.

REVE, (reve) *n. s.* The bailiff of a franchise or manour. See REEVE.

To REVEAL, (re-vele') *v. a.* To show; to discover; to lay open; to disclose a secret to impart from heaven.

REVEALER, (re-ve'-ler) *n. s.* Discoverer one that shows or makes known; one that discovers to view.

REVEALMENT, (re-vele'-ment) *n. s.* The act of revealing.

REVEILLE, (rev-vel'-ya) *n. s.* The beat of drum in the morning which summons the soldiers from their beds.

To REVEL, (rev'-vel) *v. n.* To feast with loose and clamorous merriment.

REVEL, (rev'-vel) *n. s.* A feast with loose and noisy jollity.

REVELATION, (rev-e-la'-shun) *n. s.* Discovery; communication; communication of sacred and mysterious truths by a teacher from heaven; the apocalypse; the prophecy of St. John, revealing future things.

REVELLER, (rĕv'-ĕl-ĕr) *n. s.* One who feasts with noisy jollity.

REVELLING, (rĕv'-ĕl-ing) *n. s.* Loose jollity; revelry.

REVELRY, (rĕv'-ĕl-rē) *n. s.* Loose jollity; festive mirth.

To REVENGE, (rē-vĕnje') *n. s.* To return an injury; to vindicate by punishment of an enemy; to wreak one's wrongs on him that inflicted them.

REVENGE, (rē-vĕnje') *n. s.* Return of an injury; the passion of vengeance; desire of hurting one from whom hurt has been received. *Revenge* is an act of passion; *vengeance*, of justice: injuries are *revenged*; crimes are *avenged*.

REVENGEFUL, (rē-vĕnje'-fŭl) *a.* Vindictive; full of revenge; full of vengeance.

REVENGEFULLY, (rē-vĕnje'-fŭl-ē) *ad.* Vindictively.

REVENGEFULNESS, (rē-vĕnje'-fŭl-nĕs) *n. s.* Vindictiveness; state or quality of being revengeful.

REVENGER, (rē-vĕn'-jĕr) *n. s.* One who revenges; one who wreaks his own on another's injuries; one who punishes crimes.

REVENGEMENT, (rē-vĕnje'-mĕnt) *n. s.* Vengeance; return of an injury.

REVENUE, (rĕv'-ē-nū, or rē-vĕn'-ū) *n. s.* Income; annual profits received from lands or other funds.

REVERBERANT, or REVERBERATE, (rē-bĕr'-bĕr-ănt, rē-vĕr'-bĕr-āte) *a.* Resounding; beating back.

To REVERBERATE, (rē-vĕr'-bĕr-āte) *v. a.* To beat back; to heat in an intense furnace, where the flame is reverberated upon the matter to be melted or cleaned.

To REVERBERATE, (rē-vĕr'-bĕr-āte) *v. n.* To be driven back; to bound back; to resound.

REVERBERATION, (rē-vĕr'-bĕr-ā-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of beating or driving back.

REVERBERATORY, (rē-vĕr'-bĕr-ā-tŭr-ē) *a.* Returning; beating back.

REVERBERATORY, (rē-vĕr'-bĕr-ā-tŭr-ē) *n. s.* A reverberating furnace.

To REVERE, (rē-vēre') *v. a.* To reverence; to honour; to venerate; to regard with awe.

REVERENCE, (rĕv'-ĕr-ĕnse) *n. s.* Veneration; respect; awful regard; act of obeisance; bow; courtesy; title of the clergy.

To REVERENCE, (rĕv'-ĕr-ĕnse) *v. a.* To regard with reverence; to regard with awful respect.

REVERENCER, (rĕv'-ĕr-ĕn-sĕr) *n. s.* One who regards with reverence.

REVEREND, (rĕv'-ĕr-ĕnd) *a.* Venerable; deserving reverence; exacting respect by his apppearance; the honorary epithet of the clergy.

REVERENT, (rĕv'-ĕr-ĕnt) *a.* Humble; expressing submission; testifying veneration.

REVERENTIAL, (rĕv-ĕr-ĕn'-shăl) *a.* Expressing reverence; proceeding from awe and veneration.

REVERENTIALLY, (rĕv-ĕr-ĕn-shăl-ē) *ad.* With show of reverence.

REVERENTLY, (rĕv'-ĕr-ĕnt-lē) *ad.* Respectfully; with awe; with reverence.

REVERER, (rē-vē'-rĕr) *n. s.* One who venerates; one who reveres.

REVERIE, (rĕv-ĕr-ē') *n. s.* Loose musing; irregular thought.

REVERSAL, (rē-vĕrs'-ăl) *n. s.* Change of sentence.

REVERSAL, (rē-vĕrs'-ăl) *a.* Implying reverse; intended to reverse.

To REVERSE, (rē-vĕrse') *v. a.* To turn upside down; to overturn; to subvert; to turn back; to contradict; to repeal; to turn to the contrary; to put each in the place of the other.

To REVERSE, (rē-vĕrse') *v. n.* To return.

REVERSE, (rē-vĕrse') *n. s.* Change; vicissitude; a contrary; an opposite; the side of the coin on which the head is not impressed.

REVERSIBLE, (rē-vĕrs'-ē-bl) *a.* Capable of being reversed.

REVERSELY, (rē-vĕrse'-lē) *a.* On the other hand; on the opposite.

REVERSION, (rē-vĕr'-shŭn) *n. s.* The state of being to be possessed after the death of the present possessor; succession; right of succession.

REVERSIONARY, (rē-vĕr'-shŭn-ă-rē) *a.* To be enjoyed in succession.

REVERSIONER, (rē-vĕr'-shŭn-ĕr) *n. s.* One who has a reversion.

To REVERT, (rē-vĕrt') *v. a.* To change; to turn to the contrary; to reverberate.

To REVERT, (rē-vĕrt') *v. n.* To return; to fall back.

REVERT, (rē-vĕrt') *n. s.* Return; recurrence: a musical term.

REVERTIBLE, (rē-vĕrt'-ē-bl) *a.* Returnable.

REVERTIVE, (rē-vĕr'-tĭv) *a.* Changing; turning to the contrary.

To REVEST, (rē-vĕst') *v. a.* To clothe again; to reinvest; to vest again in a possession or office.

REVERY. See RAVERIE.

To REVIEW, (rē-vū') *v. a.* To look back; to see again; to consider over again; to re-examine; to re-trace; to survey; to overlook; to examine.

REVIEW, (rē-vū') *n. s.* Survey; re-examination; a periodical publication, giving an analysis of books, a character of them, and remarks upon them; inspection of soldiers, assembled for examination as to their appearance and skill.

REVIEWER, (rē-vū'-ĕr) *n. s.* One who re-examines; one who writes in a periodical publication called a review

To REVIGORATE, (rē-vĭg'-ō-rāte) *v. a.* To reinforce; to add new vigour.

To REVILE, (rē-vīle') *v. a.* To reproach; to vilify; to treat with contumely.

REVILEMENT, (re-vile-ment) *n. s.* Reproach; contumelious language; exprobation.

REVILER, (re-vile'-er) *n. s.* One who reviles; one who treats another with contumelious terms.

REVILING, (re-vile'-ing) *n. s.* Act of reproaching; act of using contumelious language.

REVILINGLY, (re-vile'-ing-le) *ad.* In an opprobrious manner; with contumely.

REVISAL, (re-vi'-zal) *n. s.* Review; re-examination.

To REVISE, (re-vize') *v. a.* To review; to overlook.

REVISE, (re-vize') *n. s.* Review; re-examination. Among printers, a second proof of a sheet corrected.

REVISER, (re-vi'-zer) *n. s.* Examiner; superintendant.

REVISION, (re-vizh'-un) *n. s.* Review.

To REVISIT, (re-viz'-it) *v. a.* To visit again; to revise.

REVISITATION, (re-viz-e-ta'-shun) *n. s.* Act of revisiting.

REVIVAL, (re-vi'-val) *n. s.* Recall from a state of languor, oblivion, or obscurity; recall to life

To REVIVE, (re-vive') *v. n.* To return to life; to return to vigour or fame; to rise from languor, oblivion, or obscurity.

To REVIVE, (re-vive') *v. a.* To bring to life again; to raise from languor, insensibility, or oblivion; to renew; to recollect; to bring back to the memory; to quicken; to rouse; to recomfort; to restore to hope; to bring again into notice. In chymistry, To recover from a mixed state.

REVIVER, (re-vi'-ver) *n. s.* That which invigorates or revives; one who brings again into notice, or redeems from neglect.

To REVIVIFICATE, (re-viv'-e-fe-kate) *v. a.* To recall to life.

REVIVIFICATION, (re-viv-e-fe-ka'-shun) *n. s.* The act of recalling to life.

To REVIVIFY, (re-viv'-e-fi) *v. a.* To recall to life.

REVIVISCENCE, (re-vi-vis'-sense) } *n. s.*
REVIVISCENCY, (re-vi-vis'-sen-se) } Renewal of life; renewal of existence.

REUNION, (re-u'-ne-un) *n. s.* Return to a state of juncture, cohesion, or concord.

To REUNITE, (re-u-nite') *v. a.* To join again; to make one whole a second time; to join what is divided; to reconcile; to make those at variance one

To REUNITE, (re-u-nite') *v. n.* To cohere again.

REVOCABLE, (rev'-o-ka-bl) *a.* That may be recalled; that may be repealed.

REVOCABLENESS, (rev'-o-ka-bl-nes) *n. s.* The quality of being revocable.

To REVOCATE, (rev'-o-kate) *v. a.* To recall; to call back.

REVOCATION, (rev-o-ka'-shun) *n. s.* Act of recalling; state of being recalled; repeal; reversal.

To REVOKE, (re-voke) *v. a.* To repeal; to reverse; to check; to repress; to draw back.

To REVOKE, (re-voke') *v. n.* To renounce at cards.

REVOKE, (re-voke') *n. s.* Act of renouncing at cards; used in no other sense.

REVOKEMENT, (re-voke'-ment) *n. s.* Revocation; repeal; recall.

To REVOLT, (re-volt') *v. n.* To fall off from one to another; to change.

REVOLT, (re-volt') *n. s.* Desertion; change of sides; a revolter; one who changes sides; gross departure from duty.

REVOLTER, (re-volt'-er) *n. s.* One who changes sides; a deserter; a renegade.

REVOLUBLE, (rev'-vo-lu-bl) *a.* That may revolve.

To REVOLVE, (re-volv') *v. n.* To roll in a circle; to perform a revolution; to fall back; to return.

To REVOLVE, (re-volv') *v. a.* To roll anything round; to consider; to meditate on.

REVOLVENCY, (re-vol'-ven-se) *n. s.* Constant revolution.

REVOLUTION, (rev-o-lu'-shun) *n. s.* Course of anything which returns to the point at which it began to move; rotation; *circular* motion; motion backward; space measured by some revolution; change in the state of a government or country. It is used among us, κατ' ἐξοχήν, for the change produced by the admission of king William and queen Mary.

REVOLUTIONARY, (rev'-o-lu'-shun-a-re) *a.* Originating in a revolution: a word which the French democratical revolution formed, and usually coupled with the most execrable actions.

REVOLUTIONIST, (rev-o-lu'-shun-ist) *n. s.* A favourer of revolutions: of the same origin and character as *revolutionary*.

REVULSION, (re-vul'-shun) *n. s.* The act of revelling or drawing humours from a remote part of the body; the act of withholding or drawing back.

REVULSIVE, (re-vul'-siv) *n. s.* Revulsion, in its medical sense; that which has the power of subducting or withdrawing.

REVULSIVE, (re-vul'-siv) *a.* Having the power of revulsion.

REWARD, (re-ward') *v. a.* To give in return; to repay; to recompence for something good.

REWARD, (re-ward') *n. s.* Recompence given for good performed.

REWARDER, (re-ward'-er) *n. s.* One that rewards; one that recompenses.

RHABDOLOGY, (rab-dol'-o-je) *n. s.* The act of computing or numbering by rods.

RHABDOMANCY, (rab'-do-man-se) *n. s.* Divination by a wand.

RHAPSODICAL, (rap-sod'-e-kal) *a.* Unconnected.

RHAPSODIST, (rap'-so-dist) *n. s.* One who recites or sings rhapsodies, or compositions, for a livelihood; one who makes and repeats extempore verses; one who writes

without regular dependence of one part upon another.

RHAPSODY, (rap'-so-de) *n. s.* A collection of songs, or verses; dispersed pieces joined together; any number of parts joined together, without necessary dependence or natural connection.

RHENISH, (ren'-nish) *n. s.* A kind of German wine.

RHETORICAL, (re-tor'-o-kal) *a.* Pertaining to rhetorick; oratorial; figurative.

RHETORICALLY, (re-tor'-o-kal-e) *ad.* Like an orator; figuratively; with intent to move the passions.

RHETORICIAN, (ret-to-rish'-an) *n. s.* One who teaches the science of rhetorick; an orator.

RHETORICK, (ret'-to-rik) *n. s.* The art of speaking, not merely with propriety, but with art and elegance; the power of persuasion; oratory.

RHEUM, (rume) *n. s.* A thin watery matter oozing through the glands, chiefly about the mouth.

RHEUMATICK, (ru-mat'-ik) *a.* Proceeding from rheum or a peccant watery humour; denoting the pain which attacks the joints, and the muscles and membranes between the joints.

RHEUMATISM, (ru'-ma-tizm) *n. s.* A painful distemper supposed to proceed from acrid humours.

RHEUMY, (ru'-me) *a.* Full of sharp moisture.

RHINO, (ri'-no) *n. s.* A cant word for money.

RHINOCEROS, (ri'-nos'-se-ros) *n. s.* A vast beast in the East Indies armed with a horn on his nose.

RHODODENDRON, (rod-o-den'-drun) *n. s.* Dwarf rose bay.

RHODOMONTADE. See RODOMONTADE.

RHOMB, (romb) *n. s.* In geometry, A parallelogram or quadrangular figure, having its four sides equal, and consisting of parallel lines, with two opposite angles acute, and two obtuse; it is formed by two equal and right cones joined together at their base.

RHOMBICK, (rom'-bik) *a.* Shaped like a rhomb.

RHOMBOID, (rom'-boid) *n. s.* A figure approaching to a rhomb.

RHOMBOIDAL, (rom-boid'-al) *a.* Approaching in shape to a rhomb.

RHUBARB, (roo'-barb) *n. s.* A medicinal root slightly purgative, referred by botanists to the dock.

RHYME, (rime) *n. s.* An harmonical succession of sounds; the consonance of verses; the correspondence of the last sound of one verse to the last sound or syllable of another; poetry; a poem; a word of sound to answer to another word.

To RHYME, (rime) *v. n.* To agree in sound; to make verses.

To RHYME, (rime) *v. a.* To put into rhyme.

RHYMER, (ri'-mer) } *n. s.* One who
RHYMESTER, (rime'-ster) } makes rhymes; a versifier; a poet in contempt.

RHYTHM, (rithm) *n. s.* Metre; verse; numbers.

RHYTHMICAL, (rith'-me-kal) *a.* Harmonical; having one sound proportioned to another.

RIANT, (ri'-ant) *a.* Laughing; exciting laughter.

RIB, (rib) *n. s.* One of the long curved bones placed in an oblique direction at the sides of the chest; any piece of timber or other matter which strengthens the side; any prominence running in lines, as the stalks of a leaf; a strip.

To RIB, (rib) *v. a.* To furnish with ribs; to enclose as the body with ribs.

RIBALD, (rib'-bald) *n. s.* A loose, rough, mean, brutal wretch.

RIBALD, (rib'-bald) *a.* Base; mean.

RIBALDRY, (rib'-bald-re) *n. s.* Mean, lewd, brutal language.

RIBAND, (rib'-ban) *n. s.* A fillet of silk; a narrow web of silk, which is worn for ornament.

To RIBAND, (rib'-ban) *v. a.* To adorn with ribands.

RIBBED, (ribd) *a.* Furnished with ribs; marked with protuberant lines.

RIBBON. See RIBAND.

To RIBROAST, (rib'-rost) *v. a.* To beat soundly: a burlesque word.

RICE, (rise) *n. s.* One of the esculent grains.

RICH, (ritsh) *a.* Wealthy; abounding in wealth; abounding in money or possessions; opulent; valuable; estimable; precious; splendid; sumptuous; having any ingredients or qualities in a great quantity or degree; fertile; fruitful; abundant; plentiful; abounding; plentifully stocked, as pastures *rich* in flocks; having something precious.

RICHES, (ritsh'-iz) *n. s.* Wealth; money or possessions; splendid, sumptuous appearance.

RICHLY, (ritsh'-le) *ad.* With riches; wealthily; splendidly; magnificently; plenteously; abundantly.

RICHNESS, (ritsh'-nes) *n. s.* Opulence; wealth; finery; splendour; fertility; fecundity; fruitfulness; abundance or perfection of any quality; pampering qualities.

RICK, (rik) *n. s.* A pile of corn or hay regularly heaped up in the open field, and sheltered from wet; a heap of corn or hay piled by the gatherer.

RICKETS, (rik'-kets) *n. s.* A distemper in children, from an unequal distribution of nourishment, whereby the joints grow knotty, and the limbs uneven.

RICKETY, (rik-et-e) *a.* Diseased with the rickets.

RID, (rid) Pret. of *ride*.

To RID, (rid) *v. a.* In the pret. *ridded*, or *rid*: in the pass. part. *rid*. To set free; to

redeem; to clear; to disencumber; to dispatch; to drive away; to remove by violence.

RIDDANCE, (rid'-danse) *n. s.* Deliverance; disencumbrance; loss of something one is glad to lose; act of clearing away any encumbrances.

RIDDEN, (rid'-dn) The part. of *ride.*

RIDDLE, (rid'-dl) *n. s.* An enigma; a puzzling question; a dark problem; anything puzzling; a coarse or open sieve.

To RIDDLE, (rid'-dl) *v. a.* To solve; to unriddle; to separate by a coarse sieve.

RIDDLER, (rid'-dl-er) *n. s.* One who speaks obscurely or ambiguously.

To RIDE, (ride) *v. n.* Pret. *rid* or *rode*; part. *rid* or *ridden.* To travel on horseback; to travel in a vehicle; to be borne, not to walk; to be supported in motion; to manage an horse; to be fast by the anchor, said of a ship.

To RIDE, (ride) *v. a.* To sit on so as to be carried; to manage insolently at will.

RIDE, (ride) *n. s.* An excursion in a vehicle, or on horseback, as to take a *ride*; a road cut in a wood, or through grounds, for the purpose of using the diversion of riding therein.

RIDER, (ri'-der) *n. s.* One who is carried on a horse or in a vehicle; one who manages or breaks horses; an inserted leaf; an additional clause, as to a bill passing through parliament.

RIDGE, (ridje) *n. s.* The top of the back; the rough top of anything, resembling the vertebræ of the back; a steep protuberance; the ground thrown up by the plow; the top of the roof rising to an acute angle; *ridges* of a horse's mouth are wrinkles or risings of the flesh in the roof of the mouth, running across from one side of the jaw to the other like fleshy *ridges*, with interjacent furrows or sinking cavities.

To RIDGE, (ridje) *v. a.* To form a ridge; to wrinkle.

RIDGEL, (rid'-jel) } *n. s.* An ani-
RIDGELING, (ridje'-ling) } mal half castrated.

RIDGY, (rid'-je) *a.* Rising in a ridge; consisting of ridges.

RIDICULE, (rid'-e-kule) *n. s.* Wit of that species that provokes laughter; folly; ridiculousness.

To RIDICULE, (rid'-e-kule) *v. a.* To expose to laughter; to treat with contemptuous merriment.

RIDICULER, (rid-e-ku'-ler) *n. s.* One that ridicules.

RIDICULOUS, (ri-dik'-ku-lus) *a.* Worthy of laughter; exciting contemptuous merriment.

RIDICULOUSLY, (re-dik'-ku-lus-le) *ad.* In a manner worthy of laughter or contempt.

RIDICULOUSNESS, (re-dik'-ku-lus-nes) *n. s.* The quality of being ridiculous.

RIDING, (ri'-ding) *part. a.* Employed to travel on any occasion.

RIDING, (ri'-ding) *n. s.* A road cut i wood, or through grounds, for the purp of using the diversion of riding therein district visited by an officer; one of three divisions of Yorkshire; corrup from *trithing.*

RIDINGCOAT, (ri'-ding-kote) *n. s.* A c made to keep out weather.

RIDINGHABIT, (ri'-ding-ha-bit) *n. s.* dress worn by women, when they ride horseback.

RIDINGHOOD, (ri'-ding-hud) *n. s.* hood used by women, when they travel, bear off the rain.

RIDINGHOUSE, (ri'-ding-house) } *n. s.*
RIDINGSCHOOL, (ri'-ding-skool) } plac in which the art of riding is taught.

RIDOTTO, (re-dott'-to) *n. s.* A sort of pu lick assembly.

RIE, (ri) *n. s.* See Rye.

RIFE, (rife) *a.* Prevalent; prevailing, abounding.

RIFELY, (rife'-le) *ad.* Prevalently; abu dantly.

RIFENESS, (rife'-nes) *n. s.* Prevalenc abundance.

RIFFRAFF, (rif'-raf) *n. s.* The refuse anything; the rabble.

To RIFLE, (ri'-fl) *v. a.* To rob; to pillag to plunder; to take away; to seize as p lage.

RIFLE, (ri'-fl) *n. s.* A sort of gun, havi within its barrel, indented lines.

RIFLEMAN, (ri'-fl-man) *n. s.* One arm with a rifle.

RIFLER, (ri'-fl-er) *n. s.* Robber; plu derer; pillager.

RIFT, (rift) *n. s.* A cleft; a breach; a opening.

To RIFT, (rift) *v. a.* To *cleave*; *to split.*

To RIFT, (rift) *v. n.* To burst; *to open.*

RIG, (rig) *n. s.* A ridge; a hill falling each side; a wanton; an impudent w man; a strumpet. *To run a rig*, To pla trick of gaiety or merriment.

To RIG, (rig) *v. n.* To play the wanton.

To RIG, (rig) *v. a.* To dress; to accoutr to fit with tackling.

RIGADOON, (rig-a-doon') *n. s.* A kind brisk dance, performed by one couple.

RIGATION, (ri-ga'-shun) *n. s.* The act watering.

RIGGER, (rig'-ger) *n. s.* One that rig dresses.

RIGGING, (rig'-ing) *n. s.* The sails tackling of a ship.

RIGGISH, (rig'-ish) *a.* Wanton; whorish.

To RIGGLE, (rig'-gl) *v. n.* To move back ward and forward, as shrinking from pa

RIGHT, (rite) *a.* Fit; proper; becomin suitable; rightful; justly claiming; tru not erroneous; not wrong; not mistake just; honest; equitable; not criminal convenient; not left; straight; not crook ed; perpendicular; direct.

RIGHT, (rite) *ad.* Properly; justly; e actly; according to truth, or justice; a cording to art or rule; in a direct line;

a straight line; just; immediately; at the instant; in a great degree; very: it is still used in titles, as *right honourable, right reverend.*

RIGHT, (rite) *n. s.* Not wrong; justice; not injury; freedom from guilt; freedom from errour; just claim; that which justly belongs to one; property; interest; power; prerogative; immunity; privilege; the side opposed to the left.

RIGHT, (rite) *v. a.* To do justice to; to establish in possessions justly claimed; to relieve from wrong. In naval language, To restore a ship to her upright position, after she has been laid on a careen; to put anything in its proper position, as to *right* the helm.

RIGHT, (rite) *v. n.* A ship is said to *right* at sea, when she rises with her masts erected, after having been pressed down on one side by the effort of her sails, or a heavy squall of wind.

RIGHTEOUS, (ri'-te-us) *a.* Just; honest; virtuous; uncorrupt; equitable; agreeing with right.

RIGHTEOUSLY, (ri'-te-us-le) *ad.* Honestly; virtuously; according to desert.

RIGHTEOUSNESS, (ri'-te-us-nes) *n. s.* Justice; honesty; virtue; goodness; integrity.

RIGHTER, (rite'-er) *n. s.* A redresser; one who relieves from wrong; one who does justice to.

RIGHTFUL, (rite'-ful) *a.* Having the right; having the just claim; honest; just; agreeable to justice.

RIGHTFULLY, (rite'-ful-e) *ad.* According to right; according to justice.

RIGHT-HAND, (rite-hand') *n. s.* Not the left.

RIGHTFULNESS, (rite'-ful-nes) *n. s.* Moral rectitude.

RIGHTLY, (rite'-le) *ad.* According to truth or justice; properly; suitably; not erroneously; honestly; uprightly; exactly; straightly; directly.

RIGHTNESS, (rite'-nes) *n. s.* Conformity to truth; exemption from being wrong; rectitude; not errour; straitness.

RIGID, (rid'-jid) *a.* Stiff; not to be bent; unpliant; severe; inflexible; unremitted; unmitigated; sharp; cruel.

RIGIDITY, (re-jid'-e-te) *n. s.* Stiffness; stiffness of appearance; want of easy or airy elegance; severity; inflexibility.

RIGIDLY, (rid'-jid-le) *ad.* Stiffly; unpliantly; severely; inflexibly; without remission; without mitigation.

RIGIDNESS, (rid'-jid-nes) *n. s.* Stiffness; severity; inflexibility.

RIGLET. See REGLET.

RIGMAROLE, (rig'-ma-role) *n. s.* A repetition of idle words; a succession of long stories.

RIGOUR, (rig'-gur) *n. s.* Cold; stiffness; a convulsive shuddering with sense of cold; severity; sternness; want of condescension to others; severity of life; voluntary pain; austerity; strictness; unabated exactness; hardness; not flexibility; solidity; not softness.

RIGOROUS, (rig'-gur-us) *a.* Severe; allowing no abatement; exact; scrupulously nice, as a *rigorous* demonstration, a *rigorous* definition.

RIGOROUSLY, (rig'-gur-us-le) *ad.* Severely; without tenderness or mitigation; exactly; scrupulously; nicely.

RIGOROUSNESS, (rig'-gur-us-nes) *n. s.* Severity; without tenderness or mitigation.

RILL, (ril) *n. s.* A small brook; a little streamlet.

To RILL, (ril) *v. n.* To run in small streams.

RIM, (rim) *n. s.* A border; a margin; that which encircles something else.

RIME, (rime) *n. s.* Hoar frost.

RIMPLE, (rim'-pl) *n. s.* A wrinkle; a fold.

To RIMPLE, (rim'-pl) *v. a.* To pucker; to wrinkle.

RIMPLING, (rim'-pl-ing) *n. s.* Uneven motion; undulation.

RIMY, (ri'-me) *a.* Steamy; foggy; full of frozen mist

RIND, (rind) *n. s.* Bark; husk.

To RIND, (rind) *v. a.* To decorticate; to bark; to husk.

RING, (ring) *n. s.* A circular; an orbicular line; a circle of gold or some other matter worn as an ornament; a circle of metal to be held by; a circular course; a circle made by persons standing around; a number of bells harmonically tuned; the sound of bells or any other sonorous body.

To RING, (ring) *v. a.* Pret. and part. pass. *rung.* To strike bells or any other sonorous body, so as to make it sound. Pret. and part. pass. *ringed.* To encircle; to fit with rings; to restrain a hog by a ring in his nose.

To RING, (ring) *v. n.* To form a circle; to sound as a bell or sonorous metal; to practise the art of making musick with bells; to sound; to resound; to utter as a bell; to tinkle; to be filled with a bruit or report.

RING-BONE, (ring'-bone) *n. s.* A hard callous substance growing in the hollow circle of the little pastern of a horse.

RINGDOVE, (ring'-duv) *n. s.* A kind of pigeon.

RINGER, (ring'-er) *n. s.* He who rings.

RINGING, (ring'-ing) *n. s.* Art or act of making musick with bells.

To RINGLEAD, (ring'-leed) *v. a.* To conduct.

RINGLEADER, (ring'-le-der) *n. s.* One who leads the ring; the head of a riotous body.

RINGLET, (ring'-let) *n. s.* A small ring; a curl

RINGWORM, (ring'-wurm) *n. s.* A cutaneous disease; a species of herpes.

To RINSE, (rinse) *v. a.* To wash; to cleanse by washing; to wash the soap out of clothes.

RINSER, (rin'-sẽr) *n. s.* One that washes or rinses; a washer.

RIOT, (ri'-ut) *n. s.* Wild and loose festivity; a sedition; an uproar. *To run riot*, To move or act without controul or restraint.

To RIOT, (ri'-ut) *v. n.* To revel; to be dissipated in luxurious enjoyments; to luxuriate; to be tumultuous; to banquet luxuriously; to raise a sedition or uproar.

RIOTER, (ri'-o-tẽr) *n. s.* One who is dissipated in luxury; one who raises an uproar or sedition.

RIOTOUS, (ri'-o-tus) *a.* Luxurious; wanton; licentiously festive; seditious; turbulent.

RIOTOUSLY, (ri'-o-tus-le) *ad.* Luxuriously; with licentious luxury; seditiously; turbulently.

RIOTOUSNESS, (ri'-o-tus-nes) *n. s.* The state of being riotous.

To RIP, (rip) *v. a.* To tear; to lacerate; to cut asunder by a continued act of the knife or of other force; to take away by laceration or cutting; to disclose; to search out; to tear up; to bring to view.

RIP, (rip) *n. s.* A laceration; a wicker basket to carry fish in; a lawless good-for-nothing fellow.

RIPE, (ripe) *a.* Brought to perfection in growth; mature; resembling the ripeness of fruit; finished; consummate; brought to the point of taking effect; fully matured.

RIPELY, (ripe'-le) *ad.* Maturely; at the fit time.

To RIPEN, (ri'-pn) *v. n.* To grow ripe; to be matured.

To RIPEN, (ri'-pn) *v. a.* To mature; to make ripe.

RIPENESS, (ripe'-nes) *n. s.* The state of being ripe; maturity; full of growth; perfection; completion.

RIPIER, (rip'-yer) *n. s.* One who brings fish from the sea-coast to the inner parts of the land.

RIPPER, (rip'-per) *n. s.* One who rips; one who tears; one who lacerates.

To RIPPLE, (rip'-pl) *v. n.* To fret on the surface, as water swiftly running. *To ripple flax*, To wipe or draw off its seed-vessels; to clean flax.

RIPPLE, (rip'-pl) *n. s.* Agitation of water fretting on the surface, or laving the banks; a large comb, through which flax is dressed.

RIPPLING, (rip'-ling) *n. s.* The ripple dashing on the shore; method of cleaning flax.

To RISE, (rize) *v. n.* Pret. *rose*; part. *risen*. To change a jacent or recumbent, to an erect posture; to get up from rest; to get up from a fall; to spring; to grow up; to gain elevation of rank or fortune; to swell; to ascend; to move upwards; to break out from below the horizon, as the sun; to take beginning; to come into existence, or notice; to appear in view; to be excited; to be produced; to break into military commotions; to make insurrections; to gr more or greater in any respect; to encre in price; to be improved; to elevate style; to be revived from death; to elevated in situation.

RISE, (rise) *n. s.* The act of rising, loca or figuratively; the act of mounting fr the ground; ascent; elevated place; a pearance, as of the sun in the East; crease in any respect; encreace of pric beginning; original; elevation; encrea of sound.

RISEN, (riz'-zn) Part. of *to rise*.

RISER, (ri'-zer) *n. s.* One that rises.

RISIBILITY, (riz-e-bil'-e-te) *n. s.* Th quality of laughing.

RISIBLE, (riz'-e-bl) *a.* Having the facul or power of laughing; ridiculous; excit laughter.

RISING, (ri'-zing) *n. s.* Act of getting u from a fall; appearance of the sun, o star, or other luminary, above the horiz which before was hid beneath it; a c mour; tumult; insurrection; resurrectio

RISK, (risk) *n. s.* Hazard; danger; chanc of harm.

To RISK, (risk) *v. a.* To hazard; to put chance; to endanger.

RISKER, (risk'-er) *n. s.* He who risks.

RITE, (rite) *n. s.* Solemn act of religio external observance.

RITORNELLO, (re-tor-nel'-lo) *n. s.* Th refrain, repeat, or burden, of an air song.

RITUAL, (rit'-u-al) *a.* Solemnly ceremo ous; done according to some religious stitution.

RITUAL, (rit'-u-al) *n. s.* A book in wh the rites and observances of religion set down.

RITUALIST, (rit'-u-al-ist) *n. s.* One skill in the ritual.

RITUALLY, (rit'-u-al-e) *ad.* With so particular ceremony.

RIVAGE, (ri'-vaje) *n. s.* A bank; the coas the shore.

RIVAL, (ri'-val) *n. s.* One who is in pu suit of the same thing which another ma pursues; a competitor; a competitor love.

RIVAL, (ri'-val) *a.* Standing in compe tion; making the same claim; emulous.

To RIVAL, (ri'-val) *v. a.* To stand in co petition with another; to oppose; to em late; to endeavour to equal or excel.

RIVALITY, (ri-val'-e-te) *n. s.* Equal ri competition; rivalry.

RIVALRY, (ri'-val-re) *n. s.* Competitio emulation.

RIVALSHIP, (ri'-val-ship) *n. s.* The st or character of a rival.

To RIVE, (rive) *v. a.* Pret. *rived*; pa *riven*. To split; to cleave; to divide a blunt instrument; to force in distr tion.

To RIVE, (rive) *v. n.* To be split; to b divided by violence.

RIVEN, (riv'-vn) Part. of *rive*.

RIVER, (riv'-ẽr) *n. s.* A land current of water bigger than a brook.

RIVER, (ri'-vẽr) *n. s.* One who splits or cleaves.

RIVET, (riv'-ẽt) *n. s.* A fastening pin clenched at both ends.

To RIVET, (riv'-ẽt) *v. a.* To fasten with rivets; to fasten strongly; to make immoveable; to drive or clench a rivet.

RIVULET, (riv'-u-lẽt) *n. s.* A small river; a brook; a streamlet.

RIXATION, (riks'-a-shun) *n. s.* A brawl; a quarrel.

RIXDOLLAR, (riks'-dol-lar) *n. s.* A German coin, worth about four shillings and six-pence sterling.

ROACH, (rotsh) *n. s.* A fish.

ROAD, (rode) *n. s.* Large way; path; ground where ships may anchor; journey; the act or state of travelling.

ROADSTEAD, (rode'-sted) *n. s.* A place fit for ships to anchor in.

To ROAM, (rome) *v. n.* To wander without any certain purpose; to ramble; to rove; to play the vagrant.

To ROAM, (rome) *v. a.* To range; to wander over.

ROAMER, (ro'-mẽr) *n. s.* A rover; a rambler; a wanderer; a vagrant.

ROAN, (rone) *a.* Bay, sorrel, or black colour, with grey or white spots, interspersed very thick.

To ROAR, (rore) *v. n.* To cry as a lion or other wild beast; to cry in distress; to sound as the wind or sea; to make a loud noise.

ROAR, (rore) *n. s.* The cry of the lion or other beast; an outcry of distress; a clamour of merriment; the sound of the wind or sea; any loud noise.

ROARER, (rore'-ẽr) *n. s.* A noisy, brutal man; one who bawls.

ROARING, (rore'-ing) *n. s.* Cry of the lion or other beast; outcry of distress; sound of the wind or sea.

To ROAST, (rost) *v. a.* To dress meat, by turning it round before the fire; to impart dry heat to flesh; to dress at the fire without water; to heat anything violently: in common conversation, to jeer or banter.

ROAST, (rost) Part. pass. for *roasted*.

ROAST, (rost) *n. s.* In common conversation, banter. *To rule the roast*, To govern; to manage; to preside.

ROASTER, (rost'-ẽr) *n. s.* One who roasts meat; a gridiron.

To ROB, (rob) *v. a.* To deprive of anything by unlawful force, or by secret theft; to plunder.

ROBBER, (rob'-bẽr) *n. s.* One that plunders by force, or steals by secret means; a plunderer; a thief.

ROBBERY, (rob'-bẽr-e) *n. s.* Theft perpetrated by force or with privacy.

ROBBINS, (rob'-bins) *n. s.* Small ropes which fasten sails to the yards.

ROBE, (robe) *n. s.* A gown of state; a dress of dignity.

To ROBE, (robe) *v. a.* To dress pompously; to invest.

ROBIN, ROBIN-RED-BREAST, (rob'-bin, rob-bin-red'-brest) *n. s.* A bird so named from his red breast.

ROBORATION, (rob-o-ra'-shun) *n. s.* A strengthening; a confirmation of strength.

ROBUST, (ro-bust') } *a.* Strong;
ROBUSTIOUS, (ro-bust'-yus) } sinewy; vigorous; forceful; requiring strength. *Robustious* is now only used in low language.

ROBUSTNESS, (ro-bust'-nes) *n. s.* Strength; vigour.

ROCHE-ALUM, (rotsh-al'-lum) *n. s.* A purer kind of alum.

ROCK, (rok) *n. s.* A vast mass of stone, fixed in the earth; protection; defence, a scriptural sense; a distaff held in the hand, from which the wool was spun by twirling a ball below.

To ROCK, (rok) *v. a.* To shake; to move backwards and forwards; to move the cradle, in order to procure sleep; to lull; to quiet.

To ROCK, (rok) *v. n.* To be violently agitated; to reel to and fro.

ROCK-RUBY, (rok'-roo-be) *n. s.* A name given to the garnet, when it is of a very strong, but not deep red, and has a fair cast of the blue.

ROCK-SALT, (rok'-salt) *n. s.* Mineral salt.

ROCKER, (rok'-kẽr) *n. s.* One who rocks.

ROCKET, (rok'-kẽt) *n. s.* An artificial fire-work, being a cylindrical case of paper filled with nitre, charcoal, and sulphur, and which mounts in the air to a considerable height, and there bursts.

ROCKINESS, (rok'-e-nes) *n. s.* State of being rocky.

ROCKWORK, (rok'-wurk) *n. s.* Stones fixed in mortar, in imitation of the asperities of rocks.

ROCKY, (rok'-ke) *a.* Full of rocks; resembling a rock; hard; stony; obdurate.

ROD, (rod) *n. s.* A long twig; a kind of sceptre; anything long and slender; an instrument for measuring; an instrument of correction, made of twigs tied together.

RODE, (rode) Pret. of *ride*.

RODE, (rode) *n. s.* The cross. See ROOD.

RODOMONTADE, (rod-o-mon-tade') }
RODOMONTADO, (rod-o-mon-ta'-do) } *n. s.* An empty noisy bluster or boast; a rant.

To RODOMONTADE, (rod-o-mon-tade') *v. n.* To brag thrasonically; to boast like Rodomonte, a character in Ariosto.

RODOMONTADOR, (rod-o-mon-ta'-dur) *n. s.* One who brags or blusters.

ROE, (ro) *n. s.* A species of deer, yet found in the highlands of Scotland.

ROE, (ro) *n. s.* The eggs of fish.

ROGATION, (ro-ga'-shun) *n. s.* Litany; supplication.

ROGATION-WEEK, (ro-ga'-shun-week) *n. s.* The week preceding Whitsuntide, so called from the special prayers performed

on the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of this week.

ROGUE, (rōg) *n. s.* A wandering beggar; a vagrant; a vagabond; a knave; a dishonest fellow; a villain; a thief.

To ROGUE, (rōg) *v. n.* To play knavish tricks.

ROGUERY, (rō'-gur-ē) *n. s.* The life of a vagabond; knavish tricks; waggery; arch tricks.

ROGUESHIP, (rōg'-ship) *n. s.* The qualities or personage of a rogue.

ROGUISH, (rō'-gish) *a.* Vagrant; vagabond; knavish; fraudulent; waggish; wanton; slightly mischievous.

ROGUISHLY, (rō'-gish-lē) *ad.* Like a rogue; knavishly; wantonly.

ROGUISHNESS, (rō'-gish-nes) *n. s.* The qualities of a rogue.

ROINT, or ROYNT, (roint) *ad.* Aroynt; begone; stand off. See AROYNT.

To ROIST, (roist) } *v. n.* To behave
To ROISTER, (rois'-ter) } turbulently; to act at discretion; to be at free quarter; to bluster.

ROISTER, (rois'-ter) *n. s.* A turbulent, brutal, lawless, blustering fellow.

To ROLL, (role) *v. a.* To move anything by volutation, or successive application of the different parts of the surface, to the ground; to move anything round upon its axis; to move in a circle; to produce a periodical revolution; to enwrap; to envolve in bandage; to form by rolling into round masses; to pour in a stream or wave.

To ROLL, (role) *v. n.* To be moved by the successive application of all parts of the surface to a plane; as a cylinder; to run on wheels; to perform a periodical revolution; to move with the surface variously directed; to float in rough water; to move as waves or volumes of water; to fluctuate; to move tumultuously; to revolve on an axis.

ROLL, (role) *n. s.* The act of rolling; the state of being rolled; the thing rolled; mass made round; writing rolled upon itself; a cylinder; publick writing; a register; a catalogue; chronicle.

ROLLER, (rō'-ler) *n. s.* Anything turning on its own axis, as a heavy stone to level walks; bandage; fillet.

ROLLINGPIN, (rō'-ling-pin) *n. s.* A round piece of wood tapering at each end, with which paste is moulded.

ROLLING-PRESS, (rō'-ling-pres) *n. s.* A cylinder rolling upon another cylinder by which engravers print their plates upon paper.

ROLLS, (rols) *n. s.* The office where the Chancery records are kept. *Master of the Rolls*, A judge in Equity, next in rank to the Lord Chancellor.

ROMAGE, (rum'-maje) *n. s.* A tumult; a bustle; an active and tumultuous search for anything; it is commonly written rummage.

To ROMAGE, (rum'-maje) *v. a.* To search.

ROMAN, (rō'-man) *n. s.* A native of Rome; one of the people of Rome: a freeman of Rome. *Roman letter*, in printing. The ordinary printing character now in use, in distinction from the Italic.

ROMAN, (rō'-man) *a.* Relating to Rome.

ROMANCE, (rō-manse') *n. s.* A military fable of the middle ages; a tale of wild adventures in war and love; a fiction.

To ROMANCE, (rō-manse') *v. n.* To lie; to forge.

ROMANCER, (rō-mans'-er) *n. s.* A writer of romances; a forger of tales.

ROMANISM, (rō'-man-izm) *n. s.* Tenets of the church of Rome.

ROMANIST, (rō'-man-ist) *n. s.* A papist.

To ROMANIZE, (rō'-man-ize) *v. a.* To convert to Romish or papistical opinions.

ROMANTICAL, (rō-man'-te-kal) } *a.* Re-
ROMANTICK, (rō-man'-tik) } sembling the tales of romance; wild; improbable; false; fanciful; full of wild scenery.

ROMANTICALLY, (rō-man'-te-kal-lē) *ad.* Wildly; extravagantly.

ROMANTICKNESS, (rō-man'-tik-nes) *n. s.* State or quality of being romantick.

ROMISH, (rō'-mish) *a.* Relating to the church of Rome.

ROMP, (romp) *n. s.* A rude, awkward, boisterous, untaught girl; rough, rude play.

To ROMP, (romp) *v. n.* To play rudely, noisily, and boisterously.

ROMPISH, (romp'-ish) *a.* Inclined to rude or rough play.

ROMPISHNESS, (romp'-ish-nes) *n. s.* Disposition to rude sport.

RONDEAU, (ron-dō') *n. s.* A kind of ancient poetry, commonly *consisting* of thirteen verses; of which *eight have one* rhyme and five another: it is *divided into* three couplets, and at the end of the second and third, the beginning of the *rondeau* is repeated in equivocal sense, if possible. A kind of jig, or lively tune, which ends with the first strain repeated.

RONDEL, (ron'-del) *n. s.* A tower sometimes erected at the foot of a bastion.

RONION, (run'-yun) *n. s.* A fat, bulky woman.

ROOD, (rood) *n. s.* The fourth part of an acre in square measure, or one thousand two hundred and ten square yards; a pole; a measure of sixteen feet and a half in long measure. The cross; an image or picture of our Saviour upon the cross, with those of the Virgin Mary and St. John on each side of it.

ROOF, (roof) *n. s.* The cover of a house; the house in general; the palate; the upper part of the mouth.

To ROOF, (roof) *v. a.* To cover with a roof; to inclose in a house.

ROOFLESS, (roof'-les) *a.* Wanting a roof; uncovered.

ROOK, (rook) *n. s.* A bird resembling a crow; one of the pieces used at the game of chess; cheat.

To ROOK, (rook) *v. n.* To rob; to cheat.
To ROOK, (rook) *v. a.* To cheat; to plunder; cheat ng.
ROOKERY, (rook'-er-e) *n. s.* A nursery of rooks.
ROOM, (room) *n. s.* Space; extent of place great or small; space or place unoccupied; way unobstructed; place of another; stead; an apartment in a house; so much of a house as is inclosed within partitions.
ROOMINESS, (room'-e-nes) *n. s.* Space; quantity of extent.
ROOMY, (room'-e) *a.* Spacious; wide: large.
ROOST, (roost) *n. s.* That on which a bird sits to sleep; the act of sleeping.
To ROOST, (roost) *v. n.* To sleep as a bird; to lodge: in burlesque.
ROOT, (root) *n. s.* That part of the plant which rests in the ground, and supplies the stems with nourishment; the bottom; the lower part; a plant of which the lower is esculent; the original; the first cause; the first ancestor; impression; durable effect.
To ROOT, (root) *v. n.* To fix the root; to strike far into the earth; to turn up earth; to search in the earth; to sink deep.
To ROOT, (root) *v. a.* To fix deep in the earth; to impress deeply; to turn up out of the ground; to radicate; to extirpate; to destroy; to banish: with particles.
ROOTED, (root'-ed) *a.* Fixed; deep; radical.
ROOTEDLY, (root'-ed-le) *ad.* Deeply; strongly.
ROOTER, (root'-er) *n. s.* One who tears up by the root.
ROOTY, (root'-e) *a.* Full of roots.
ROPE, (rope) *n. s.* A cord; a string; a halter; a cable; a haulser; any row of things depending, as a rope of *onions*.
ROPEDANCER, (rope'-dans-er) *n. s.* An artist who dances on a rope.
ROPELADDER, (rope'-lad-der) *n. s.* A portable ladder made of rope.
ROPEMAKER, (rope'-ma-ker) *n. s.* One who makes ropes to sell.
ROPERY, (rope'-er-e) } *n. s.* Walk or
ROPEWALK, (rope'-wak) } place where ropes are made.
ROPENESS, (ro'-pe-nes) *n. s.* Viscosity; glutinousness.
ROPY, (ro'-pe) *a.* Viscous; tenacious; glutinous.
RORIFEROUS, (ro-rif'-fer-us) *a.* Producing dew.
RORIFLUENT, (ro-rif'-flu-ent) *a.* Flowing with dew.
ROSARY, (ro'-za-re) *n. s.* A bunch of beads, on which the Romanists number their prayers.
ROSCID, (ros'-sid) *a.* Dewy; abounding with dew; consisting of dew.
ROSE, (roze) *n. s.* A flower; a riband gathered into a knot in the form of a rose, and serving as a kind of ornamental shoetye, or knee-band.
ROSE, (roze) Pret. of *rise*.

ROSEAL, (ro'-zhe-al) *a.* Rosy; like a rose in smell or colour.
ROSEATE, (ro'-zhe-at) *a.* Rosy; full of roses; blooming; fragrant; purple, as a rose.
ROSED, (rozd) *a.* Crimsoned; flushed.
ROSEMARY, (roze'-ma-re) *n. s.* A well-known sweet-smelling plant.
ROSEWATER, (roze'-wa-ter) *n. s.* Water distilled from roses.
ROSEWOOD, (roze'-wud) *n. s.* A fine kind of wood brought from the Canary Islands.
ROSET, (ro'-zet) *n. s.* A red colour for painters; a rose of ribband worn upon the shoe.
ROSICRUCIAN, (roz-e-kro'-she-an) *n. s.* A name formerly assumed by the alchymists, who called themselves the brothers of the Rosy Cross.
ROSICRUCIAN, (roz-e-kro'-she-an) *a.* Of or pertaining to the Rosicrucians.
ROSIN, (roz'-zin) *n. s.* Properly *resin*. Inspissated turpentine; a juice of the pine; any inspissated matter of vegetables that dissolves in spirit.
To ROSIN, (roz'-zin) *v. a.* To rub with rosin.
ROSINESS, (ro'-ze-nes) *n. s.* State or quality of being rosy.
ROSINY, (roz'-zin-e) *a.* Resembling rosin.
ROSTRAL, (ros'-tral) *a.* Having some resemblance to the beak of a ship, or rostrum.
ROSTRATED, (ros'-tra-ted) *a.* Adorned with the beaks of ships.
ROSTRUM, (ros'-trum) *n. s.* The beak of a bird; the beak of a ship; the scaffold whence orators harangued; the pipe which conveys the distilling liquor into its receiver in the common alembicks; also crooked scissars, which the surgeons use in some cases for the dilation of wounds.
ROSY, (ro'-ze) *a.* Resembling a rose in bloom, beauty, colour, or fragrance; made in the form of rose.
To ROT, (rot) *v. n.* To putrefy; to lose the cohesion of its parts.
To ROT, (rot) *v. a* To make putrid; to bring to corruption.
ROT, (rot) *n. s.* A distemper among sheep, in which their lungs are wasted; putrefaction; putrid decay.
ROTA, (ro'-ta) *n. s.* A list of persons appointed to act in succession.
ROTARY, (ro'-ta-re) *a.* Whirling as a wheel.
ROTATED, (ro'-ta-ted) *a.* Whirled round.
ROTATION, (ro-ta'-shun) *n. s.* The act of whirling round like a wheel; the state of being so whirled round; whirl; vicissitude of succession.
ROTATOR, (ro-ta'-tur) *n. s.* That which gives a circular motion.
ROTATORY, (ro-ta'-tur-e) *a.* Whirling; running round with celerity.
ROTE, (rote) *n. s.* Words uttered by mere memory without meaning; memory of words without comprehension of the sense.

To ROTE, (rote) *v. n.* To go out by rotation or succession.

ROTTEN, (rŏt'-tn) *a.* Putrid; carious; putrescent; not firm; not trusty; not sound; not hard; fetid; stinking.

ROTTENNESS, (rŏt'-tn-nes) *n. s.* State of being rotten; cariousness; putrefaction.

ROTULA, (rŏt'-ŭ-lă) *n. s.* A little wheel or pulley.

ROTUND, (rō-tŭnd') *a.* Round; circular; spherical.

ROTUNDIFOLIOUS, (rō-tŭn-dē-fō'-lē-ŭs) *a.* Having round leaves.

ROTUNDITY, (rō-tŭn'-dē-tē) *n. s.* Roundness; sphericity; circularity.

ROTUNDO, (rō-tŭn'-dō) *n. s.* A building formed round both in the inside and outside; such as the pantheon at Rome.

To ROVE, (rove) *v. n.* To ramble; to range; to wander.

ROUGE, (roosh) *n. s.* Red paint for the face.

ROUGE, (roosh) *a.* Red.

To ROUGE, (roosh) *v. n.* To lay rouge upon the face.

To ROUGE, (roosh) *v. a.* To colour the face with rouge.

ROUGH, (ruf) *a.* Not smooth; rugged; having inequalities on the surface; austere; harsh; rugged; inelegant of manners; coarse; not civil, severe; not mild; rude; not gentle; not proceeding by easy operation; not delicate; not polished; not finished by art, as a *rough* diamond; disordered in appearance; tempestuous; stormy; boisterous.

To ROUGHCAST, (ruf'-kast) *v. a.* To mould without nicety or elegance; to form with asperities and inequalities; to cover houses with a coarse mortar; to form anything in its first rudiments.

ROUGHCAST, (ruf'-kast) *n. s.* A rude model; a form in its rudiments; a kind of plaister mixed with pebbles, or by some other cause very uneven on the surface.

To ROUGHDRAW, (ruf'-draw) *v. a.* To trace coarsely.

To ROUGHEN, (ruf'-fn) *v. a.* To make rough.

To ROUGHEN, (ruf'-fn) *v. n.* To grow rough.

To ROUGHHEW, (ruf-hu') *v. a.* To give to anything the first appearance of form.

ROUGHHEWN, (ruf-hune') *part. a.* Rugged; unpolished; uncivil; unrefined; not yet nicely finished.

ROUGHLY, (ruf-le) *ad.* With uneven surface; with asperities on the surface; harshly; uncivilly; rudely; severely; without tenderness; austerely; boisterously; tempestuously.

ROUGHNESS, (ruf'-nes) *n. s.* Superficial asperity; unevenness of surface; austerity; harshness in the taste; taste of astringency; harshness; ruggedness; roughness; absence of delicacy; severity; unpolished or unharmonious state; inelegance; tempestuousness; stormyness.

ROUGH-RIDER, (ruf-ri'-der) *n. s.* One that breaks horses for riding.

ROUGH-SHOD, (ruf-shŏd') *a.* Having the foot fitted, when the roads in frosty weather are slippery, with a roughened shoe used of horses.

ROVING, (rov'-ing) *n. s.* Act of rambling or wandering.

ROULEAU, (roo-lo') *n. s.* A little roll; a roll of guineas made up in a paper.

ROUND, (rownd) *a.* Cylindrical; circular, spherical; orbicular; smooth; without defect in sound; whole; not broken; large, not inconsiderable: this is hardly used but with *sum* or *price*; plain; clear; fair; candid; open; quick; brisk; free without delicacy or reserve.

ROUND, (rownd) *n. s.* A circle; a sphere, an orb; rundle; step of a ladder; the time in which anything has passed through all hands, and comes back to the first; a revolution; a course ending at the part where it began; rotation; succession in vicissitude; a walk performed by a guard or officer, to survey a certain district; a dance; a roundelay; a song; a general discharge of cannon or fire arms.

ROUND, (rownd) *ad.* Every way; on all sides; in a revolution; circularly; not in a direct line.

ROUND, (rownd) *prep.* On every side of; about; circularly about; all over; here and there in.

To ROUND, (rownd) *v. a.* To make spherical circular, or cylindrical; to raise to a relief; to move about anything; to mould into smoothness.

To ROUND, (rownd) *v. n.* *To go* round in form; to go round, as a guard.

ROUNDABOUT, (rownd'-ă-bowt) *a.* Circuitous; indirect; loose.

ROUNDEL, (rown'-del) } *n. s.* A ron-
ROUNDELAY, (rown'-de-la) } deau; a kind of ancient poetry.

ROUNDHEAD, (rownd'-hed) *n. s.* A puritan, so named from the practice once prevalent among them of cropping their hair round.

ROUNDHOUSE, (rownd'-house) *n. s.* The constable's prison, in which disorderly persons, found in the street, are confined.

ROUNDISH, (rownd'-ish) *a.* Somewhat round; approaching to roundness.

ROUNDLY, (rownd'-le) *ad.* In a round form; in a round manner; openly; plainly, without reserve; briskly; with speed; completely; to the purpose; vigorously; in earnest.

ROUNDNESS, (rownd'-nes) *n. s.* Circularity; sphericity; cylindrical form; smoothness; honesty; openness; vigorous measures.

ROUND-ROBIN, (rownd-rob-bin) *n. s.* A written petition or remonstrance, signed by several persons round a ring or circle.

To ROUSE, (rowze) *v. a.* To wake from rest; to excite to thought or action; to put into action; to drive a beast from his laire.

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To ROUSE, (rǫuze) *v. n.* To awake from slumber; to be excited to thought or action.

ROUSE, (rǫuze) *n. s.* A large glass filled to the utmost, in honour of a health proposed.

ROUSER, (rǫu'-zər) *n. s.* One who rouses.

ROUT, (rǫut) *n. s.* A clamorous multitude; a rabble; a tumultuous croud; a select company; confusion of an army defeated or dispersed.

To ROUT, (rǫut) *v. a.* To dissipate and put into confusion by defeat.

To ROUT, (rǫut) *v. n.* To assemble in clamorous and tumultuous crouds.

To ROUT, (rǫut) *v. n.* To search in the ground, as a swine; a corruption of *root*. It is a low expression also for making any search.

ROUTE, (rǫut. or rǫot) *n. s.* Road; way.

ROUTINE, (rǫo-teen') *n. s.* Custom; practice; proceeding in the same regular way, without any alteration according to circumstances.

ROW, (rǫ) *n. s.* See Raw. A rank or file; a number of things ranged in a line.

ROW, (rǫu) *n. s.* A riotous noise; a drunken debauch.

To ROW, (rǫ) *v. n.* To impel a vessel in the water by oars.

To ROW, (rǫ) *v. a.* To drive or help forward by oars.

ROWABLE, (rǫ'-ą-bl) *a.* Capable of being rowed upon.

ROWEL, (rǫu'-el) *n. s.* The points of a spur turning on an axis; a seton, a roll of hair or silk put into a wound to hinder it from healing, and provoke a discharge.

To ROWEL, (rǫu'-el) *v. a.* To pierce through the skin, and keep the wound open by a rowel.

ROWER, (rǫ'-ər) *n. s.* One that manages an oar.

ROYAL, (rǫe'-ąl) *a.* Kingly; belonging to a king; becoming a king; regal; noble; illustrious.

ROYAL, (rǫe'-ąl) *n. s.* One of the shoots of of a stag's head; the highest sail of a ship. In artillery, A kind of small mortar.

ROYALISM, (rǫe'-ąl-izm) *n. s.* Attachment to the cause of royalty.

ROYALIST, (rǫe'-ąl-ist) *n. s.* Adherent to a king

To ROYALIZE, (rǫe'-ąl-ize) *v. a.* To make royal.

ROYALLY, (rǫe'-ąl-le) *ad.* In a kingly manner; regally; as becomes a king.

RAYALTY, (rǫe'-ąl-te) *n. s.* Kingship; character or office of a king; state of a king; emblems of royalty.

To RUB, (rub) *v. a.* To clean or smooth anything by passing something over it; to scour; to wipe; to perfricate; to move one body upon another; to obstruct by collision; to polish; to retouch; to remove by friction; to touch hard. *To rub down*, To clean or curry a horse. *To rub up*, To excite; to awaken; to polish; to refresh.

To RUB, (rub) *v. n.* To fret; to make a friction.

RUB, (rub) *n. s.* Frication; act of rubbing inequality of ground that hinders the motion of a bowl; any unevenness of surface; collision; hindrance; obstruction difficulty; cause of uneasiness.

RUBBER, (rub'-bər) *n. s.* One that rubs the instrument with which one rubs; a game; a contest; two games out of three.

RUBBAGE, (rub'-baje) } *n. s.* Ruins of
RUBBISH (rub'-bish) } building; fragments of matter used in building; confusion; mingled mass; anything vile and worthless.

RUBBLE, (rub'-bl) *n. s.* Rubbish.

RUBBLE-STONE, (rub'-bl-stone) *n. s.* Stones rubbed and worn by the water, at the latter end of the deluge.

RUBICAN, (roo'-be-kan) *a.* *Rubican* colour of a horse is one that is bay, sorrel, or black, with a light grey or white upon the flanks, but not predominant there.

RUBICUND, (roo'-be-kund) *a.* Inclining to redness.

RUBICUNDITY, (roo-be-kun'-de-te) *n. s.* Disposition to redness.

RUBIED, (roo'-bed) *a.* Red as a ruby.

RUBIFICATION, (roo-be-fe-ka'-shun) *n. s.* Act of making red: a term of chymistry.

RUBIFICK, (roo-bif'-fik) *a.* Making red.

RUBIFORM, (roo'-be-form) *a.* Having the form of red.

To RUBIFY, (roo'-be-fi) *v. a.* To make red.

RUBIGO, (ru-bi' go) *n. s.* Mildew; rust which appears on the leaves and stems of plants, consisting of a small fungus.

RUBIOUS, (roo'-be-us) *a.* Ruddy; red.

RUBICAL, (roo'-be-kal) *a.* Red; placed in rubricks.

To RUBRICATE, (roo'-bre-kate) *v. a.* To distinguish or mark with red.

RUBRICK, (roo'-brik) *n. s.* Directions printed in books of law and in prayer books; so termed because they were originally distinguished by being in red ink.

RUBY, (roo'-be) *n. s.* A precious stone of a red colour, next in hardness and value to a diamond.

RUBY, (roo' be) *a.* Of a red colour.

RUCTATION, (ruk-ta'-shun) *n. s.* A belching arising from wind and indigestion.

RUD, (rud) *n. s.* Redness; blush; ruddle; red ochre used to mark sheep.

To RUD, (rud) *v. a.* To make red.

RUDDER, (rud'-der) *n. s.* The instrument at the stern of a vessel, by which its course is governed; anything that guides, or governs the course.

RUDDINESS, (rud'-de-nes) *n. s.* The quality of approaching to redness.

RUDDLE, (rud'-dl) *n. s.* Red earth.

RUDDY, (rud'-de) *a.* Approaching to redness; florid.

RUDE, (rood) *a.* Untaught; barbarous; savage; rough; coarse of manners; uncivil; brutal; violent; tumultuous; bois-

terous; turbulent; harsh; inclement; ignorant; raw; untaught; rugged; uneven; shapeless; unformed; artless; inelegant; such as may be done with strength without art.

RUDELY, (rood'-le) *ad.* In a rude manner; fiercely; tumultuously; without exactness; without nicety; coarsely; unskilfully; violently; boisterously.

RUDENESS, (rood'-nes) *n. s.* Coarseness of manners; incivility; ignorance; unskilfulness; artlessness; inelegance; coarseness; violence; boisterousness; storminess; rigour.

RUDENTURE, (roo'-den-ture) *n. s.* In architecture, The figure of a rope or staff, sometimes plain and sometimes carved, wherewith the fluitings of columns are frequently filled up for one third of their height.

RUDERATION, (roo-der-a'-shun) *n. s.* In architecture, The laying of a pavement with pebbles or little stones.

RUDIMENT, (roo'-de-ment) *n. s.* The first principles; the first elements of a science; the first part of education.

RUDIMENTAL, (roo-de-ment'-al) *a.* Initial; relating to first principles.

To RUE, (roo) *v. a.* To grieve for; to regret; to lament.

To RUE, (roo) *v. n.* To have compassion.

RUE, (roo) *n. s.* Sorrow; repentance.

RUE, (roo) *n. s.* An herb, called herb of grace, because holy water was sprinkled with it.

RUEFUL, (roo'-ful) *a.* Mournful; woeful; sorrowful.

RUEFULLY, (roo'-ful-e) *ad.* Mournfully; sorrowfully.

RUEFULNESS, (roo'-ful-nes) *n. s.* Sorrowfulness; mournfulness.

RUELLE, (roo-el') *n. s.* A circle; an assembly at a private house.

RUFF, (ruf) *n. s.* A puckered linen ornament, formerly worn about the neck; anything collected into puckers or corrugations; a small river fish; a state of roughness; a bird of the tringa species; a particular kind of pigeon. At cards, The act of winning the trick by trumping cards of another suit.

To RUFF, (ruf) *v. a.* To ruffle; to disorder; to trump any other suit of the cards at whist.

RUFFIAN, (ruf'-yan) *n. s.* A brutal, boisterous, mischievous fellow; a cut-throat; a robber; a murderer.

RUFFIAN, (ruf'-yan) *a.* Brutal; savagely boisterous.

RUFFIANLIKE, (ruf'-yan-like) } *a.* Like a
RUFFIANLY, (ruf'-yan-le) } ruffian; dissolute; licentious; brutal.

To RUFFLE, (ruf'-fl) *v a.* To disorder; to put out of form; to make less smooth; to discompose; to disturb; to put out of temper; to put out of order; to surprise; to throw disorderly together; to contract into plaits.

To RUFFLE, (ruf-fl) *v. n.* To grow rough or turbulent; to be in loose motion; to flutter; to be rough; to jar; to be in contention.

RUFFLE, (ruf'-fl) *n. s.* Plaited linen used as an ornament; disturbance; contention; tumult.

RUFFLER, (ruf'-fl-er) *n. s.* A swaggerer; a bully; a boisterous fellow.

RUFFLING, (ruf'-fl-ing) *n. s.* Commotion; disturbance.

RUFTERHOOD, (ruf'-ter-hud) *n. s.* In falconry, A hood to be worn by a hawk when she is first drawn.

RUG, (rug) *n. s.* A coarse, nappy, woollen cloth; a coarse nappy coverlet used for mean beds.

RUGGED, (rug'-ged) *a.* Rough; full of unevenness and asperity; not neat; not regular; uneven; harsh; rude; unpolished.

RUGGEDLY, (rug'-ged-le) *ad.* In a rugged manner.

RUGGEDNESS, (rug'-ged-nes) *n. s.* The state or quality of being rugged; roughness; asperity; rudeness; coarseness of behaviour.

RUGINE, (roo'-jin) *n. s.* A chirurgeon's rasp.

RUGOSITY, (ru-gos'-e-te) *n. s.* State of being wrinkled.

RUIN, (roo'-in) *n. s.* The fall or destruction of cities or edifices; the remains of building demolished; destruction; loss of happiness or fortune; overthrow; mischief; bane.

To RUIN, (roo'-in) *v. a.* To subvert; to demolish; to destroy; to deprive of felicity or fortune; to impoverish.

To RUIN, (roo'-in) *v. n.* To fall in ruins; to run to ruin; to dilapidate; to be brought to poverty or misery.

To RUINATE, (roo'-in-ate) *v. a.* To subvert; to demolish; to bring to meanness or misery irrecoverable.

RUINATION, (roo-in-a'-shun) *n. s.* Subversion; demolition; overthrow.

RUINER, (roo'-in-er) *n. s.* One that ruins.

RUINOUS, (roo'-in-us) *a.* Fallen to ruin; dilapidated; demolished; mischievous; pernicious; baneful; destructive.

RUINOUSLY, (roo'-in-us-le) *ad.* In a ruinous manner; mischievously; destructively.

RULE, (rool) *n. s.* Government; empire; sway; supreme command; an instrument by which lines are drawn; canon; precept by which the thoughts or actions are directed; mode of operating by figures, as addition, subtraction, &c.; regularity; propriety.

To RULE, (rool) *v. a.* To govern; to control; to manage with power and authority; to manage; to conduct; to settle as by a rule; to mark with lines, as *ruled* paper.

To RULE, (rool) *v. n.* To have power or command.

RULER, (rool'-er) *n. s.* Governour; one that has the supreme command; an in

strument, by the direction of which lines are drawn.

RULY, (roo'-le) *a.* Moderate; quiet; orderly.

RUM, (rum) *n. s.* A country parson; a queer or old-fashioned person; a kind of spirits distilled from molasses.

RUM, (rum) *a.* Old-fashioned; odd; queer: a cant term.

To RUMBLE, (rum'-bl) *v. n.* To make a hoarse low continued noise.

RUMBLER, (rum'-bl-er) *n. s.* The person or thing that rumbles.

RUMBLING, (rum'-bl-ing) *n. s.* A hoarse low continued noise.

RUMINANT, (roo'-me-nant) *a.* Having the property of chewing the cud.

RUMINANT, (roo'-me-nant) *n. s.* An animal that chews the cud.

To RUMINATE, (roo'-me-nate) *v. n.* To chew the cud; to muse; to think again and again.

To RUMINATE, (roo'-me-nate) *v. a.* To chew over again; to muse on; to meditate over and over again.

RUMINATION, (roo-me-na'-shun) *n. s.* The property or act of chewing the cud; meditation; reflection.

RUMINATOR, (roo-me-na'-tur) *n. s.* One that considers or thinks of, deliberates or pauses on, a matter.

To RUMMAGE, (rum'-maje) *v. a.* To search; to evacuate.

To RUMMAGE, (rum'-maje) *v. n.* To search places.

RUMMAGE, (rum'-maje) *n. s.* Search; act of tumbling things about.

RUMMER, (rum'-mer) *n. s.* A glass; a drinking cup.

RUMOROUS, (roo'-mur-us) *a.* Famous; notorious.

RUMOUR, (roo'-mur) *n. s.* Flying or popular report; bruit; fame.

To RUMOUR, (roo'-mur) *v. a.* To report abroad; to bruit.

RUMOURER, (roo'-mur-er) *n. s.* Reporter; spreader of news.

RUMP, (rump) *n. s.* The end of the back bone; used vulgarly of beasts, and contemptuously of human beings; the buttocks. A name applied, in the history of this country, to the parliament at certain periods, during the usurpation of Cromwell: it was called the *rump*-parliament, lord Clarendon says, from the notable detestation men had of it as the *fag-end of a carcass* long since expired.

RUMPLE, (rum'-pl) *n. s.* Pucker; rude plait.

To RUMPLE, (rum'-pl) *v. a.* To crush or contract into inequalities and corrugations; to crush together out of shape.

To RUN, (run) *v. n.* Pret. *ran*. To move swiftly; to ply the legs in such a manner, as that both feet are at every step off the ground at the same time; to make haste; to pass with very quick pace; to move in a hurry; to pass on the surface, not through the air; to take a course at sea; to contend in a race; to flee; not to stand; to go away by stealth; to emit, or let flow any liquid; to flow; to stream; to have a current; not to stagnate; to be liquid; to be fluid; to be fusible; to melt; to fuse; to pass; to proceed; to flow as periods or metre, as the lines *run* smoothly; to go away; to vanish; to have a course; to pass in thought or speech; to be mentioned cursorily or in few words; to have a continual tenour of any kind; to go on by a succession of parts; to proceed in a train of conduct; to pass into some change; to proceed in a certain order; to be carried on in any manner; to have a track or course; to tend in growth; to grow exuberantly; to excern pus or matter; to have a general tendency. *To run after*, To search for; to endeavour at, though out of the way. *To run away with*, To hurry without deliberation. *To run on*, To be continued; to continue the same course. *To run over*, To be so full as to overflow; to recount cursorily; to consider cursorily; to run through. *To run out*, To be at an end; to spread exuberantly; to expatiate; to be wasted or exhausted; to grow poor by expence disproportionate to income.

To RUN, (run) *v. a.* To pierce; to stab; to force; to drive; to force into any way or form; to melt; to fuse; to incur; to fall into; to venture; to hazard; to import or export without duty; to prosecute in thought; to push. *To run down*, To chase to weariness; to crush; to overbear.

RUN, (run) *n. s.* Act of running; course; motion; flow; process; way; will; uncontrolled course. *At the long run*, In fine; in conclusion; at the end.

RUNAGATE, (run'-a-gate) *n. s.* A fugitive; rebel; apostate.

RUNAWAY, (run'-a-wa) *n. s.* One that flies from danger; one who departs by stealth; a fugitive.

RUNCATION, (rung-ka'-shun) *n. s.* Act of clearing away weeds.

RUNDLE, (run'-dl) *n. s.* A round; a step of a ladder; a peritrochium; something put round an axis.

RUNDLET, (rund'-let) *n. s.* A small barrel.

RUNG, (rung) Pret. and part. pass. of *ring*.

RUNG, (rung) *n. s.* A spar; a round or step of a ladder; those timbers in a ship, which constitute her floor, and are bolted to the keel.

RUNICK, (ru'-nik) *a.* Denoting the letters and language of the Scandinavians, or ancient northern nations.

RUNNEL, (run'-nel) *n. s.* A rivulet; a small brook.

RUNNER, (run'-ner) *n. s.* One that runs; that which runs; a racer; a messenger; a shooting sprig; the upper stone of a mill.

RUNNET, (run'-net) *n. s.* A liquor made by steeping the maw of a calf in hot

water, and used to coagulate milk for curds and cheese.

RUNNING, (rŭn'-ing) *a.* Kept for the race.

RUNNING, (rŭn'-ing) *n. s.* Act of moving on with celerity; discharge of a wound or sore.

RUNNION, (rŭn'-yŭn) *n. s.* A paltry scurvy wretch.

RUNT, (rŭnt) *n. s.* Any animal small below the natural growth of the kind.

RUPEE, (roo-pee') *n. s.* An East Indian silver coin, worth about two shillings.

RUPTION, (rŭp'-shŭn) *n. s.* Breach; solution of continuity.

RUPTURE, (rŭpt'-yur) *n. s.* The act of breaking; state of being broken; solution of continuity; a breach of peace; open hostility; burstenness; hernia; a protrusion of any of the viscera out of the cavity of the abdomen.

To RUPTURE, (rŭpt'-yur) *v. a.* To break; to burst; to suffer disruption.

RURAL, (roo'-răl) *a.* Country; existing in the country, not in cities; suiting the country; resembling the country.

RURALIST, (roo'-răl-ist) *n. s.* One who leads a rural life.

RURALITY, (roo-răl'-e-te) } *n. s.* The
RURALNESS, (roo'-răl-nes) } quality of being rural.

RURIGENOUS, (roo-rij'-je-nŭs) *a.* Born in the country.

RUSE, (roose) *n. s.* Cunning; artifice; little stratagem; trick; wile; fraud · deceit.

RUSH, (rŭsh) *n. s.* A plant; any thing proverbially worthless.

RUSH-LIGHT, (rŭsh'-lite) *n. s.* A small blinking taper, made by stripping a rush, except one small stripe of the bark, which holds the pith together, and dipping it in tallow.

To RUSH, (rŭsh) *v. n.* To move with violence; to go on with tumultuous rapidity.

RUSH, (rŭsh) *n. s.* Violent course.

RUSHER, (rŭsh'-er) *n. s.* One who rushes forward.

RUSHINESS, (rŭsh'-e-nes) *n. s.* State of being full of rushes.

RUSHING, (rŭsh'-ing) *n. s.* Any commotion, or violent course.

RUSHY, (rŭsh'-e) *a.* Abounding with rushes; made of rushes.

RUSK, (rŭsk) *n. s.* Hard bread for stores.

RUSSET, (rŭs'-set) *a.* Reddishly brown; grey; coarse; homespun; rustick.

RUSSETING, (rŭs'-set-ing) *n. s.* A name given to several sorts of pears and apples from their colour.

RUSSETY, (rŭs'-se-te) *a.* Of a russet colour.

RUST, (rŭst) *n. s.* The red disquamation of old iron; the tarnished or corroded surface of any metal; loss of power by inactivity.

To RUST, (rŭst) *v. n.* To gather rust; to have the surface tarnished or corroded; to degenerate in idleness.

To RUST, (rŭst) *v. a.* To make rusty; to impair by time or inactivity.

RUSTICAL, (rŭs'-te-kăl) *a.* Homely; rough; savage; rude.

RUSTICALLY, (rŭs'-te-kăl-e) *ad.* Rudely; inelegantly.

RUSTICALNESS, (rŭs'-te-kăl-nes) *n. s.* The quality of being rustical; rudeness.

To RUSTICATE, (rŭs'-te-kate) *v. n.* To reside in the country.

To RUSTICATE, (rŭs'-te-kate) *v. a.* To banish into the country.

RUSTICATION, (rŭs-te-kă'-shŭn) *n. s.* A dwelling in the country; a kind of exile into the country.

RUSTICITY, (rŭs'-tis'-e-te) *n. s.* Qualities of one that lives in the country; simplicity; artlessness; rudeness; savageness; rural appearance.

RUSTICK, (rŭs'-tik) *a.* Rural; country; rude; untaught; inelegant; artless; simple; plain; unadorned.

RUSTICK, (rŭs'-tik) *n. s.* A clown; a swain; an inhabitant of the country; rude sort of masonry, in imitation of simple nature.

RUSTILY, (rŭs'-te-le) *ad.* In a rusty state.

RUSTINESS, (rŭs'-te-nes) *n. s.* The state of being rusty.

To RUSTLE, (rŭs'-sl) *v. n.* To make a low continued rattle; to make a quick succession of small noises.

RUSTLING, (rŭs'-ling) *n. s.* A quick succession of small noises.

RUSTY, (rŭs'-te) *a.* Covered with rust; infected with rust; impaired by inactivity.

RUT, (rŭt) *n. s.* Copulation of deer; the track of a cart wheel.

To RUT, (rŭt) *v. n.* To cry as a deer when it is in want of copulation.

RUTH, (rooth) *n. s.* Mercy; pity; tenderness; sorrow for the misery of another; misery; sorrow.

RUTHFUL, (rooth'-ful) *a.* Merciful; compassionate; rueful; woeful; sorrowful.

RUTHFULLY, (rooth-ful-e) *ad.* Woefully; sadly; sorrowfully; mournfully.

RUTHLESS, (rooth'-les) *a.* Cruel; pitiless; uncompassionate; barbarous.

RUTHLESSNESS, (rooth'-les-nes) *n. s.* Want of pity.

RUTHLESSLY, (rooth'-les-le) *ad.* Without pity; cruelly; barbarously.

RUTTISH, (rŭt'-tish) *a.* Wanton; libidinous.

RUTTLE, (rŭt'-tl) *n. s.* Rattle in the throat.

RYDER, (ri'-der) *n. s.* A clause added to an act of parliament at its third reading.

RYE, (ri) *n. s.* An esculent grain; a disease in a hawk.

S

S HAS in English the same hissing sound as in other languages, and unhappily prevails in so many of our words that it produces in the ear of a foreigner a continued sibilation. In the beginning of words it has invariably its natural and genuine sound. in the middle it is sometimes uttered with a stronger appulse of the tongue to the palate, like *z*; as, *rose, roseate, rosy, osier, nosel, resident, busy, business*. It sometimes keeps its natural sound, as *loose, designation*. In the end of monosyllables it is sometimes *s*, as in *this*; and sometimes *z*, as in *as, has*; and generally where *es* stands in verbs for *eth*, as *gives*.

SABAOTH, (sȧb'-ȧ-ǫth) *n. s.* An army.

SABBATH, (sȧb'-bȧth) *n. s.* A day appointed by God among the Jews, and from them established among Christians for publick worship; the seventh day set apart from works of labour to be employed in piety; intermission of pain or sorrow; time of rest.

SABBATHBREAKER, (sȧb'-bȧth-brȧ-kẹr) *n. s.* Violator of the sabbath by labour or wickedness.

SABBATICAL, (sȧb-bȧt'-te-kȧl) } *a.* Re-
SABBATICK, (sȧb-bȧt'-tik) } sembling the sabbath; enjoying or bringing intermission of labour; belonging to the sabbath.

SABINE, (sȧb'-in) *n. s.* A plant.

SABLE, (sȧ'-bl) *n. s.* A very dark and precious fur; the animal from which the fur is procured.

SABLE, (sȧ'-bl) *a.* Black.

SABRE, (sȧ'-bẹr) *n. s.* A cymetar; a short sword with a convex edge; a faulchion.

To SABRE, (sȧ'-bẹr) *v. a.* To strike with a sabre.

SACCADE, (sȧk-kȧde') *n. s.* A violent check the rider gives his horse, by drawing both the reins very suddenly.

SACCHARIFEROUS, (sȧk-kȧ-rif'-fẹr-ụs) *a.* Producing sugar.

SACCHARINE, (sȧk'-kȧ-rine) *a.* Having the taste or other qualities of sugar.

SACERDOTAL, (sȧs-ẹr-dǫ'-tȧl) *a.* Priestly; belonging to the priesthood.

SACHEL, (sȧtsh'-ẹl) *n. s* A small sack or bag.

SACK, (sȧk) *n. s.* A bag; a pouch; commonly a large bag; the measure of three bushels; a woman's loose robe.

To SACK, (sȧk) *v. a.* To put in bags; to take by storm; to pillage; to plunder.

SACK, (sȧk) *n. s.* Storm of a town; pillage; plunder; a kind of sweet wine.

SACKBUT, (sȧk'-bụt) *n. s.* A kind of trumpet.

SACKCLOTH, (sȧk'-klǫth) *n. s.* Cloth of which sacks are made; coarse cloth sometimes worn in mortification.

SACKER, (sȧk'-kẹr) *n. s.* One that takes a town.

SACKFUL, (sȧk'-fụl) *n. s.* A full bag.

SACKAGE, (sȧk'-ȧje) *n. s.* Act of storming and plundering a place.

SACKING, (sȧk'-ing) *n. s.* Act of plundering a town; coarse cloth, fastened to a bedstead, and supporting the bed; cloth of which sacks are made.

SACKLESS, (sȧk'-lẹs) *a.* Weak; simple.

SACKPOSSET, (sȧk-pǫs'-sẹt) *n. s.* A posset made of milk, sack, and some other ingredients.

SACRAMENT, (sȧk'-krȧ-mẹnt) *n. s.* An oath; any ceremony producing an obligation; a sign of anything holy, containing a divine mystery with some promise annexed to it, or, in other words, an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace; baptism; the holy communion.

SACRAMENTAL, (sȧk-krȧ-mẹnt'-ȧl) *a.* Constituting a sacrament; pertaining to a sacrament.

SACRAMENTAL, (sȧk-krȧ-mẹnt'-ȧl) *n. s.* That which relates to a sacrament.

SACRAMENTALLY, (sȧk-krȧ-mẹnt'-ȧl-e) *ad.* After the manner of a sacrament.

SACRAMENTARY, (sȧk-krȧ-mẹn'-tȧ-re) *n. s.* An ancient book of prayers and directions respecting sacraments.

SACRAMENTARY, (sȧk-krȧ-mẹn'-tȧ-re) *a.* Of or belonging to sacramentarians.

SACRED, (sȧ'-krẹd) *a.* Immediately relating to God; devoted to religious uses; holy; dedicated; consecrate; consecrated; relating to religion; theological; entitled to reverence; awfully venerable; inviolable, as if appropriated to some superiour being.

SACREDLY, (sȧ'-krẹd-le) *ad.* Inviolably; religiously.

SACREDNESS, (sȧ'-krẹd-nẹs) *n. s.* The state of being sacred; state of being consecrated to religious uses; holiness; sanctity.

SACRIFICAL, (sȧ'-krif-fe-kȧl) } *a.* Em-
SACRIFICK, (sȧ-krif'-fik) } ployed in sacrifice.

SACRIFICANT, (sȧ-krif'-fe-kȧnt) *n. s.* One who offers a sacrifice.

SACRIFICATOR, (sȧk-krẹ-fe-kȧ'-tụr) *n. s.* Sacrificer; offerer of sacrifice.

SACRIFICATORY, (sȧk-krif'-fe-kȧ-tụr-e) *a.* Offering sacrifice.

To SACRIFICE, (sȧk'-krẹ-fise) *v. a.* To offer to Heaven; to immolate as an atonement or propitiation; to destroy or give up for the sake of something else; to destroy; to kill; to devote with loss.

To SACRIFICE, (sak'-kre-fize) *v. n.* To To make offerings; to offer sacrifice.

SACRIFICE, (sak'-kre-fize) *n. s.* The act of offering to Heaven; the thing offered to Heaven, or immolated by an act of religion; anything destroyed, or quitted for the sake of something else, as he made a *sacrifice* of his friendship to his interest; anything destroyed.

SACRIFICER, (sak'-kre-fi-zer) *n. s.* One who offers sacrifice; one that immolates.

SACRIFICIAL, (sak-kre-fish'-e-al) *a.* Performing sacrifice; included in sacrifice.

SACRILEGE, (rak'-kre-lidje) *n. s.* The crime of appropriating what is devoted to religion; the crime of robbing Heaven; the crime of violating or profaning things sacred.

SACRILEGIOUS, (sak-kre-le'-jus) *a.* Violating things sacred; polluted with the crime of sacrilege.

SACRILEGIOUSLY, (sak-kre-le'-jus-le) *ad.* With sacrilege.

SACRILEGIOUSNESS, (sak-kre-le'-jus-nes) *n. s.* Sacrilege; a disposition to sacrilege.

SACRILEGIST, (sak'-kre-le-jist) *n. s.* One who commits sacrilege.

SACRIST, (sa'-krist) } *n. s.* He that
SACRISTAN, (sak'-ris-tan) } has the care of the utensils or moveables of the church.

SACRISTY, (sak'-kris-te) *n. s.* An apartment where the consecrated vessels or moveables of a church are reposited.

SAD, (sad) *a.* Sorrowful; full of grief; habitually melancholy; heavy; gloomy; not gay; not cheerful; shewing sorrow or anxiety by outward appearance; serious; not light; not volatile; grave; afflictive; calamitous; bad; inconvenient; vexatious; dark coloured; heavy, applied to bread; cohesive; firm; close.

To SADDEN, (sad'dn) *v. a.* To make sad; to make sorrowful; to make melancholy; to make gloomy; to make dark coloured; to make heavy.

To SADDEN, (sad'-dn) *v. n.* To become sad.

SADDLE, (sad'-dl) *n. s.* The seat which is put upon the horse for the accommodation of the rider.

To SADDLE, (sad'-dl) *v. a.* To cover with a saddle; to load; to burthen.

SADDLEBACKED, (sad'-dl-bakt) *a.* Horses *saddlebacked*, have their backs low, and a raised head and neck.

SADDLEBOW, (sad'-dl-bo) *n. s.* The bows of a saddle are two pieces of wood laid arch-wise, to receive the upper part of a horse's back.

SADDLER (sad'-ler) *n. s.* One whose trade is to make saddles.

SADDUCEE, (sad'-du-see) *n. s.* One of the most ancient sects among the Jews. They are said to have denied the resurrection of the dead, and all existence of spirits or souls.

SADLY, (sad'-le) *ad.* Sorrowfully; mournfully; calamitously; miserably; gravely; seriously.

SADNESS, (sad'-nes) *n. s.* Sorrowfulness; mournfulness; dejection of mind; melancholy look; seriousness; sedate gravity.

SAFE, (safe) *a.* Free from danger; free from hurt, conferring security: no longer dangerous; reposited out of the power of doing harm.

SAFE, (safe) *n. s.* A buttery; a pantry; a moveable larder.

SAFECONDUCT, (safe-kon'-dukt) *n. s.* Convoy; guard through an enemy's country; pass; warrant to pass.

SAFEGUARD, (safe'-gard) *n. s.* Defence; protection; security; convoy; guard through any interdicted road, granted by the possessor; pass; warrant to pass.

SAFELY, (safe'-le) *ad.* In a safe manner; without danger; without hurt.

SAFENESS, (safe'-nes) *n. s.* Exemption from danger.

SAFETY, (safe'-te) *n. s.* Freedom from danger; exemption from hurt; preservation from hurt; custody; security from escape.

SAFFRON, (saf'-run) *n. s.* A plant.

SAFFRON, (saf'-run) *a.* Yellow; having the colour of saffron.

SAGACIOUS, (sa-ga'-she-us) *a.* Quick of scent; quick of thought; acute *in making* discoveries.

SAGACIOUSLY, (sa-ga'-she-us-le) *ad.* With quick scent; with acuteness of penetration.

SAGACIOUSNESS, (sa-ga'-she-us-nes) *n. s.* The quality of being sagacious.

SAGACITY, (sa-gas'-se-te) *n. s.* Quickness of scent; acuteness of discovery.

SAGAMORE, (sag'-a-more) *n. s.* Among the American Indians, A king or supreme ruler; the juice of some unknown plant used in medicine.

SAGE, (saje) *n. s.* A plant.

SAGE, (saje) *a.* Wise; grave; prudent.

SAGE, (saje) *n. s.* A philosopher; a man of gravity and wisdom.

SAGELY, (saje'-le) *ad.* Wisely; prudently.

SAGENESS, (saje'-nes) *n. s.* Gravity; prudence.

SAGITTAL, (sad'-je-tal) *a.* Belonging to an arrow. In anatomy, A term applied to a suture of the skull from its resemblance to an arrow.

SAGITTARIUS, (sad-je-ta'-re-us) *n. s.* The sagittary, or archer; one of the signs of the zodiack.

SAGITTARY, (sad'-je-ta-re) *n. s.* A centaur; an animal half man half horse, armed with a bow and quiver.

SAGITTARY, (sad'-je-ta-re) *a.* Belonging to an arrow; proper for an arrow.

SAGO, (sa'-go) *n. s.* The granulated juice of an East Indian plant.

SAGY, (sa'-je) *a.* Full of sage; seasoned with sage.

SAICK, (sa'-ik) *n. s.* A Turkish vessel proper for the carriage of merchandise.

SAID, (sed) *pret.* and *part. pass.* of *say.* Aforesaid; declared; shewed; mentioned.

SAIL, (sāle) *n. s.* The expanded sheet which catches the wind, and carries on the vessel on the water; a ship; a vessel. *Sail* is a collective word, noting the number of ships. *To strike sail*, To lower the sail.

To SAIL, (sāle) *v. a.* To be moved by the wind with sails; to pass by sea; to swim; to pass smoothly along.

To SAIL, (sāle) *v. a.* To pass by means of sails.

SAILABLE, (sāle'-ā-bl) *a.* Navigable; passable by shipping.

SAILER, (sā'-lēr) } *n. s.* A seaman; one
SAILOR, (sā'-lŭr) } who practises or understands navigation; anything that sails. The first of these words is generally applied to the ship, and the second to the mariner.

SAILYARD, (sāle'-yārd) *n. s.* The pole on which the sail is extended.

SAIM, (same) *n. s.* Lard.

SAINT, (sānt) *n. s.* A person eminent for piety and virtue.

To SAINT, (sānt) *v. a.* To number among saints; to reckon among saints by publick decree; to canonise.

SAINTED, (sānt'-ĕd) *a.* Holy; pious; virtuous; sacred.

SAINTLIKE, (sānt'-like) *a.* Suiting a saint; becoming a saint; resembling a saint.

SAINTLY, (sānt'-lē) *ad.* Live a saint; becoming a saint.

SAINTSHIP, (sānt'-ship) *n. s.* The character or qualities of a saint.

SAKE, (sāke) *n. s.* Final cause; end; purpose; account; regard to any person or thing.

SAL, (sāl) *n. s.* Salt; a word often used in pharmacy.

SALACIOUS, (sā-lā'-shē-ŭs) *a.* Lustful; lecherous.

SALACIOUSLY, (sā-lā'-shē-ŭs-lē) *ad.* Lecherously; lustfully.

SALACITY, (sā-lās'-sē-te) *n. s.* Lust; lechery.

SALAD, (sāl'-lād) *n. s.* Food of raw herbs.

SALAM, (sā-lām') *n. s.* A compliment of ceremony or respect.

SALAMANDER, (sāl'-ā-măn-dĕr) *n. s.* An animal supposed to live in the fire; the name is now given to a poor harmless insect.

SALAMANDRINE, (sāl-lā-măn'-drin) *a.* Resembling a salamander.

SALARY, (sāl'-lā-rē) *n. s.* Stated hire; annual or periodical payment.

SALE, (sāle) *n. s.* The act of selling; vent; power of selling; market; a publick and proclaimed exposition of goods to the market; auction; state of being venal; price.

SALEABLE, (sā'-lā-bl) *a.* Vendible; fit for sale; marketable.

SALEABLENESS, (sā'-lā-bl-nĕs) *n. s.* The state of being saleable.

SALEABLY, (sā'-lā-blē) *ad.* In a saleable manner.

SALESMAN, (sālz'-măn) *n. s.* One who sells clothes ready made.

SALEWORK, (sāle'-wŭrk) *n. s.* Work for sale; work carelessly done.

SALIANT, (sā'-lē-ānt) *a.* In heraldry, denotes a lion in a leaping posture, and standing so that his right foot is in the dexter point, and his hinder left foot in the sinister base point of the escutcheon, by which it is distinguished from rampant.

SALIENT, (sā'-lē-ĕnt) *a.* Leaping; bounding; moving by leaps; beating; panting; springing or shooting with a quick motion.

SALICK, (sā'-lik) } *a.* Belonging to the
SALIQUE, } French law, by virtue of which males only inherit.

SALINATION, (sāl-in-ā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Act of washing with salt liquor.

SALINE, (sā-line') } *a.* Consisting of
SALINOUS, (sā-lī'-nŭs) } salt; constituting salt.

SALIVA, (sā-lī'-vā) *n. s.* Every thing that is spit up; but it more strictly signifies that juice which is separated by the glands called salival.

SALIVAL, (sā-lī'-vāl) } *a.* Relating to
SALIVARY, (sāl'-ē-vā-rē) } spittle.

To SALIVATE, (sāl'-lē-vāte) *v. a.* To purge by the salival glands.

SALIVATION, (sāl-lē-vā'-shŭn) *n. s.* A method of cure by promoting a secretion of spittle.

SALIVOUS, (sā-lī'-vŭs) *a.* Consisting of spittle; having the nature of spittle.

SALLIANCE, (sāl'-lē-ānse) *n. s.* The act of issuing forth; sally.

SALLOW, (sāl'-lō) *n. s.* A tree of the genus of willow.

SALLOW, (sāl'-lō) *a.* Sickly; yellow.

SALLOWNESS, (sāl'-lō-nĕs) *n. s.* Yellowness; sickly paleness.

SALLY, (sāl'-lē) *n. s.* Eruption; issue from a place besieged; quick egress; range; excursion; flight; volatile or sprightly exertion; escape; levity; extravagant flight; frolic; wild gaiety; exorbitance.

To SALLY, (sāl'-lē) *v. n.* To make an eruption; to issue out.

SALLYPORT, (sāl'-lē-port) *n. s.* Gate at which sallies are made.

SALMAGUNDI, (sāl-mā-gŭn'-dē) *n. s.* A mixture of chopped meat and pickled herrings with oil, vinegar, pepper, and onions.

SALMON, (sām'-mŭn) *n. s.* A fish.

SALMONTROUT, (sām-mŭn-trŏŭt') *n. s.* A trout that has some resemblance to a salmon.

SALOON, (sā-lōōn') *n. s.* A spacious hall or room; a sort of state room.

SALOOP, (sā-lōōp') *n. s.* A preparation from the root of a species of orchis: properly *salep*, but commonly called *saloop*.

SALSOACID, (sāl-sō-ās'-sid) *a.* Having a taste compounded of saltness and sourness.

SALSUGINOUS, (sāl-sŭ'-jē-nŭs) *a.* Saltish; somewhat salt.

SALT, (sālt) *n. s.* A body whose two essential properties seem to be, dissolubility in water, and a pungent sapor: it is an active incombustible substance; it gives

all bodies consistence, and preserves them from corruption, and occasions all the variety of tastes.

SALT, (sąlt) *a.* Having the taste of salt; impregnated with salt; abounding with salt; lecherous; salacious.

To SALT, (sąlt) *v. a.* To season with salt.

SALTANT, (sąl'-tąnt) *a.* Jumping; dancing.

SALTATION, (sąl-tą'-shųn) *n. s.* The act of dancing or jumping; beat; palpitation.

SALTCELLAR, (sąlt'-sąl-lęr) *n. s.* Vessel of salt set on the table.

SALTER, (sąlt'-ęr) *n. s.* One who salts; one who sells salt.

SALTERN, (sąlt'-ęrn) *n. s.* A salt work.

SALTIER, (sąl'-tęre) *n. s.* Term of heraldry.

SALTISH, (sąlt'-ish) *a.* Somewhat salt.

SALTNESS, (sąlt'-nęs) *n. s.* Taste of salt; state of being salt.

SALT-PIT, (sąlt'-pit) *n. s.* Pit where salt is procured.

SALTY, (sąl'-tę) *a.* Somewhat salt.

SALVABILITY, (sąl-vą-bil'-ę-tę) *n. s.* Possibility of being saved.

SALVABLE, (sąl'-vą-bl) *a.* Possible to be saved.

SALVAGE, (sąl'-vąje) *n. s.* Recompence allowed by the law for saving goods from a wreck.

SALVATION, (sąl-vą'-shųn) *n. s.* Preservation; reception to the happiness of heaven.

SALVATORY, (sąl'-vą-tųr-ę) *n. s.* A place where anything is preserved.

SALUBRIOUS, (są-lų'-brę-ųs) *a.* Wholesome; healthful; promoting health.

SALUBRIOUSLY, (są-lų'-brę-ųs-lę) *ad.* So as to promote health.

SALUBRITY, (są-lų'-brę-tę) *n. s.* Wholesomeness; healthfulness.

SALVE, (sąlv, or sąv) *n. s.* A glutinous matter applied to wounds and hurts; an emplaster.

To SALVE, (sąlv, or sąv) *v. a.* To cure with medicaments applied; to help; to remedy.

SALVER, (sąl'-vęr) *n. s.* A plate on which anything is presented.

SALVO, (sąl'-vę) *n. s.* An exception; a reservation; an excuse.

SALUTARINESS, (sąl'-lų-tą-rę-nęs) *n. s.* Wholesomeness; quality of contributing to Health or safety.

SALUTARY, (sal'-lų-tą-rę) *a.* Wholesome; healthful; safe; advantageous; contributing to health or safety.

SALUTATION, (sąl-lų-tą'-shųn) *n. s.* The act or style of saluting; greeting.

To SALUTE, (są-lųte') *v. a.* To greet; to hail; to kiss.

SALUTE, (są-lųte') *s.* Salutation; greeting; a kiss.

SALUTER, (są-lų'-tęr) *n. s.* He who salutes.

SALUTIFEROUS, (sąl-lų-tif'-fęr-ųs) *a.* healthy; bringing health.

SAMARITAN, (są-mąr'-rę-tąn) *n. s.* One of an ancient sect among the Jews.

SAMARITAN, (są-mąr'-rę-tąn) *a.* Pertaining to the Samaritans; denoting the ancient sort of Hebrew characters, or alphabet.

SAME, (sąme) *a.* Not different; not another; identical; being of the like kind, sort, or degree; mentioned before.

SAMENESS, (sąme'-nęs) *n. s.* Identity; the state of being not another; not different; undistinguishable resemblance.

SAMLET, (sąm'-lęt) *n. s.* A little salmon.

SAMPHIRE, (sąm'-fir) *n. s.* A plant preserved in pickle.

SAMPLE, (sąm'-pl) *n. s.* A specimen; a part show that judgment may be made of the whole.

SAMPLER, (sąm'-plęr) *n. s.* A pattern of work; a specimen; a piece worked by young girls for improvement.

SANABLE, (sąn'-ą-bl) *a.* Curable; susceptive of remedy; remediable.

SANATION, (są-ną-shųn) *n. s.* The act of curing.

SANATIVE, (sąn'-ą-tiv) *a.* Powerful to cure; healing.

SANATIVENESS, (sąn'-ną-tiv-nęs) *n. s.* Power to cure.

To SANCTIFICATE, (sąngk'-tę-fę-kąte) *v. a.* To sanctify.

SANCTIFICATION, (sąngk-tę-fę-ką'-shųn) *n. s.* The state of being freed, or act of freeing from the dominion of sin for the time to come; the act of making holy; consecration.

SANCTIFIER, (sąngk'-tę-fi-ęr) *n. s.* He that sanctifies or makes holy.

To SANCTIFY, (sąngk'-tę-fi) *v. a.* To free from the power of sin for the time to come; to make holy; to make a means of holiness; to make free from guilt; to secure from violation.

SANCTIMONIOUS, (sąngk-tę-mo'-nę-ųs) *a.* Saintly; having the appearance of sanctity.

SANCTIMONIOUSLY, (sąngk-tę-mo'-nę-ųs-lę) *ad.* With sanctimony.

SANCTIMONIOUSNESS, (sąngk-tę-mo'-nę-ųs-nęs) *n. s.* State or quality of being sanctimonious.

SANCTIMONY, (sąngk'-tę-mųn-ę) *n. s.* Holiness; scrupulous austerity; appearance of holiness.

SANCTION, (sąngk'-shųn) *n. s.* The act of confirmation which gives to any thing its obligatory power; ratification; a law; a decree ratified.

To SANCTION, (sąngk'-shųn) *v. a.* To give a sanction to.

SANCTITUDE, (sąngk'-tę-tųde) *n. s.* Holiness; goodness; saintliness.

SANCTITY, (sąngk'-tę-tę) *n. s.* Holiness; the state of being holy; goodness; the quality of being good; purity; godliness.

SANCTUARY, (sąngk'-tų-ą-rę) *n. s.* A holy place; holy ground; properly the *penetralia*, or most retired and awful part of a temple; a place of protection; a sacred asylum; shelter; protection.

SAND, (sąnd) *n. s.* Particles of stone not

conjoined, or stone broken to powder; barren country covered with sands.

To SAND, (sand) *v. a.* To force or drive upon the sands; to sprinkle with sand.

SANDAL, (san'-dal) *n. s.* A loose shoe.

SANDARACH, (san'-da-rak) *n. s.* A mineral of a bright red colour, not much unlike to red arsenick; a white gum oozing out of the juniper-tree.

SANDED, (san'-ded) *a.* Covered with sand; barren; of a sandy colour.

SANDEEL, (sand'-eel) *n. s.* A kind of eel commonly found under the sand.

SANDERS, (sand'-erz) *n. s.* A precious kind of Indian wood.

SANDEVER, (san'-de-ver) *n. s.* The recrement that is made when the materials of glass, namely, sand and a fixt lixiviate alkali, having been first baked together, and kept long in fusion, the mixture casts up the superfluous salt, which the workmen afterwards take off with ladles, and lay by as little worth.

SANDINESS, (san'-de-nes) *n. s.* The state of being sandy.

SANDHEAT, (sand'-hete) *n. s.* Warmth of hot sand in chymical operations.

SANDSTONE, (sand'-stone) *n. s.* Stone of a loose and friable kind, that easily crumbles into sand.

SANDY, (sand'-e) *a.* Abounding with sand; full of sand; consisting of sand; unsolid.

SANE, (sane) *a.* Sound; healthy.

SANG, (sang) The pret. of *sing*.

SANG-FROID, (sang-frwa') *n. s.* Coolness; freedom from agitation; an affected phrase.

SANGUIFEROUS, (sang-gwif'-fer-us) *a.* Conveying blood.

SANGUIFICATION, (sang-gwe-fe-ka'-shun) *n. s.* The production of blood; the conversion of chyle into blood.

SANGUEFIER, (sang'-gwe-fi-er) *n. s.* Producer of blood.

To SANGUIFY, (sang'-gwe-fi) *v. n.* To become blood.

SANGUINARY, (sang'-gwe-na-re) *a.* Cruel; bloody; murtherous.

SANGUINE, (sang'-gwin) *a.* Red; having the colour of blood; abounding with blood more than any other humour; cheerful; warm; ardent; confident.

SANGUINELY, (sang'-gwin-le) *ad.* With sanguineness; ardently; confidently.

SANGUINENESS, (san'-gwin-nes) *n. s.* Ardour; heat of expectation; confidence.

SANGUINEOUS, (sang-gwin'-e-us) *a.* Constituting blood; abounding with blood.

SANHEDRIM, (san'-he-drim) *n. s.* The chief council among the Jews, consisting of seventy elders, over whom the high priest presided.

SANIES, (sa'-ne-ez) *n. s.* Thin matter; serous excretion.

SANIOUS, (sa'-ne-us) *a.* Running a thin serous matter, not a well digested pus.

SANITY, (san'-e-te) *n. s.* Soundness of mind.

SANK, (sangk) The pret. of *sink*.

SANS, (sanz, *prep.* Without.

SANSCRIT, (sanz'-krit) *n. s.* The learned language of the bramins of India; the parent of all the Indian languages.

SANTON, (san'-tun) *n. s.* One of the Turkish priests; a kind of dervis.

SAP, (sap) *n. s.* The vital juice of plants; the juice that circulates in trees and herbs In fortification, A deep trench cut in order to make a passage into a cover way.

To SAP, (sap) *v. a.* To undermine; to subvert by digging; to mine.

To SAP, (sap) *v. n.* To proceed by mine; to proceed invisibly.

SAPIENCE, (sa'-pe-ense) *n. s.* Wisdom; sageness; knowledge.

SAPIENT, (sa'-pe-ent) *a.* Wise; sage.

SAPLESS, (sap'-les) *a.* Wanting sap; wanting vital juice; dry; old; husky.

SAPLING, (sap'-ling) *n. s.* A young tree; a young plant.

SAPONACEOUS, (sap-o-na'-shus) } *a.* Soapy;
SAPONARY, (sap'-po-na-re) } resembling soap; having the qualities of soap.

SAPOR, (sa'-por) *n. s.* Taste; power of affecting or stimulating the palate.

SOPORIFICK, (sap-o-rif'-fik) *a.* Having the power to produce tastes.

SAPOROUS, (sa'-po-rus) *a.* Savoury.

SAPPER, (sap'-per) *n. s.* A kind of miner.

SAPPHICK, (saf'-fik) *a.* Denoting a kind of verse used by the Greeks and Latins.

SAPPHIRE, (saf'-fir) *n. s.* A precious stone of a bright blue colour.

SAPPHIRINE, (saf'-fir-ine) *a.* Made of sapphire; resembling sapphire.

SAPPINESS, (sap'-pe-nes) *n. s.* The state or the quality of abounding in sap; succulence; juiciness.

SAPPY, (sap'-pe) *a.* Abounding in sap; juicy; succulent.

SARABAND, (sar'-ra-band) *n. s.* A Spanish dance.

SARACENICK, (sar-ra-sen'-ik) } *a.*
SARACENICAL, (sar-ra-sen'-e-kal) } Denoting the architecture of the Saracens, or the modern Gothick.

SARCASM, (sar'-kazm) *n. s.* A keen reproach; a taunt; a jibe; a biting jest.

SARCASTICAL, (sar-kas'-te-kal) } *a.* Keen;
SARCASTICK, (sar-kas'-tik) } taunting; severe.

SARCASTICALLY, (sar-kas'-te-kal-e) *ad.* Tauntingly; severely.

SARCENET, (sarse'-net) *n. s.* Fine thin woven silk.

SARCOCELE, (sar'-ko-sele) *n. s.* A fleshy excrescence of the testicles.

SARCOMA, (sar-ko'-ma) *n. s.* A fleshy excrescence, or lump, growing in any part of the body, especially the nostrils.

SARCOPHAGOUS, (sar-kof'-fa-gus) *a.* Flesh-eating; feeding on flesh.

SARCOPHAGUS, (sar-kof'-fa-gus) *n. s.* A sort of stone coffin or grave, in which the ancients laid those bodies which were not to be burned.

SARCOPHAGY, (sär-kŏf'-fă-je) *n. s.* The practice of eating flesh.

SARCOTICK, (sär-kŏt'-tik) *n. s.* A medicine which fills up ulcers with new flesh; the same as incarnative.

SARCULATION, (sär'-kŭ-lă-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of weeding; plucking up weeds.

SARDEL, (sär'-dĕl) } *n. s.* A sort
SARDINE, (sär'-dine-stone) } of precious
SARDIUS, (sär'-de-ŭs) } stone.

SARDONIAN, (sär-dō'-ne-ăn) } *a.* Forced
SARDONICK, (sär-dŏn'-ik) } or feigned, as applied to laughter, smiles, or grin.

SARDONYX, (sär'-dŏ-niks) *n. s.* A precious stone.

SARK, (särk) *n. s.* A common word, in our northern counties, for a shirt or shift.

SARSA, (sär'-să) } *n. s.*
SARSAPARILLA, (sär-să-pă-ril'-lă) } Both a tree and a medicinal herb.

SART, (särt) *n. s.* In agriculture: a piece of woodland turned into arable.

SARTORIUS, (sär-tō'-re-ŭs) *n. s.* The muscle which serves to throw one leg across the other, called the tailor's muscle.

SASH, (săsh) *n. s.* A belt worn by way of distinction; a silken band worn by officers in the army, and by the clergy over their cassocks; a riband worn round the waist by ladies; a window so formed as to be let up and down by pullies.

To SASH, (săsh) *v. a.* To dress with a sash; to furnish with sash windows.

SASSAFRAS, (săs'-să-frăs) *n. s.* A tree, the wood of which is used in medicine.

SAT, (săt) The pret. of *sit*.

SATAN, (sā'-tăn) *n. s.* The devil.

SATANICAL, (să-tăn'-ne-kăl) } *a.* Belonging
SATANICK, (să-tăn'-nik) } ing to the devil; proceeding from the devil; evil; false; malicious.

SATANICALLY, (să-tăn'-ne-kăl-le) *ad.* With malice or wickedness suiting the devil; diabolically.

SATANISM, (să-tăn'-izm) *n. s.* A diabolical disposition.

SATCHEL, (săt'sh'-ĕl) *n. s.* A little bag commonly a bag used by schoolboys.

To SATE, (sāte) *v. a.* To satiate; to glut; to pall; to feed beyond natural desires.

SATELLITE, (săt'-tĕl-lite) *n. s.* A small planet revolving round a larger.

SATELLITIOUS, (săt-tĕl-lish'-ŭs) *a.* Consisting of satellites.

To SATIATE, (sā'-shē-āte) *v. a.* To satisfy; to fill; to glut; to pall; to fill beyond natural desire; to gratify desire; to saturate; to impregnate with as much as can be contained or imbibed.

SATIATE, (sā'-shē-āte) *a.* Glutted; full to satiety.

SATIATION, (să-shē-ā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The state of being filled.

SATIETY, (să-tī'-ĕ-tē) *n. s.* Fulness beyond desire or pleasure; more than enough; wearisomeness of plenty; state of being palled or glutted

SATIN, (săt'-tin) *n. s.* A soft, close, and shining silk.

SATIRE, (să'-tĕr) *n. s.* A poem in which wickedness or folly is censured. Proper *satire* is distinguished, by the generality of the reflections, from a lampoon, which is aimed against a particular person; but they are too frequently confounded.

SATIRICAL, (să-tĭr'-re-kăl) } *a.* Belonging
SATIRICK, (să-tĭr'-rik) } to satire; employed in writing of invective; censorious; severe in language.

SATIRICALLY, (să-tĭr'-re-kăl-ē) *ad.* With invective; with intention to censure or vilify.

SATIRIST, (săt'-tĕr-ist) *n. s.* One who writes satires.

To SATIRIZE, (săt'-tĕr-ize) *v. a.* To censure as in a satire.

SATISFACTION, (săt-tis-făk'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of pleasing to the full, or state of being pleased; the act of pleasing; release from suspence, uncertainty, or uneasiness; conviction; gratification; that which pleases; amends; atonement for a crime; recompense for an injury.

SATISFACTIVE, (săt-tis-făk'-tiv) *a.* Giving satisfaction.

SATISFACTORILY, (săt-tis-făk'-tŭr-ĕ-lē) *ad.* So as to content.

SATISFACTORINESS, (săt-tis-făk'-tŭr-ē-nĕs) *n. s.* Power of satisfying; power of giving content.

SATISFACTORY, (săt-tis-făk'-tŭr-ē) *a.* Giving satisfaction; giving content; atoning; making amends.

SATISFIER, (săt'-tis-fī-ĕr) *n. s.* One who makes satisfaction.

To SATISFY, (săt'-tis-fī) *v. a.* To content; to please to such a degree as that nothing more is desired; to feed to the full; to recompense; to pay to content; to appease by punishment; to free from doubt, perplexity, or suspense; to convince.

To SATISFY, (săt'-tis-fī) *v. n.* To give content; to feed to the full; to make payment.

SATRAP, (să'-trăp) *n. s.* A governour of a district; a kind of viceroy; a nobleman in power.

SATRAPY, (săt'-tră-pē) *n. s.* The government assigned to a satrap.

SATURABLE, (săt'-ŭ-ră-bl) *a.* Impregnable with anything till it will receive no more.

SATURANT, (săt'-ŭ-rănt) *a.* Impregnating to the full.

To SATURATE, (săt'-ŭ-rāte) *v. a.* To impregnate till no more can be received or imbibed.

SATURATION, (săt-ŭ-rā'-shŭn) *n. s.* That point at which any body ceases to have the power of dissolving another; the impregnation of an acid with an alkali, and vice versâ, till either will receive no more, and the mixture becomes neutral.

SATURDAY, (săt'-tŭr-dā) *n. s.* The last day of the week.

SATURITY, (sa-tu'-re-te) *n. s.* Fulness; the state of being saturated; repletion.

SATURN, (sa'-turn) *n. s.* A remote planet of the solar system, supposed by astrologers to impress melancholy, dulness, or severity of temper. In chymistry, Lead.

SATURNALIAN, (sa-tur-na'-le-an) *a.* Sportive; loose, like the feasts of Saturn.

SATURNIAN, (sa-tur'-ne-an) *a.* Happy; golden; used by poets for times of felicity, such as are feigned to have been in the reign of *Saturn*.

SATURNINE, (sa'-tur-nine) *a.* Not light; not volatile; gloomy; grave; melancholy; severe of temper; supposed to be born under the dominion of Saturn.

SATYR, (sa'-ter) *n. s.* A sylvan god: supposed among the ancients to be rude and lecherous.

SAVAGE, (sav'-vaje) *a.* Wild; uncultivated; untamed; cruel; uncivilized; barbarous; untaught; wild; brutal.

SAVAGE, (sav'-vaje) *n. s.* A man untaught and uncivilized; a barbarian.

SAVAGELY, (sav'-vaje-le) *ad.* Barbarously; cruelly.

SAVAGENESS, (sav'-vaje-nes) *n. s.* Barbarousness; cruelty; wildness.

SAVAGERY, (sav'-va-jer-re) *n. s.* Cruelty; barbarity; wild growth.

SAVANNA, (sa-van'-na) *n. s.* An open meadow without wood; pasture-ground in America.

SAUCE, (sawse) *n. s.* Something eaten with food to improve its taste.

To SAUCE, (sawse) *v. a.* To accompany meat with something of a higher relish; to gratify with rich tastes; to intermix or accompany with anything good, or, ironically, with anything bad.

SAUCEBOX, (sawse'-boks) *n. s.* An impertinent or petulant fellow.

SAUCEPAN, (sawse'-pan) *n. s.* A small skillet with a long handle, in which sauce or small things are boiled.

SAUCER, (saw'-ser) *n. s.* A small pan or platter in which sauce is set on the table; a piece or platter of china, into which a tea-cup is set.

SAUCILY, (saw'-se-le) *ad.* Impudently; impertinently; petulancy; in a saucy manner.

SAUCINESS, (saw'-se-nes) *n. s.* Impudence; petulantly; impertinence; contempt of superiors.

SAUCISSE, (so-sese') *n. s.* In gunnery, A long train of powder sewed up in a roll of pitched cloth, about two inches diameter, in order to fire a bombchest.

SAUCY, (saw'-se) *a.* Pert; petulant; contemptuous of superiours; insolent; impudent; impertinent.

SAVABLE, (save'-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being saved.

SAVABLENESS, (save'-a-bl-nes) *n. s.* Capability of being saved.

To SAVE, (save) *v. a.* To preserve from danger or destruction; to preserve finally from eternal death; not to spend or lose; to hinder from being spent or lost; to reserve or lay by; to spare; to excuse; to take or embrace opportunely, so as not to lose.

SAVE, (save) *prep.* Except; not including.

SAVEALL, (save'-all) *n. s.* A small pan inserted into a candlestick to save the ends of candles.

SAVER, (sa'-ver) *n. s.* Preserver; rescuer; a parsimonious person; one who lays up and grows rich.

SAVIN, (sav'-in) *n. s.* A plant: a species of juniper.

SAVING, (sa'-ving) *a.* Frugal; parsimonious; not lavish; not turning to loss; though not gainful.

SAVING, (sa'-ving) *prep.* With exception in favour of.

SAVING, (sa'-ving) *n. s.* Escape of expence; somewhat preserved from being spent; exception in favour.

SAVINGLY, (sa'-ving-le) *ad.* So as to be saved; with parsimony.

SAVINGNESS, (sa'-ving-nes) *n. s.* Parsimony; frugality.

SAVIOUR, (save'-yur) *v. a.* Redeemer: He that has graciously saved mankind from eternal death.

To SAUNTER, (san'-ter) *v. n.* To wander about idly; to loiter, to linger.

SAUNTERER, (san'-ter-er) *n. s.* Rambler; idler.

SAVOROUS, (sa'-vo-rus) *a.* Sweet; pleasant.

SAVOUR, (sa'-vur) *n. s.* A scent; odour; taste; power of affecting the palate.

To SAVOUR, (sa'-vur) *v. n.* To have any particular smell or taste; to betoken; to have an appearance or intellectual taste of something.

To SAVOUR, (sa'-vur) *v. a.* To like; to taste or smell with delight; to perceive; to consider; to taste intellectually.

SAVOURILY, (sa'-vur-e-le) *ad.* With gust; with appetite; with a pleasing relish.

SAVOURINESS, (sa'-vur-e-nes) *n. s.* Taste pleasing piquant; pleasing smell.

SAVOURLESS, (sa'-vur-les) *a.* Wanting savour.

SAVOURY, (sa'-vur-e) *a.* Pleasing to the smell; piquant to the taste.

SAVOY, (sa-voe') *n. s.* A sort of colewort.

SAUSAGE, (saw'-saje) *n. s.* A roll or ball made commonly of pork or veal, and sometimes of beef, minced very small, with salt and spice; sometimes it is stuffed into skins, and sometimes only rolled in flour.

SAW, (saw) The pret. of *see*.

SAW, (saw) *n. s.* A dentated instrument, by the attrition of which wood or metal is cut; a saying; a maxim; a sentence; an axiom; a proverb.

To SAW, (saw) *v. a.* Part. *sawed* and *sawn*. To cut timber or other matter with a saw.

SAWDUST, (sąw'-dust) *n. s.* Dust made by the attrition of the saw.

SAWFISH, (sąw'-fish) *n. s.* A sort of fish with a kind of dentated horn.

SAWPIT, (sąw'-pit) *n. s.* Pit over which timber is laid to be sawn by two men.

SAW-WREST, (sąw'-rest) *n. s.* A sort of tool with which they set the teeth of the saw.

SAWER, (sąw'-er) } *n. s.* One whose
SAWYER, (sąw'-yer) } trade is to saw timber into boards or beams.

SAXIFRAGE, (sąk'-se-frąje) *n. s.* A plant.

SAXIFRAGOUS, (sąk-sif'-rą-gus) *a.* Dissolvent of the stone.

SAXON, (sąk'-sun) *n. s.* One of the people who inhabited the northern part of Germany, obtained footing in Britain about the year 440, and afterwards subdued great part of the island.

SAXON, (sąk'-sun) *a.* Belonging to the Saxons, to their country, or to their language.

SAXONISM, (sąk'-sun-izm) *n. s.* An idiom of the Saxon language.

To SAY, (są) *v. a.* Pret. *said*. To speak; to utter in words; to tell; to allege by way of argument; to tell in any manner; to repeat; to rehearse, as to *say* a part, to *say* a lesson; to pronounce without singing.

To SAY, (są) *v. n.* To speak; to pronounce; to utter; to relate; to tell.

SAY, (są) *n. s.* A speech; what one has to say.

SAYING, (są'-ing) *n. s.* Expression; words; opinion sententiously delivered.

SCAB, (skąb) *n. s.* An incrustation formed over a sore by dried matter; the itch or mange of horses.

SCABBARD, (skąb'-bard) *n. s.* The sheath of a sword.

SCABBED, (skąb'-bed, or skąbd)) *a.* Covered or diseased with scabs; paltry; mangy; vile; worthless.

SCABBEDNESS, (skąb'-bed-nes) *n. s.* The state of being scabbed.

SCABBINESS, (skąb'-be-nes) *n. s.* The quality of being scabby.

SCABBY, (skąb'-be) *a.* Diseased with scabs.

SCABIOUS, (ską'-be-us) *a.* Itchy leprous.

SCABROUS, (ską'-brus) *a.* Rough; rugged; pointed on the surface; harsh; unmusical.

SCABROUSNESS, (ską'-brus-nes) *n. s.* Roughness; ruggedness.

SCAFFOLD, (skąf'-fuld) *n. s.* A temporary gallery or stage raised either for shows or spectators; the gallery raised for execution of great malefactors; frames of timber erected on the side of a building for the workmen.

To SCAFFOLD, (skąf'-fuld) *v. a.* To furnish with frames of timber.

SCAFFOLDAGE, (skąf'-ful-daje) *n. s.* Gallery; hollow floor.

SCAFFOLDING, (skąf-ful-ding) *n. s.* Temporary frames or stages; building slightly erected.

SCALABLE, (ską'-lą-bl) *a.* That may be scaled with a ladder.

SCALADE, (ską-lade') } *n. s.* A storm given
SCALADO, (ską-lą'-do) } to a place by raising ladders against the walls.

SCALARY, (skąl'-ą-re) *a.* Proceeding by steps like those of a ladder.

To SCALD, (skąld) *v. a.* To burn with hot liquor.

SCALD, (skąld) *n. s.* Scurf on the head; a burn; a hurt caused by hot liquor; one of the poets of the northern nations.

SCALDHEAD, (skąld-hed') *n. s.* A loathsome disease; a kind of local leprosy in which the head is covered with a continuous scab.

SCALDICK, (skąl'-dik) *a.* Relating to the poets called scalds.

SCALE, (skąle) *n. s.* A balance; a vessel suspended by a beam against another vessel; the sign Libra in the Zodiack; the small shells or crusts which lying one over another make the coats of fishes; anything exfoliated or desquamated; a thin lamina; ladder; means of ascent; the act of storming by ladders; regular gradation; a regular series rising like a ladder; a figure subdivided by lines like the steps of a ladder, which is used to measure proportions between pictures and the thing represented; the series of harmonick or musical proportions; anything marked at equal distances.

To SCALE, (skąle) *v. a.* To climb as by ladders; to measure or compare; to weigh; to strip off scales; to take off in a thin lamina; to pare off a surface; to spread, as manure, gravel, or other loose materials; a northern expression; also figuratively to disperse or waste.

To SCALE, (skąle) *v. n.* To peel off in thin particles; to separate.

SCALED, (skąld) *a.* Squamous; having scales like fishes.

SCALENE (ską-lene') *n. s.* In geometry. A triangle that has three sides unequal to each other.

SCALINESS, (ską'-le-nes) *n. s.* The state of being scaly.

SCALL, (skąwl) *n. s.* Leprosy; morbid baldness.

SCALLION, (skąl'-yun) *n. s.* A kind of onion.

SCALLOP, (skąl'-lup) *n. s.* A fish with a hollow pectinated shell.

To SCALLOP, (skąl'-lup) *v. a.* To mark on the edge with segments of circles.

SCALP, (skąlp) *n. s.* The scull; the cranium; the bone that incloses the brain; the integuments of the head.

To SCALP, (skąlp) *v. a.* To deprive the scull of its integuments.

SCALPEL, (skąl'-pel) *n. s.* An instrument used to scrape a bone by chirurgeons.

SCALY, (ską'-le) *a.* Covered with scales.

To SCAMBLE, (skąm'-bl) *v. n.* To be turbu-

lent and rapacious; to scramble; to get by struggling with others; to shift awkwardly.

To SCAMBLE, (skăm'-bl) *v. a.* To mangle; to maul.

SCAMBINGLY, (skăm'-bl-ing-lē) *ad.* With turbulence and noise; with intrusive audaciousness.

SCAMMONY, (skăm'-mo-nē) *n. s.* The name of a plant; a concreted juice drawn from an Asiatic plant, highly purgative.

To SCAMPER, (skăm'-pĕr) *v. n.* To fly with speed and trepidation.

To SCAN, (skăn) *v. a.* To examine a verse by counting the feet; to examine nicely.

SCANDAL, (skăn'-dăl) *n. s.* Offence given by the faults of others; reproachful aspersion; opprobrious censure; infamy.

To SCANDALIZE, (skăn'-dă-lize) *v. a.* To offend by some action supposed criminal; to reproach; to disgrace; to defame.

SCANDALOUS, (skăn'-dă-lŭs) *a.* Giving publick offence; opprobrious; disgraceful; shameful; openly vile.

SCANDALOUSLY, (skăn'-dă-lŭs-lē) *ad.* Shamefully; ill to a degree that gives publick offence; censoriously; opprobriously.

SCANDALOUSNESS, (skăn'-dă-lŭs-nĕs) *n. s.* The quality of giving publick offence.

SCANDALUM MAGNATUM, (skăn'-dă-lŭm măg-nā'-tŭm) *n. s.* Scandal done to any high personage.

SCANSION, (skăn'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act or practice of scanning a verse.

To SCANT, (skănt) *v. n.* To fail, as the wind *scants*; a naval term; formerly, *scantle.*

SCANT, (skănt) *n. s.* Scarcity.

SCANT, (skănt) *a.* Not plentiful; scarce; less than what is proper or competent; wary; not liberal; parsimonious.

SCANT, (skănt) *ad.* Scarcely; hardly.

SCANTILY, (skăn'-tē-lē) *ad.* Narrowly; not plentifully; sparingly; niggardly.

SCANTINESS, (skăn'-tē-nĕs) *n. s.* Narrowness; want of space; want of compass; want of amplitude or greatness; want of liberality.

To SCANTLE, (skăn'-tl) *v. n.* To be deficient; to fail.

To SCANTLE, (skăn'-tl) *v. a.* To divide into little pieces.

SCANTLET, (skănt'-lĕt) *n. s.* A small quantity; a little piece.

SCANTLING, (skănt'-ling) *n. s.* A quantity cut for a particular purpose; a certain proportion; a small quantity.

SCANTLING, (skănt'-ling) *a.* Not plentiful; small.

SCANTLY, (skănt'-lē) *ad.* Scarcely; hardly; narrowly; penuriously; without amplitude.

SCANTNESS, (skănt'-nĕs) *n. s.* Narrowness; meanness; smallness.

SCANTY, (skăn'-tē) *a.* Narrow; small; wanting amplitude; short of quantity sufficient; small; poor; not copious; not ample; sparing; niggardly; parsimonious.

To SCAPE, (skāpe) *v. a.* To escape; to miss; to avoid; to shun; not to incur; to fly.

To SCAPE, (skāpe) *v. n.* To get away from hurt or danger.

SCAPE, (skāpe) *n. s.* Escape; flight from hurt or danger; accident of safety; means of escape; evasion; negligent freak; deviation from regularity; loose act of vice or lewdness.

SCAPE-GOAT, (skāpe'-gōte) *n. s.* The goat set at liberty by the Jews on the day of solemn expiation.

SCAPEMENT, (skāpe'-ment) *n. s.* In clockwork, a general term for the manner of communicating the impulse of the wheels to the pendulum.

SCAPULA, (skăp'-ū-lă) *n. s.* The shoulder-blade.

SCAPULARY, (skăp'-ū-lă-rē) *a.* Relating or belonging to the shoulders.

SCAPULARY, (skăp'-ū-lă-rē) *n. s.* Part of the habit of a friar, consisting of two narrow slips of cloth covering the back and the breast.

SCAR, (skăr) *n. s.* A mark made by a hurt or fire; a cicatrix; a cliff of a rock, or a naked rock on the dry land.

To SCAR, (skăr) *v. a.* To mark as with a sore or wound.

SCARABEE, (skăr'-ă-bē) *n. s.* A beetle; an insect with sheathed wings.

SCARAMOUCH, (skăr'-ă-mooŭtsh) *n. s.* A buffoon in motly dress.

SCARCE, (skărse) *a.* Parsimonious; not liberal; stingy; not plentiful; not copious; rare; not common.

SCARCE, (skărse) } *ad.* Hardly;
SCARCELY, (skărse'-lē) } scantly; with difficulty.

SCARCENESS, (skărse'-nĕs) } *n. s.* Small-
SCARCITY, (skăr'-sē-tē) } ness of quantity; not plenty; penury; rareness; infrequency.

To SCARE, (skāre) *v. a.* To fright; to frighten; to affright; to terrify; to strike with sudden fear.

SCARECROW, (skāre'-krō) *n. s.* An image or clapper set up to fright birds; thence any vain terrour.

SCARF, (skărf) *n. s.* Anything that hangs loose upon the shoulders or dress.

To SCARF, (skărf) *v. a.* To throw loosely on; to dress in any loose vesture.

SCARFING, (skărf'-ing) *n. s.* The junction of two pieces of timber by the extremities, so that the end of the one goes over the end of the other.

SCARFSKIN, (skărf'-skin) *n. s.* The cuticle; the epidermis; the outer scaly integuments of the body.

SCARIFICATION, (skăr-ē-fē-kā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Incision of the skin with a lancet, or such like instrument. It is most practised in cupping.

SCARIFICATOR, (skăr-ē-fē-kā'-tŭr) *n. s.*

One who scarifies; an instrument with which scarifications are made.

SCARIFIER, (skăr'-re-fi-ẽr) *n. s.* One who scarifies; the instrument with which scarifications are made.

To SCARIFY, (skăr'-re-fi) *v. a.* To let blood by incisions of the skin, commonly after the application of cupping glasses.

SCARLET, (skăr'-lẽt) *n. s.* A colour compounded of red and yellow; cloth dyed with a scarlet colour.

SCARLET, (skăr'-lẽt) *a.* Of the colour of scarlet; red tinged with yellow.

SCARN, (skărn) *n. s.* Cow-dung.

SCARP, (skărp) *n. s.* The slope on that side of a ditch which is next to a fortified place, and looks towards the fields.

SCATE, (skāte) *n. s.* A kind of wooden shoe, with a steel plate underneath, on which they slide over the ice; a fish of the species of thornback.

To SCATE, (skāte) *v. n.* To slide on scates.

To SCATH, (skăth) *v. a.* To waste; to damage; to destroy.

SCATH, (skăth) *n. s.* Waste; damage; mischief; depopulation.

SCATHFUL, (skăth'-fụl) *a.* Mischievous; destructive.

SCATHLESS, (skăth'-lẽs) *a.* Without harm or damage.

To SCATTER, (skăt'-tẽr) *v. a.* To throw loosely about; to sprinkle; to dissipate; to disperse; to spread thinly; to besprinkle with something loosely spread.

To SCATTER, (skăt'-tẽr) *v. n.* To be dissipated; to be dispersed.

SCATTERING, (skăt'-tẽr-ing) *n. s.* Act of dispersing or distributing; that which is dispersed.

SCATTERINGLY, (skăt'-tẽr-ing-lẽ) *ad.* Loosely; dispersedly.

SCATTERLING, (skăt'-tẽr-ling) *n. s.* A vagabond; one that has no home or settled habitation.

SCAVENGER, (skăv'-ẽn-jẽr) *n. s.* A petty magistrate, whose province is to keep the streets clean; more commonly the labourer employed in removing filth.

SCENE, (sẽen) *n. s.* The stage; the theatre of dramatick poetry; the general appearance of any action; the whole contexture of objects; a display; a series; a regular disposition; part of a play; so much of an act of a play as passes between the same persons in the same place; the place represented by the stage; the hanging of the theatre adapted to the play.

SCENERY, (sẽen'-ẽr-ẽ) *n. s.* The appearances of place and things; the representation of the place in which an action is performed; the disposition and consecution of the scenes of a play.

SCENICAL, (sẽn'-nik-ăl) } *a.* Dramatick;
SCENICK, (sẽn'-nik) } theatrical.

SCENOGRAPHICAL, (sẽn-ọ-grăf'-fe-kăl) *a.* Drawn in perspective.

SCENOGRAPHICALLY, (sẽn-ọ-grăf'-fe-kăl-ẽ) *ad.* In perspective.

SCENOGRAPHY, (sẽ-nŏg'-grą-fẽ) *n. s.* The art of perspective; representation in perspective.

SCENT, (sẽnt) *n. s.* The power of smelling; the smell; the object of smell; odour good or bad; chace followed by the smell.

To SCENT, (sẽnt) *v. a.* To smell; to perceive by the nose; to perfume, or to imbue with odour good or bad.

SCENTLESS, (sẽnt'-lẽs) *a.* Inodorous; having no smell.

SCEPTICK, (skĕp'-tik) *n. s.* See SKEPTICK.

SCEPTRE, (sĕp'-tẽr) *n. s.* The ensign of royalty borne in the hand.

To SCEPTRE, (sĕp'-tẽr) *v. a.* To invest with the ensign of royalty.

SCEPTRED, (sĕp'-tẽrd), *a.* Bearing a sceptre; denoting something regal.

SCHEDULE, (skĕd'-ụle, or shĕd'-ụle) *n. s.* A small scroll; a writing additional or appendant; a little inventory.

SCHEMATIST, (skẽ'-mą-tist) *n. s.* A projector; one given to forming schemes.

SCHEME, (skẽme) *n. s.* A plan; a combination of various things into one view, design, or purpose; a system; a project; a contrivance; a design; a representation of the aspects of the celestial bodies; any lineal or mathematical diagram.

To SCHEME, (skẽme) *v. a.* To plan.

To SCHEME, *v. n.* To contrive; to form a design.

SCHEMER, (skẽ'-mẽr) *n. s.* A projector; a contriver.

SCHEMIST, (skẽ'-mist) *n. s.* A projector; a schematist.

SCHESIS, (skẽ'-sis) *n. s.* A habitude; state of anything with respect to other things.

SCHIRRUS. See SCIRRHUS.

SCHISM, (sizm) *n. s.* A separation or division in the church of God.

SCHISMATICAL, (siz-măt'-te-kăl) *a.* Implying schism; practising schism.

SCHISMATICALLY, (siz-măt'-te-kăl-lẽ) *ad.* In a schismatical manner.

SCHISMATICALNESS, (siz-măt'-te-kăl-nẽs) *n. s.* State of being schismatical.

SCHISMATICK, (siz'-mą-tik) *n. s.* One who separates from the true church.

SCHISMATICK, (siz'-mą-tik) *a.* Practising schism.

To SCHISMATIZE, (siz'-mą-tize) *v. n.* To commit the crime of schism; to make a breach in the communion of the church.

SCHOLAR, (skŏl'-lẽr) *n. s.* One who learns of a master; a disciple; a man of letters; a man of books; one who has a lettered education; one who in our English universities belongs to the foundation of a college, and who has a portion of its revenues.

SCHOLARLIKE, (skŏl'-lẽr-like) *a.* Becoming a scholar; like a scholar.

SCHOLARSHIP, (skŏl'-lẽr-ship) *n. s.* Learn-

ing; literature; knowledge; literary education; exhibition or maintenance for a scholar.

SCHOLASTICAL, (skọ-lạs'-tẹ-kạl) *a.* Belonging to a scholar or school; scholar-like; suitable to the school, or form of theology so called.

SCHOLASTICALLY, (skọ-lạs'-tẹ-kạl-ẹ) *ad.* According to the niceties or method of the schools.

SCHOLASTICISM, (skọ-lạs'-tẹ-sịsm) *n. s.* The method or niceties of the schools.

SCHOLASTICK, (skọ-lạs'-tik) *a.* Pertaining to the school; practised in schools; befitting to the school; suitable to the school; pedantick; needlessly subtle.

SCHOLASTICK, (skọ-lạs'-tik) *n. s.* One who adheres to the niceties or method of the schools.

SCHOLIAST, (skọ-lẹ'-ạst) *n. s.* A writer of explanatory notes.

SCHOLIASTICK, (skọ-lẹ-ạs'-tik) *a.* Pertaining to a scholiast.

SCHOLION, (skọ'-lẹ-ọn) } *n. s.* A commen-
SCHOLIUM, (skọ'-lẹ-um) } tary or annotation; an explanatory observation; a remark introduced incidentally on any proposition before treated of.

SCHOOL, (skọọl) *n. s.* A house of discipline and instruction; a place of literary education; an university; a state of instruction; system of doctrine as delivered by particular teachers.

To SCHOOL, (skọọl) *v. a.* To instruct; to train; to teach with superiority; to tutor.

SCHOOLBOY, (skọọl'-bọe) *n. s.* A boy that is in his rudiments at school.

SCHOOLDAME, (skọọl'-dạme) *n. s.* A schoolmistress.

SCHOOLDAY, (skọọl'-day) *n. s.* Age in which youth is sent to school.

SHOOLFELLOW, (skọọl'-fẹl-lọ) *n. s.* One bred at the same school.

SCHOOLHOUSE, (skọọl'-họụse) *n. s.* House of discipline and instruction.

SCHOOLING, (skọọl'-ing) *n. s.* Instruction; learning at school; school-hire; stipend paid to a school-master for instruction; a lecture; a sort of reprimand.

SCHOOLMAN, (skọọl'-mạn) *n. s.* One versed in the niceties and subtleties of academical disputation; a writer of scholastick divinity or philosophy.

SCHOOLMASTER, (skọọl'-mạs-tẹr) *n. s.* One who presides and teaches in a school.

SCHOOLMISTRESS, (skọọl'-mis-trẹs) *n. s.* A woman who governs a school.

SCHOONER, (skọọ'-nẹr) *n. s.* A small vessel with two masts.

SCIAGRAPHY, (si-ạg'-grạ-fẹ) *n. s.* Art of sketching. In architecture, The profile or section of a building, to shew the inside thereof. In astronomy, The art of finding the hour of the day or night by the shadow of the sun, moon, or stars.

SCIAMACHY, (si-ạm'-mạ-kẹ) *n. s.* Battle with a shadow.

SCIATHERICAL, (si-ạ-*ther*'-ẹ-kạl) } *a.*
SCIATHERICK, (si-ạ-*ther*'-ik) } Belonging to a sun-dial.

SCIATICA, (si-ạt'-te-kạ) }
SCIATICK, (si-ạt'-tik) } *n. s.* The hip gout.

SCIATICAL (si-ạt'-tẹ-kạl) *a.* Afflicting the hip.

SCIENCE, (si'-ense) *n. s.* Knowledge; certainty grounded on demonstration; art attained by precepts, or built on principles; any art or species of knowledge; one of the seven liberal arts—grammar, rhetorick, logick, arithmetick, musick, geometry, astronomy.

SCIENTIAL, (si-ẹn'-shạl) *a.* Producing science.

SCIENTIFICAL, (si-ẹn-tif'-fe-kạl) } *a.* Pro-
SCIENTIFICK, (si-ẹn-tif'-fik) } ducing demonstrative knowledge; producing certainty.

SCIENTIFICALLY, (si-ẹn-tif'-fe-kạl-ẹ) *ad.* In such a manner as to produce knowledge.

SCIMITAR, (sim'-mẹ-tạr) *n. s.* [See CIMETAR.] A short sword with a convex edge.

SCINTILLANT, (sin'-til-lạnt) *a.* Sparkling.; emitting sparks.

To SCINTILLATE, (sin'-til-lạte) *v. n.* To sparkle; to emit sparks.

SCINTILLATION, (sin-til-la'-shun) *n. s.* The act of sparkling; sparks emitted.

SCIOLISM, (si'-ọ-lizm) *n. s.* Superficial knowledge; not sound knowledge.

SCIOLIST, (si'-ọ-list) *n. s.* One who knows many things superficially.

SCIOLOUS, (si'-ọ-lus) *a.* Superficially or imperfectly knowing.

SCION, (si'-un) *n. s.* A small twig taken from one tree to be engrafted into an other.

SCIRE FACIAS, (si-rẹ-fạ'-shẹ-ạs) *n. s.* A writ judicial, in law, most commonly to call a man to shew cause unto the court, whence it is sent, why execution of judgment passed should not be made.

SCIROCCO, (si-rok'-kọ) *n. s.* A hot suffocating wind in some parts of Italy.

SCIRRHOSITY, (skir-ros'-ẹ-tẹ) *n. s.* An induration of the glands.

SCIRRHOUS, (skir'-rus) *a.* Having a gland indurated.

SCIRRHUS, (skir'-rus) *n. s.* An indurated gland.

SCISSIBLE, (sis'-se-bl) } *a.* Capable of
SCISSILE, (sis'-sil) } being cut or divided smoothly by a sharp edge.

SCISSION, (sizh'-un) *n. s.* The act of cutting.

SCISSORS, (siz'-zurz) *n. s.* A small pair of sheers, or blades moveable on a pivot, and intercepting the thing to be cut.

SCISSURE, (sish'-ure) *n. s.* A crack; a rent; a fissure.

SCLAVONIAN, (skla-vọ'-ne-ạn) } *a.* Relat-
SCLAVONICK, (skla-vọn'-ik) } ing to the language or manners of the Sclavi, or people of Sclavonia.

SCLEROTICKS, (skle-rọt'-iks) *n. s.* Medi-

cines which harden and consolidate the parts they are applied to.

To SCOFF, (skǫf) *v. n.* To treat with insolent ridicule; to treat with contumelious language.

To SCOFF, (skǫf) *v. a.* To jeer; to treat with scoffs.

SCOFF, (skǫf) *n. s.* Contemptuous ridicule; expression of scorn; contumelious language.

SCOFFER, (skǫf'-fẹr) *n. s.* Insolent ridiculer; saucy scorner; contumelious reproacher.

SCOFFINGLY, (skǫf'-fing-lẹ) *ad.* In contempt; in ridicule.

To SCOLD, (skǫld) *v. n.* To quarrel clamarously and rudely.

To SCOLD, (skǫld) *v. n.* To rate.

SCOLD, (skǫld) *n. s.* A clamorous, rude, mean, low, vulgar, foul-mouthed woman.

SCOLDER, (skǫl-dẹr) *n. s.* One who scolds or rails.

SCOLDING, (skǫld'-ing) *n. s.* Clamorous, rude language.

SCOLDINGLY, (skǫld'-ing-lẹ) *ad.* With rude clamour; like a scold.

SCOLOPENDRA, (skǫl-lọ-pẹn'-drą), *n. s.* A sort of venomous serpent; an herb.

SCONCE, (skǫnse) *n. s.* A fort; a bulwark; the head; a pensile candlestick, generally with a looking-glass to reflect the light; a fixed seat, used in the north of England; a mulct, or fine.

To SCONCE, (skǫnse) *v. a.* To mulct; to fine.

SCOOP, (skọọp) *n. s.* A kind of large ladle; a vessel with a long handle used to throw out liquor.

To SCOOP, (skọọp) *v. a.* To lade out; to empty by lading; to carry off, so as to leave the place hollow; to cut into hollowness or depth.

SCOPE, (skọpe) *n. s.* Aim; intention; drift; thing aimed at; mark; final end; room; space; amplitude of intellectual view; liberty; freedom from restraint; licence.

SCORBUTUS, (skǫr-bụ'-tụs) *n. s.* The scurvy.

SCORBUTICAL, (skǫr-bụ'-tẹ-kąl) } *a.* Dis-
SCORBUTICK, (skǫr-bụ'-tik) } eased with the scurvy.

To SCORCH, (skǫrtsh) *v. a.* To burn superficially; to burn.

To SCORCH, (skǫrtsh) *v. n.* To be burnt superficially; to be dried up.

SCORE, (skǫre) *n. s.* A notch, or long incision; a line drawn; an account which, when writing was less common, was kept by marks on tallies, or by lines of chalk; debt imputed; reason; motive; sake; account; relative; twenty. *A song or air in score*; the words with the musical notes of a song annexed.

To SCORE, (skǫre) *v. a.* To mark; to cut; to engrave; to mark by a line; to set down as a debt; to impute; to charge.

SCORIA, (skọ'-rẹ-ą) *n. s.* Dross; recrement.

SCORIFICATION, (skọ-rẹ-fẹ-ką'-shụn) *n. s.* In metallurgy, the art of reducing a body either entirely, or in part, into scoria.

SCORIOUS, (skọ'-rẹ-ụs) *a.* Drossy; recrementitious.

SCORN, (skǫrn) *v. a.* To despise; to slight; to revile; to vilify; to contemn; to neglect; to disregard.

To SCORN, (skǫrn) *v. n.* To shew signs of contempt; to disdain; to think unworthy.

SCORN, (skǫrn) *n. s.* Contempt; scoff; slight act of contumely; subject of ridicule; thing treated with contempt. *To laugh to scorn*, To deride as contemptible.

SCORNER, (skǫrn'-ẹr) *n. s.* Contemner; despiser; scoffer; ridiculer.

SCORNFUL, (skǫrn'-fụl) *a.* Contemptuous; insolent; disdainful; acting in defiance.

SCORNFULLY, (skǫrn'-fụl-ẹ) *ad.* Contemptuously; insolently.

SCORNING, (skǫrn'-ing) *n. s.* Sign or act of contempt or disdain.

SCORPION, (skǫr'-pẹ-ụn) *n. s.* A reptile with a venomous sting; one of the signs of the zodiack; a scourge so called from its cruelty.

SCOT, (skǫt) *n. s.* Shot; payment. *Scot and lot*, Parish payments.

SCOT, (skǫt) *n. s.* A native of that part of Great Britain called Scotland.

SCOT-FREE, (skǫt'-frẹe) *a.* Without payment; untaxed; unhurt.

To SCOTCH, (skǫtsh) *v. a.* To cut with shallow incisions.

To SCOTCH, (skǫtsh) *v. a.* To stop a wheel by putting a stone or piece of wood under it before.

SCOTCH, (skǫtsh) *n. s.* A slight cut; a shallow incision.

SCOTCH, (skǫtsh) } *a.* Relating to Scot-
SCOTTISH, (skǫt'-tish) } land; belonging to Scotland.

SCOTTICISM, (skǫt'-tẹ-sizm) *n. s.* A Scottish idiom.

SCOTOMY, (skǫt'-tọ-mẹ) *n. s.* A dizziness, or swimming in the head, causing dimness of sight.

SCOUNDREL, (skọụn'-drẹl) *n. s.* A mean rascal; a low petty villain.

SCOUNDREL, (skọụn'-drẹl) *a.* Base; disgraceful; denoting a scoundrel.

SCOUNDRELISM, (skọụn'-drẹl-izm) *n. s.* Baseness; rascality.

To SCOUR, (skọụr) *v. a.* To rub hard with anything rough, in order to clean the surface; to purge violently; to cleanse; to bleach; to whiten; to blanche; to remove by scouring; to range about in order to catch or drive away something; to clear away; to pass swiftly over.

To SCOUR, (skọụr) *v. n.* To perform the office of cleaning domestick utensils; to be purged or lax; to be diseased with looseness; to rove; to range; to run here and there; to run with great eagerness and swiftness; to scamper.

SCOURER, (skǫǫ'-rer) *n. s.* One that cleans by rubbing; a purge, rough and quick; one who runs swiftly.

SCOURGE, (skǫrje) *n. s.* A whip; a lash; an instrument of discipline; a punishment; a vindictive affliction; one that afflicts, harasses, or destroys.

To SCOURGE, (skǫrje) *v. a* To lash with a whip; to whip; to punish; to chastise; to chasten; to castigate with any punishment, or affliction.

SCOURGING, (skǫr'-jing) *n. s.* Punishment by the scourge.

SCOUT, (skǫut) *n. s.* One who is sent privily to observe the motions of the enemy; one who waits upon the students at Oxford.

To SCOUT, (skǫut) *v. n.* To go out in order to observe the motions of an enemy privately; to ridicule; to sneer.

To SCOWL, (skǫǫl) *v. n.* To frown; to pout; to look angry, sour, or sullen.

SCOWL, (skǫǫl) *n. s.* Look of sullenness, or discontent; gloom.

SCOWLINGLY, (skǫǫl'-ing-le) *ad.* With a frowning and sullen look.

To SCRABBLE, (skrab'-bl) *v. n.* To make unmeaning, or idle marks.

SCRAG, (skrag) *n. s.* Anything thin, or lean, as a *scrag* of mutton, i. e. the small end of the neck; the man is a *scrag*, i. e. he is rawboned.

SCRAGGED, (skrag'-ged) *a.* Rough; uneven; full of protuberances or asperities.

SCRAGGEDNESS, (skrag'-ged-nes) } *n. s.*
SCRAGGINESS, (skrag'-ge-nes) }
Leanness; unevenness; roughness; ruggedness.

SCRAGGILY, (skrag'-ge-le) *ad.* Meagerly; leanly.

SCRAGGY, (skrag'-ge) *a.* Lean; thin; rough; rugged; uneven.

To SCRAMBLE, (skram'-bl) *v. n.* To catch at anything eagerly and tumultuously with the hands; to catch with haste preventive of another; to climb by the help of the hands.

SCRAMBLE, (skram'-bl) *n. s.* Eager contest for something, in which one endeavours to get before another; act of climbing by the help of hands.

SBRAMBLER, (skram'-bl-er) *n. s.* One that scrambles; one that climbs by the help of the hands.

To SCRANCH, (skransh) *v. a.* To grind somewhat crackling between the teeth.

SCRAP, (skrap) *n. s.* A small particle; a little piece; a fragment; crumb; small particles of meat left at the table; a small piece of paper: this is properly *scrip*.

To SCRAPE, (skrape) *v. n.* To make a harsh noise; to play ill on a fiddle; to make an awkward bow. *To scrape an acquaintance*, To curry favour or insinuate into one's familiarity.

SCRAPE, (skrape) *n. s.* Difficulty; perplexity; distress; the sound of the foot drawn over the floor; a bow.

SCRAPER, (skra'-per) *n. s.* Instrument with which anything is scraped; a miser; a man intent on getting money; a scrapepenny; a vile fiddler.

To SCRAT, (skrat) *v. a.* To scratch.

To SCRAT, (skrat) *v. n.* To rake; to search.

To SCRATCH, (skratsh) *v. a.* To tear or mark with slight incisions, ragged and uneven; to tear with the nails; to wound slightly; to hurt slightly with anything pointed or keen; to rub with the nails.

SCRATCH, (skratsh) *n. s.* An incision ragged and shallow; laceration with the nails; a slight wound.

SCRATCHER, (skratsh'-er) *n. s.* He that scratches.

To SCRAWL, (skrawl) *v. a.* To draw or mark irregularly or clumsily.

To SCRAWL, (skrawl) *v. n.* To write unskilfully and inelegantly.

SCRAWL, (skrawl) *n. s.* Unskilful and inelegant writing.

SCRAWLER, (skrawl'-er) *n. s.* A clumsy and inelegant writer.

To SCREAK, (skreke) *v. n.* To make a shrill or loud noise.

SCREAK, (skreke) *n s.* A screech.

To SCREAM, (skreme) *v. n.* To cry out shrilly, as in terrour or agony; to cry shrilly.

SCREAM, (skreme) *n. s.* A shrill, quick, loud cry of terrour, or pain.

To SCREECH, (skreetsh) *v. n.* To cry out as in terrour or anguish. To cry as a night-owl: thence called a screech-owl.

SCREECH, (skreetsh) *n. s.* Cry of horrour and anguish; harsh horrid cry.

SCREECH-OWL, (skreetsh'-ǫǫl) *n. s.* An owl that hoots in the night.

SCREEN, (skreen) *n. s.* Anything that affords shelter or concealment; anything used to exclude cold or light.

To SCREEN, (skreen) *v. a.* To shelter; to hide.

SCREW, (skroo) *n. s.* One of the mechanical powers, which is defined a right cylinder cut into a furrowed spiral.

To SCREW, (skroo) *v. a.* To turn, or move by a screw; to fasten with a screw; to deform with contortions; to force: to bring violence; to squeeze; to press; to oppress by extortion.

SCREWER, (skro'-er) *n. s.* That which screws.

To SCRIBBLE, (skrib'-bl) *v. a.* To fill with artless or worthless writing; to write without use or elegance, as he *scribbled* a pamphlet; to comb wool.

To SCRIBBLE, (skrib'-bl) *v. n.* To write without care or beauty.

SCRIBBLER, (skrib'-bler) *n. s.* A petty author; a writer without worth.

SCRIBE, (skribe) *n. s.* A writer; a publick notary; a Jewish teacher or doctor of the law.

SCRIMP, (skrimp) *a.* Short; scanty.

SCRIP, (skrip) *n. s.* A small bag; a satchel; a schedule; a small writing.

SCRIPT, (skript) *n. s.* A small writing.
SCRIPTORY, (skrip'-tur-e) *a.* Written; not orally delivered; serving to writing.
SCRIPTURAL, (skrip'-tu-ral) *a.* Contained in the Bible; biblical.
SCRIPTURE, (skript'-yur) *n. s.* Writing; sacred writing; the Bible.
SCRIPTURIST, (skrip'-yur-ist) *n. s.* One who thoroughly understands the sacred writings.
SCRIVINER, (skriv'-in-er) *n. s.* One who draws contracts; one whose business is to place money at interest.
SCROFULA, (skrof'-u-la) *n. s.* A depravation of the humours of the body which breaks out in sores.
SCROFULOUS, (skrof'-u-lus) *a.* Diseased with the scrofula.
SCROG, (skrog) *n. s.* A stunted shrub, bush, or branch.
SCROLL, (skrole) *n. s.* A writing wrapped up.
SCROTUM, (skro-tum) *n. s.* The bag which contains the testes of the male.
To SCRUB, (skrub) *v. a.* To rub hard with something coarse and rough.
SCRUB, (skrub) *n. s.* A mean fellow; anything mean, or despicable; a worn-out broom.
SCRUBBY, (skrub'-be) *a.* Mean; vile; worthless; dirty; sorry.
SCRUPLE, (skroo'-pl) *n. s.* Doubt; difficulty of determination; perplexity, generally about minute things; twenty grains, the third part of a dram.
To SCRUPLE, (skroo'-pl) *v. n.* To doubt; to hesitate.
SCRUPLER, (skroo'-pl-er) *n. s.* A doubter; one who has scruples.
To SCRUPULIZE, (skroo'-pu-lize) *v. a.* To perplex with scruples.
SCRUPULOSITY, (skroo'-pu-los'-e-te) *n. s.* Doubt; minute and nice doubtfulness; fear of acting in any manner; tenderness of conscience.
SCRUPULOUS, (skroo'-pu-lus) *a.* Nicely doubtful; hard to satisfy in determinations of conscience; given to objections; captious; nice; doubtful; careful; vigilant; cautious.
SCRUPOUSLY, (skroo'-pu-lus-le) *ad.* Carefully; nicely; anxiously.
SCRUPULOUSNESS, (skroo'-pu-lus-nes) *n. s.* The state of being scrupulous.
SCRUTABLE, (skroo'-ta-bl) *a.* Discoverable by inquiry.
SCRUTATION, (skroo-ta'-shun) *n. s.* Search; examination; inquiry.
SCRUTATOR, (skroo-ta'-tur) *n. s.* Enquirer; searcher; examiner.
SCRUTINEER, (skroo-tin-eer') *n. s.* A searcher; an examiner.
SCRUTINOUS, (skroo'-tin-us) *a.* Captious; full of inquiries.
To SCRUTINIZE, (skroo'-tin-ize) *v. a.* To search; to examine.
SCRUTINY, (skroo'-te-ne) *n. s.* Enquiry; search; examination with nicety.
SCRUTOIRE, (skroo-twor') *n. s.* A case of drawers for writing.
To SCRUZE, (skrooze) *v. a.* To squeeze; to compress.
To SCUD, (skud) *v. n.* To flee; to run away with precipitation; to be carried precipitately before a tempest, applied to a ship.
To SCUD, (skud) *v. a.* To pass over quickly.
SCUD, (skud) *n. s.* A cloud swiftly driven by the wind.
To SCUDDLE, (skud'-dl) *v. n.* To run with a kind of affected haste, or precipitation.
SCUFFLE, (skuf'-fl) *n. s.* A confused quarrel; a tumultuous broil.
To SCUFFLE, (skuf'-fl) *v. n.* To fight confusedly and tumultuously.
To SCULK, (skulk) *v. n.* To lurk in hiding places; to lie close.
SCULKER, (skulk'-er) *n. s.* A lurker; one that hides himself for shame or mischief.
SCULL, (skul) *n. s.* The bone which incases and defends the brain; the arched bone of the head; a small boat; a cockboat.
SCULLCAP, (skul'-kap) *n. s.* A headpiece; a nightcap.
SCULLER, (skul'-ler) *n. s.* A cockboat; a boat in which there is but one rower; one that rows a cockboat.
SCULLERY, (skul'-ler-e) *n. s.* The place where common utensils, as kettles or dishes, are cleaned and kept.
SCULLION, (skul'-yun) *n. s.* The lowest domestick servant, that washes the kettles and the dishes in the kitchen.
SCULLIONLY, (skul'-yun-le) *a.* Low; base; worthless.
SCULPTOR, (skulp'-tur) *n. s.* A carver; one who cuts wood or stone into images.
SCULPTURE, (skulpt'-yur) *n. s.* The art of carving wood, or hewing stone into images; carved work; the art of engraving on copper.
To SCULPTURE, (skulpt'-yur) *v. a.* To cut; to engrave.
SCUM, (skum) *n. s.* That which rises to the top of any liquor; the dross; the refuse; the recrement; that part which is to be thrown away.
To SCUM, (skum) *v. a.* To clear off the scum, commonly written and spoken *skim*.
SCUMMER, (skum'-mer) *n. s.* A vessel with which liquor is scummed, commonly called a *skimmer*.
SCUPPERS, (skup'-perz) *n. s.* Small holes on the deck of a ship through which water is carried into the sea.
SCURF, (skurf) *n. s.* A kind of dry miliary scab.
SCURFINESS, (skurf'-e-nes) *n. s.* The state of being scurfy.
SCURFY, (skurf'-fe) *a.* Having scurfs, or scabs.
SCURRILE, (skur'-ril) *a.* Low; mean; grossly opprobrious; lewdly jocose.
SCURRILITY, (skur-ril'-e-te) *n. s.* Grossness of reproach; lewdness of jocularity; mean buffoonery.

SCURRILOUS, (skŭr'-rĭl-ŭs) *a.* Grossly opprobrious; using such language as only the license of a buffoon can warrant, lewdly jocular; vile; low.

SCURRILOUSLY, (skŭr'-rĭl-ŭs-lę) *ad.* With gross reproach; with low buffoonery; with lewd merriment.

SCURRILOUSNESS, (skŭr'-rĭl-ŭs-nęs) *n. s.* Scurrility; baseness of manners.

SCURVILY, (skŭr'-vę-lę) *ad.* Vilely; basely; coarsely.

SCURVINESS, (skŭr'-vę-nęs) *n. s.* State of being scurvy.

SCURVY, (skŭr'-vę) *a.* Scabbed; covered with scabs; diseased with the scurvy; vile; bad; sorry; worthless; contemptible; offensive.

SCURVY, (skŭr'-vę) *n. s.* A distemper of the inhabitants of cold countries, and amongst those such as inhabit marshy, fat, low, moist soils, near stagnating water.

SCURVYGRASS, (skŭr'-vę-grȧs) *n. s.* The plant spoonwort.

SCUT, (skŭt) *n. s.* The tail of those animals whose tails are very short, as a hare.

SCUTAGE, (skŭ'-tăje) *n. s.* Shield money; escuage, in ancient customs. See Escuage.

SCUTCHEON, (skŭtsh'-ŭn) *n. s.* The shield represented in heraldry; the ensigns armorial of a family. See Escutcheon.

SCUTIFORM, (skŭ'-tę-fȯrm) *a.* Shaped like a shield.

SCUTTLE, (skŭt'-tl) *n. s.* A wide shallow basket, so named from a dish or platter which it resembles in form; a small grate; a hole in the deck to let down into the ship; a quick pace; a short run; a pace of affected precipitation.

To **SCUTTLE**, (skŭt'-tl) *v. a.* To cut holes in the deck or sides of a ship, when stranded or overset, and continuing to float on the surface.

To **SCUTTLE**, (skŭt'-tl) *v. n.* To run with precipitation.

SCYTHE, (sīthe) *n. s.* The instrument wherewith grass is mown.

SEA, (sę) *n. s.* The ocean; the water opposed to the *land*; a collection of water; a lake; proverbially for any large quantity; anything rough and tempestuous.

SEABANK, (sę'-bȧnk) *n. s.* The sea-shore; a fence to keep the sea within bounds.

SEABEAST, (sę-bęste') *n. s.* A large or monstrous animal of the sea.

SEABEAT, (sę'-bęte) } *a.* Dashed by
SEABEATEN, (sę'-bę-tn) } the waves of the sea.

SEABORN, (sę'-bȯrn) *a.* Born of the sea; produced by the sea.

SEABOUND, (sę'-bȯund) } *a.* Bound-
SEABOUNDED, (sę'-bȯund-ĕd) } ed by the sea.

SEABREACH, (sę'-brętsh) *n. s.* Irruption of the sea by breaking the banks.

SEABREEZE, (sę'-brēze) *n. s.* Wind blowing from the sea.

SEABUILT, (sę'-bĭlt) *a.* Built for the sea.

SEACALF, (sę-kaf') *n. s.* The seal.

SEACOAL, (sę'-kȯle) *n. s.* Coal, so called because brought to London by sea.

SEACOAST, (sę'-kȯste) *n. s.* Shore; edge of the sea.

SEACOW, (sę'-kȯų) *n. s.* The manatee, a very bulky animal of the cetaceous kind.

SEADOG, (sę'-dȯg) *n. s.* Perhaps the shark

SEAFARER, (sę'-fȧ-rer) *n. s.* A traveller by sea, a mariner.

SEAFARING, (sę'-fȧ-ring) *a.* Travelling by sea.

SEAFIGHT, (sę'-fīte) *n. s.* Battle of ships: battle on the sea.

SEAFISH, (sę'-fĭsh) *n. s.* Fish that live in the sea.

SEAFOWL, (sę'-fȯųl) *n. s.* Birds that live at sea.

SEAGIRT, (sę'-gĭrt) *a.* Girded or encircled by the sea.

SEAGOD, (sę'-gȯd) *n. s.* One of the fabulous deities of the sea.

SEAGREEN, (sę'-grēen) *a.* Resembling the colour of the distant sea; cerulean.

SEAGULL, (sę'-gŭl) *n. s.* A bird common on the sea-coasts.

SEAHOG, (sę'-hȯg) *n. s.* The porpus.

SEAHORSE, (sę'-hȯrse) *n. s.* The morse.

SEAMAID, (sę'-măde) *n. s.* A mermaid; a water-nymph.

SEAMAN, (sę'-măn) *n. s.* A sailor; a navigator; a mariner; merman, the male of the mermaid.

SEAMANSHIP, (sę'-măn-ship) *n. s.* Naval skill; good management of a ship.

SEAMARK, (sę'-mȧrk) *n. s.* Point or conspicuous place distinguished at sea, and serving the mariners as directions of their course.

SEAMEW, (sę'-mų) *n. s.* A fowl that frequents the sea.

SEAMONSTER, (sę'-mȯns-tęr) *n. s.* Strange animal of the sea.

SEANYMPH, (sę'-nĭmf) *n. s.* Goddess of the sea.

SEAPIECE, (sę'-pēese) *n. s.* A picture representing anything at sea.

SEAPORT, (sę'-pȯrt) *n. s.* A harbour.

SEAROOM, (sę'-rōom) *n. s.* Open sea; spacious main.

SEASERVICE, (sę'-sęr-vĭs) *n. s.* Naval war.

SEASHELL, (sę'-shęl) *n. s.* Shells found on the shore.

SEASHORE, (sę'-shȯre) *n. s.* The coast of the sea.

SEASICK, (sę'-sĭk) *a.* Sick, as new voyagers on the sea.

SEASIDE, (sę-sīde') *n. s.* The edge of the sea.

SEATERM, (sę-tęrm) *n. s.* Word of art used by the seamen.

SEATOST, (sę'-tȯst) *a.* Tossed by the sea.

SEAWARD, (sę'-wȧrd) *a.* Directed towards the sea.

SEAWARD, (sę'-wȧrd) *ad.* Towards the sea.

SEAWATER, (sē'-wą-ter) *n. s.* The salt water of the sea.

SEAWEED, (sē'-weed) *n. s.* A sort of herbs floating on the surface of the sea; botanically distinguished by the name of *algæ*.

SEAWORTHY, (sē'-wur-тнē) *a.* Fit to go to sea: applied to a ship.

SEAL, (sēle) *n. s.* The seacalf.

SEAL, (sēle) *n. s.* A stamp engraved with a particular impression, which is fixed upon the wax that closes letters, or affixed as a testimony; the impression made in wax; any act of confirmation.

To SEAL, (sēle) *v. a.* To fasten with a seal; to confirm or attest by a seal; to confirm; to ratify; to settle; to shut; to close; to make fast; to mark with a stamp.

SEALER, (sē'-ler) *n. s.* One that seals.

SEALING, (sē'-ling) *n. s.* Act of sealing.

SEALINGWAX, (sē'-ling-wąks) *n. s.* Hard wax used to seal letters.

SEAM, (sēme) *n. s.* The suture where the two edges of cloth are sewed together; the juncture of planks in a ship; a cicatrix; a scar; a vessel in which things are held; eight bushels of corn. *Seam of glass*, A quantity of glass, weighing 120 pounds.

To SEAM, (sēme) *v. a* To join together by suture, or otherwise; to mark; to scar with a long cicatrix.

SEAMSTRESS, (sēm'-stres) *n. s.* A woman whose trade is to sew. Often written *sempstress*.

SEAMY, (sē'-mē) *a.* Having a seam; shewing the seam.

SEAPOY, (sē'-pōē) *n. s.* See SEPOY.

SEAR, (sēre) *a.* Dry; not any longer green; See SERE.

To SEAR, (sēre) *v. a.* To burn; to cauterize; to wither; to dry.

SEARCLOTH, (sēre'-klǫth) *n. s.* A plaster; a large plaster.

To SEARCH, (sertsh) *v. a.* To examine; to try; to explore; to look through; to inquire; to seek for. *To search out*, To find by seeking.

To SEARCH, (sertsh) *v. n.* To make a search; to look for something; to make inquiry; to seek; to try to find.

SEARCH, (sertsh) *n. s.* Inquiry by looking into every suspected place; examination; inquiry; act of seeking; quest; pursuit.

SEARCHABLE, (sertsh'-ą-bl) *a.* That may be explored.

SEARCHER, (sertsh'-ėr) *n. s.* Examiner; trier; seeker; inquirer.

SEAREDNESS, (sē'-red-nes) *n. s.* State of being seared or cauterized; insensibility.

SEASON, (sē'-zn) *n. s.* One of the four parts of the year, spring, summer, autumn, winter; a time as distinguished from others; a fit time; an opportune occurence; a time not very long; that which gives a high relish.

To SEASON, (sē'-zn) *v. a.* To mix with food anything that gives a high relish; to give a relish to; to recommend by something ingled; to qualify by admixture of another ingredient, to imbue; to tinge or taint; to fit for any use by time or habit; to mature.

To SEASON (sē'-zn) *v. n.* To become mature; to grow fit for any purpose; to betoken; to savour.

SEASONABLE, (sē'-zn-ą-bl) *a.* Opportune; happening or done at a proper time; proper as to time.

SEASONABLENESS, (sē'-zn-ą-bl-nes) *n. s.* Opportuneness of time; propriety with regard to time.

SEASONABLY, (sē'-zn-ą-blē) *ad.* Properly with respect to time.

SEASONER, (sē'-zn-ėr) *n. s.* He who seasons or gives a relish to anything.

SEASONING, (sē'-zn-ing) *n. s.* That which is added to anything to give it a relish.

SEAT, (sēte) *n. s.* A chair, bench, or anything on which one may sit; chair of state; throne; post of authority; tribunal; mansion; residence; dwelling; abode; situation; site.

To SEAT, (sēte) *v. a.* To place on seats; to cause to sit down; to fix in any particular place or situation; to settle; to fix; to place firm.

To SEAT, (sēte) *v. n.* To rest; to lie down.

SEAVES, (sēvz) *n. s.* Rushes.

SEAVY, (sē'-vē) *a.* Overgrown with rushes; as, *seavy* ground.

SECANT, (sē'-kąnt) *n. s.* In geometry, The right line drawn from the centre of a circle, cutting and meeting with another line called the tangent without it.

To SECEDE, (sē-sēed') *v. n.* To withdraw from fellowship in any affair.

SECEDER, (sē-sēed'-ėr) *n. s.* One who discovers his disapprobation of any proceedings by withdrawing himself.

SECESSION, (sē-sesh'-ųn) *n. s.* The act of departing; the act of withdrawing from councils or actions.

To SECLUDE, (sē-klūde') *v. a.* To confine from; to shut up apart; to exclude.

SECLUSION, (sē-klū'-zhųn) *n. s.* A shutting out; separation; exclusion.

SECOND, (sek'-kųnd) *n. s.* The next in order to the first; the ordinal of two; next in value or dignity; inferiour.

SECONDHAND, (sek'-kųnd-hąnd) *n. s.* Possession received from the first possessor. *Secondhand* is sometimes used adjectively; not original; not primary. *At Secondhand*, In imitation; in the second place of order; by transmission; not primarily; not originally.

SECOND, (sek'-kųnd) *n. s.* One who accompanies another in a duel to direct or defend him; one who supports or maintains; a *second* minute, the *second* division of an hour by sixty; the sixtieth part of a minute.

To SECOND, (sek'-kųnd) *v. a.* To support; to forward; to assist; to come in after the act as a maintainer; to follow in the next place.

SECOND *Sight*, (sek-kųnd-site') *n. s.* The

power of seeing things future, or things distant; supposed inherent in some of the Scottish islanders.'

SECONDARILY, (sĕk'-kŭn-dā-rē-lē) *ad.* In the second degree; in the second order; not primarily; not originally; not in the first intention.

SECONDARINESS, (sĕk'-kŭn-dā-rē-nĕs) *n. s.* The state of being secondary.

SECONDARY, (sĕk'-kŭn-dā-rē) *a.* Not primary; not of the first intention; succeeding to the first; subordinate; not of the first order or rate; acting by transmission or deputation.

SECONDARY, (sĕk'-kŭn-dā-rē) *n. s.* A delegate; a deputy.

SECONDER, (sĕk'-kŭnd-ĕr) *n. s.* One who supports or maintains the proposition or assertion made by another.

SECONDLY, (sĕk'-kŭnd-lē) *ad.* In the second place.

SECONDRATE, (sĕk'-kŭnd-rāte) *n. s.* The second order in dignity or value. It is sometimes used adjectively; of the second order.

SECRECY, (sē'-krē-sē) *n. s.* Privacy; state of being hidden; concealment; solitude; retirement; not exposure to view; forbearance of discovery; fidelity to a secret; taciturnity inviolate; close silence.

SECRET, (sē'-krĕt) *a.* Kept hidden; not revealed; concealed; retired; private; affording privacy; occult; not apparent.

SECRET, (sē'-krĕt) *n. s.* Something studiously hidden; a thing unknown; something not yet discovered; privacy; secrecy; invisible or undiscovered state.

SECRETARY, (sĕk'-krē-tā-rē) *n. s.* One intrusted with the management of business; one who writes for another.

SECRETARYSHIP, (sĕk'-krē-tā-rē-ship) *n. s.* The office of a secretary.

To SECRETE, (sē-krēte') *v. a.* To put aside; to hide; in the animal economy, to secern, to separate.

SECRETION, (sē-krē'-shŭn) *n. s.* That agency in the animal economy that consists in separating the various fluids of the body; the fluid secreted; act of secreting.

SECRETITIOUS, (sĕk-rē-tish'-ŭs) *a.* Parted by animal secretion.

SECRETLY, (sē'-krĕt-lē) *ad.* Privately; privily; not openly; not publickly; with intention not to be known; latently; so as not to be obvious; not apparently.

SECRETNESS, (sē'-krĕt-nĕs) *n. s.* State of being hidden; privacy; concealment; quality of keeping a secret.

SECRETORY, (sē'-krē-tŭr-ē) *a.* Performing the office of secretion, or animal separation.

SECT, (sĕkt) *n. s.* A body of men following some particular master, or united in some settled tenets.

SECTARIAN, (sĕk-tā'-rē-ăn)
SECTARIANISM, (sĕk-tā'-rē-ăn-izm)
SECTARISM, (sĕk'-tā-rizm) } *a.*

Belonging to sectaries; disposition to petty sects in opposition to things established.

SECTARIST, (sĕk'-tā-rist) *n. s.* A sectary; one who divides from publick establishment.

SECTARY, (sĕk'-tā-rē) *n. s.* One who divides from publick establishment, and joins with those distinguished by some particular whims.

SECTION, (sĕk'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of cutting or dividing; a part divided from the rest; a small and distinct part of a writing or book.

SECTOR, (sĕk'-tŭr) *n. s.* A mathematical instrument for laying down or measuring angles.

SECULAR, (sĕk'-kū-lăr) *a.* Not spiritual; relating to affairs of the present world; not holy; worldly. In the church of Rome, Not bound by monastick rules. Happening or coming once in a *secle*, or century.

SECULAR, (sĕk'-kū-lăr) *n. s.* Not a spiritual person; a layman; an ecclesiastick, in the Romish church, not bound by monastick rules.

SECULARITY, (sĕk-kū-lăr'-ē-tē) *n. s.* Worldliness; attention to the things of the present life.

To SECULARIZE, (sĕk'-kū-lā-rize) *v. a.* To convert from spiritual appropriations to common use; to make worldly.

SECULARLY, (sĕk'-kū-lăr-lē) *ad.* In a worldly manner.

SECULARNESS, (sĕk'-kū-lăr-nĕs) *n. s.* Worldliness.

SECUNDINE, (sĕk'-kŭn-dine) *n. s.* The membrane in which the embryo is wrapped; the after-birth.

SECURE, (sē-kūre') *a.* Free from fear; exempt from terrour; easy; assured; confident; not distrustful; sure; not doubting; free from danger; safe.

To SECURE, (sē-kūre') *v. a.* To make certain; to put out of hazard; to protect; to make safe; to insure.

SECURELY, (sē-kūre'-lē) *ad.* Without fear; carelessly; without danger; safely.

SECUREMENT, (sē-kūre'-mĕnt) *n. s.* The cause of safety; protection; defence.

SECURENESS, (sē-kūre'-nĕs) *n. s.* Want of vigilance; carelessness.

SECURITY, (sē-kū'-rē-tē) *n. s.* Carelessness; freedom from fear; confidence; want of vigilance; protection; defence; anything given as a pledge or caution; insurance; assurance for anything; the act of giving caution, or being bound; safety; certainty.

SEDAN, (sē-dăn') *n. s.* A kind of portable coach; a chair, first made at *Sedan*.

SEDATE, (sē-dāte') *a.* Calm; quiet; still; unruffled; undisturbed; serene.

SEDATELY, (sē-dāte'-lē) *ad.* Calmly; without disturbance.

SEDATENESS, (sē-dāte'-nĕs) *n. s.* Calmness; tranquillity; serenity; freedom from disturbance.

SEDATIVE, (sĕd'-ā-tiv) *a.* Assuaging; composing.

SEDENTARINESS, (sē'-dēn-tā-rē-nēs) *n.* The state of being sedentary; inactivity.

SEDENTARY, (sē'-dēn-tā-rē) *a.* Passed in sitting still; wanting motion or action; torpid; inactive; sluggish; motionless.

SEDGE, (sedje) *n. s.* A growth of narrow flags; a narrow flag.

SEDGED, (sed'-jed) *a.* Composed of flags.

SEDGY, (sed'-jē) *a.* Overgrown with narrow flags.

SEDIMENT, (sed'-ē-mēnt) *n. s.* That which subsides or settles at the bottom.

SEDITION, (sē'-dish'-ŭn) *n. s.* A tumult; an insurrection; a popular commotion; an uproar.

SEDITIONARY, (sē-dish'-ŭn-ā-rē) *n. s.* An inciter to sedition; a promoter of insurrection.

SEDITIOUS, (sē-dish'-ŭs) *a.* Factious with tumult; turbulent.

SEDITIOUSLY, (sē-dish'-ŭs-lē) *ad.* Tumultuously; with factious turbulence.

SEDITIOUSNESS, (sē-dish'-ŭs-nēs) *n. s.* Turbulence; disposition to sedition.

To SEDUCE, (sē-dūse') *v. a.* To draw aside from the right; to tempt; to corrupt; to deprave; to mislead; to deceive.

SEDUCEMENT, (sē-dūse'-mēnt) *n. s.* Practice of seduction; arts or means used in order to seduce.

SEDUCER, (sē-dū'-sēr) *n. s.* One who draws aside from the right; a tempter; a corrupter.

SEDUCIBLE, (sē-dū'-sē-bl) *a.* Corruptible; capable of being drawn aside from the right.

SEDUCTION, (sē-dŭk'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of seducing; the act of drawing aside.

SEDUCTIVE, (sē-dŭk'-tiv) *a.* Apt to seduce; apt to mislead.

SEDULITY, (sē-dū'-lē-tē) *n. s.* Diligent assiduity; laboriousness; industry; application; intenseness of endeavour.

SEDULOUS, (sed'-ū-lŭs) *a.* Assiduous; industrious; laborious; diligent; painful.

SEDULOUSLY, (sed'-ū-lŭs-lē) *ad.* Assiduously; industriously; laboriously; diligently; painfully.

SEDULOUSNESS, (sed'-ū-lŭs-nēs) *n. s.* Assiduity; assiduousness; industry; diligence.

SEE, (sēe) *n. s.* The seat of episopal power; the diocese of a bishop: formerly, seat of power in a general sense.

To SEE, (sēe) *v. a.* Preter. *saw*; part. pass. *seen*. To perceive by the eye; to observe; to find; to discover; to descry; to converse with; to attend; to remark.

To SEE, (sēe) *v. n.* To have the power of sight; to have by the eye perception of things distant; to discern; to distinguish; to be attentive.

SEED, (sēed) *n. s.* The organised particle produced by plants and animals, from which new plants and animals are generated; first principle; original; principle of production; progeny; offspring; descendants; race; generation; birth.

To SEED, (sēed) *v. n.* To grow to perfect maturity so as to shed the seed; to shed the seed.

SEEDCAKE, (sēed'-kāke) *n. s.* A sweet cake interspersed with warm aromatick seeds.

SEEDED, (sēed'-ed) *a.* Bearing seed; covered thick with seeds; interspersed as with seeds.

SEEDER, (sēed'-ēr) *n. s.* One who sows.

SEEDLING, (sēed'-ling) *n. s.* A young plant just risen from the seed.

SEEDTIME, (sēed'-time) *n. s.* The season of sowing.

SEEDSMAN, (sēedz'-măn) *n. s.* The sower; he that scatters the seed; one that sells seeds.

SEEDY, (sēed'-ē) *a.* Abounding with seed.

SEEING, (sēe'-ing) *n. s.* Sight; vision.

SEEING, (sēe'ing) } *ad.* Since;
SEEING *that*, (sēe'-ing-*thăt*) } with; is being so that.

To SEEK, (sēek) *v. a.* Pret. *I sought*; part. pass. *sought*. To look for; to search for; to solicit; to endeavour to gain; to go to find; to pursue by machinations.

To SEEK, (sēek) *v. n.* To make search; to make enquiry; to endeavour; to make pursuit; to apply to; to use solicitation; to endeavour after.

SEEKER, (sēek'-ēr) *n. s.* One that seeks; an enquirer.

To SEEL, (sēel) *v. a.* To close the eyes; a term of falconry, the eyes of a wild or haggard hawk being for a time seeled or closed.

To SEEM, (sēem) *v. n.* To appear *to* make a show; to have semblance; *to have* the appearance of truth; specious. *It seems*, There is an appearance, though no reality. It is sometimes a slight affirmation; it appears to be.

SEEMER, (sēem'-ēr) *n. s.* One that carries an appearance.

SEEMING, (sēem'-ing) *n. s.* Appearance; show; semblance; fair appearance.

SEEMINGLY, (sēem'-ing-lē) *ad.* In appearance; in show; in semblance.

SEEMINGNESS, (sēem'-ing-nēs) *n. s.* Plausibility; fair appearance; appearance.

SEEMLILY, (sēem'-lē-lē) *ad.* Decently; comelily.

SEEMLINESS, (sēem'-lē-nēs) *n. s.* Decency; handsomeness; comeliness; grace; beauty.

SEEMLY, (sēem'-lē) *a.* Decent; becoming; proper; fit.

SEEN, (sēen) *a.* Participle from SEE.

SEER, (sēer) *n. s.* One who sees; a prophet; one who foresees future events.

SEESAW, (sē'-sāw) *n. s.* A reciprocating motion; a boy's play.

To SEESAW, (sē'-sāw) *v. n.* To move with a reciprocating motion.

To SEETHE, (sēeTH) *v. a.* Pret. *I sod* or *seethed*; part. pass. *sodden*. To boil; to decoct in hot liquor.

To SEETHE, (seeᴛʜ) *v. n.* To be in a state of ebullition; to be hot.
SEETHER, (seeᴛʜ'-ẹr) *n. s.* A boiler; a pot.
SEGAR, (sẹ-gạr') *n. s.* A little roll of tobacco, which is smoked without a pipe.
SEGMENT, (seg'-mẹnt) *n. s.* A figure contained between a chord and an arch of the circle, or so much of the circle as is cut off by that chord.
SEGNITY, (seg'-nẹ-tẹ) } *n. s.* Slug-
SEGNITUDE, (seg'-nẹ-tụde) } gishness; inactivity.
To SEGREGATE, (seg'-grẹ-gạte) *v. a.* To set apart; to separate from others.
SEGREGATE, (seg'-grẹ-gạte) *part. a.* Select.
SEGREGATION, (seg-grẹ-gạ'-shụn) *n. s.* Separation from others.
SEGNEURIAL, (sẹ-nu'-rẹ-ạl) *a.* Invested with large powers; independent.
SEJANT, (sẹ'-jạnt) *a.* In heraldry, Sitting.
SEIGNIOR, (sẹne'-yụr) *n. s.* A lord; the title of honour given by Italians. See SIGNIOR.
SEIGNIORY, (sẹne'-yụr-ẹ) *n. s.* A lordship; a territory.
SEIGNORAGE, (sẹne'-yụr-ạje) *n. s.* Authority; acknowledgement of power.
SEIZABLE, (seze'-ạ-bl) *a.* That may be seized; liable to be seized.
To SEIZE, (seze) *v. a.* To take hold of; to gripe; to grasp; to take possession of by force; to take possession of; to lay hold on; to invade suddenly; to take forcible possession of by law; to make possessed; to put in possession of.
SEIZER, (se'-zẹr) *n. s.* One who seizes.
SEIZIN, (sẹ'-zin) *n. s.* In law, The act of taking possession.
SEIZURE, (se'-zhụr) *n. s.* The act of seizing; the thing seized; the act of taking forcible possession; gripe; possession.
SELDOM, (sẹl'-dụm) *ad.* Rarely; not often; not frequently.
SELDOMNESS, (sẹl'-dụm-nẹs) *n. s.* Uncommonness; infrequency; rareness; rarity.
To SELECT, (sẹ-lẹkt') *v. a.* To chuse in preference to others rejected.
SELECT, (sẹ-lẹkt') *a.* Nicely chosen; choice; culled out on account of superiour excellence.
SELECTION, (sẹ-lẹk'-shụn) *n. s.* The act of culling or chusing; choice.
SELECTNESS, (sẹ-lẹkt'-nẹs) *n. s.* The state of being select.
SELECTOR, (sẹ-lẹk'-tụr) *n. s.* One who selects.
SELENOGRAPHY, (sẹl-lẹ-nọg'-grạ-fẹ) *n. s.* A description of the moon.
SELF, (sẹlf) *pron.* Plur. *selves.* Its primary signification seems to be that of an adjective. Very; particular; this above others; sometimes, one's own. It is united both to the personal pronouns, and to the neutral pronoun *it*, and is always added when they are used reciprocally, or return upon themselves, as I did not hurt *him*, he hurt *himself*; the people hiss *me*, but I clap *myself*. It is sometimes used emphatically in the nominative case, as *myself* will decide it. Compounded with *him*, a pronoun substantive, *self* is in appearance an adjective: joined to *my*, *thy*, *our*, *your*, pronoun adjectives, it seems a substantive. *Myself*, *himself*, *themselves*, and the rest, may, contrary to the analogy of *my*, *him*, *them*, be used as nominatives. It often adds only emphasis and force to the pronoun with which it is compounded, as he did it *himself*. It signifies the individual, as subject to his own contemplation or action. It is much used in composition, as *self*-love, *self*-evident, &c.
SELFISH, (sẹlf'-ish) *a.* Attentive only to one's own interest; void of regard for others.
SELFISHNESS, (sẹlf'-ish-nẹs) *n. s.* Attention to his own interest, without any regard to others; self-love.
SELFISHLY, (sẹlf'-ish-lẹ) *ad.* With regard only to his own interest; without love of others.
SELFSAME, (sẹlf'-same) *a.* Exactly the same.
To SELL, (sẹll) *v. a.* To give for a price; the word correlative to buy; to vend; to betray for money, as he *sold* his country.
To SELL, (sẹll) *v. n.* To have commerce or traffick with one; to be sold.
SELLANDER, (sẹl'-lạn-dẹr) *n. s.* A dry scab in a horse's hough or pastern.
SELLER, (sẹl'-lẹr) *n. s.* The person that sells; vender.
SELVEDGE, (sẹlv'-edge) *n. s.* The edge of cloth where it is closed by complicating the threads.
SELVES, (sẹlvz) The plural of self.
SEMBLANCE, (sẹm'-blạnse) *n. s.* Likeness; resemblance; similitude; representation; appearance; show; figure.
To SEMBLE, (sẹm'-bl) *v. n.* To represent; to make a likeness.
SEMI, (sẹm'-mẹ) *n. s.* A word which, used in composition, signifies half, as *semicircle*, half a circle.
SEMIANNULAR, (sẹm'-mẹ-ạn-nụ-lạr) *a.* Half round.
SEMIBREVE, (sẹm'-mẹ-breve) *n. s.* A note of half the quantity of a breve, containing two minims, four crotchets, &c.
SEMICIRCLE, (sẹm'-me-sẹr-kl) *n. s.* A half round; part of a circle divided by the diameter.
SEMICIRCULAR, (sẹm-mẹ-sẹr'-kụ-lạr) *a.* Half round.
SEMICOLON, (sẹm-mẹ-kọ'-lọn) *n. s.* Half a colon; a point made thus [;] to note a greater pause than that of a comma.
SEMIDIAMETER, (sẹm-me-di-ạm'-ẹ-tẹr) *n. s.* Half the line which, drawn through the centre of a circle, divides it into two equal parts; a straight line drawn from the circumference to the centre of a circle.

SEMIDIAPHANEITY, (sem-e-di-a-fa-ne'-e-te) *n. s.* Half transparency; imperfect transparency.

SEMIDIAPHANOUS, (sem-e-di-af'-a-nus) *n. s.* Half transparent; imperfectly transparent.

SEMIFLUID, (sem-me-flu'-id) *a.* Imperfectly fluid.

SEMILUNAR, (sem-me-lu'-nar) } *a.*
SEMILUNARY, (sem-me-lu'-nar-e) } Resembling in form half a moon.

SEMIMETAL, (sem'-me-met-tl) *n. s.* Half metal; imperfect metal.

SEMINAL, (sem'-e-nal) *a.* Belonging to seed; contained in the seed; radical.

SEMINALITY, (sem-me-nal'-e-te) *n. s.* The nature of seed; the power of being produced.

SEMINARY, (sem'-e-na-re) *n. s.* The ground where anything is sown to be afterwards transplanted; seed-plot; the place or original stock whence anything is brought; breeding-place; place of education, from whence scholars are transplanted into life.

SEMINARY, (sem'-e-na-re) *a.* Seminal; belonging to seed.

SEMINATION, (sem-e-na'-shun) *n. s.* The act of sowing; the act of dispersing.

SEMINIFICAL, (sem-e-nif'-e-kal) } *a.* Pro-
SEMINIFICK, (sem-e-nif'-ik) } ductive of seed.

SEMINIFICATION, (sem-e-nif-e-ka'-shun) *n. s.* The propagation from the seed or seminal parts.

SEMIOPACOUS, (sem-me-o-pa'-kus) *a.* Half dark.

SEMIORDINATE, (sem-me-or'-de-nate) *n. s.* In conick sections, A line drawn at right angles to and bisected by the axis, and reaching from one side of the section to another; the half of which is properly the *semiordinate*, but is now called the ordinate.

SEMIPEDAL, (se-mip'-e-dal) *a.* Containing half a foot.

SEMIPELLUCID, (sem-me-pel-lu'-sid) *a.* Half clear; imperfectly transparent.

SEMIPERSPICUOUS, (sem-me-per-spik'-u-us) *a.* Half transparent; imperfectly clear.

SEMIQUADRATE, (sem-me-kwa'-drat) }
SEMIQUARTILE, (sem-me-kwar'-til) } *n. s.* An aspect of the planets when distant from each other forty-five degrees, or one sign and a half.

SEMIQUAVER, (sem'-me-kwa-ver) *n. s.* In musick, A note containing half the quantity of the quaver.

SEMIQUINTILE, (sem-me-kwin'-til) *n. s.* An aspect of the planets when at the distance of thirty-six degrees from one another.

SEMISEXTILE, (sem-me-seks'-til) *n. s.* A semisixth; an aspect of the planets when they are distant from each other one-twelfth part of a circle, or thirty degrees.

SEMISPHERICAL, (sem-me-sfer'-re-kal) *a.* Belonging to half a sphere.

SEMISPHEROIDAL, (sem-me-sfe-roid'-al) *a.* Formed like a half spheroid.

SEMITERTIAN, (sem-me-ter-'she-an) *n. s.* An ague compounded of a tertian and a quotidian.

SEMITONE, (sem'-me-tone) *n. s.* In musick, Half a tone, the smallest interval admitted in musick.

SEMIVOWEL, (sem'-me-vou-el) *n. s.* A consonant which makes an imperfect sound, or does not demand a total occlusion of the mouth.

SEMPITERNAL, (sem-pe-ter'-nal) *a.* Eternal in futurity; having beginning, but no end.

SEMPITERNITY, (sem-pe-ter'-ne-te) *n. s.* Future duration without end.

SEMSTER, (sem'-ster) *n. s.* One who sews, or uses a needle; a sort of tailor.

SEMSTRESS, (sem'-stres) *n. s.* A woman whose business is to sew; a woman who lives by her needle.

SENARY, (sen'-na-re) *a.* Belonging to the number six; containing six.

SENATE, (sen'-nate) *n. s.* An assembly of counsellors; a body of men set apart to consult for the publick good.

SENATEHOUSE, (sen'-nate-house) *n. s.* Place of publick council.

SENATOR, (sen'-na-tur) *n. s.* A publick counsellor.

SENATORIAL, (sen-na-to'-re-al) } *a.* Be-
SENATORIAN, (sen-na-to'-re-an) } longing to senators; befitting senators.

SENATORIALLY, (sen-na-to'-re-al-le) *ad.* In a solemn manner; in a way becoming a senator.

SENATORSHIP, (sen'-na-tur-ship) *n. s.* The office or dignity of a senator.

To SEND, (send) *v. a.* Pret. and part. pass. *sent.* To dispatch from one place to another; used both of persons and things; to commission by authority to go and act; to transmit by another; to dismiss another as agent; to grant as from a distant place, as if God *send* life; to inflict; as from a distance; to emit; to immit; to produce; to diffuse; to propagate; to let fly; to cast or shoot.

To SEND, (send) *v. n.* To dispatch a message. *To send for*, To require by message to come, or cause to be brought.

SENDER, (send'-er) *n. s.* He that sends.

SENESCENCE, (se-nes'-sense) *n. s.* The state of growing old; decay by time.

SENESCHAL, (sen'-ne-shal) *n. s.* One who had in great houses the care of feasts, or domestick ceremonies.

SENILE, (se'-nile) *a.* Belonging to old age; consequent on old age.

SENILITY, (se'-nil-e-te) *n. s.* Old age.

SENIOR, (se'-ne-ur) *n. s.* One older than another; one who on account of longer time has some superiority; an aged person.

SENIORITY, (se-ne-or'-e-te) *n. s.* Eldership; priority of birth.

SENNA, (sẽn'-nȧ) *n. s.* A medical tree.

SENNIGHT, (sẽn'-nit) *n. s.* Contracted from *sevennight*. The space of seven nights and days; a week.

SENSATION, (sẽn-sȧ'-shun) *n. s.* Perception by means of the senses.

SENSE, (sense) *n. s.* Faculty or power by which external objects are perceived; the sight; touch; hearing; smell; taste; perception by the senses; sensation; perception of intellect; apprehension of mind; sensibility; quickness or keenness of perception; understanding; soundness of faculties; strength of natural reason; reason; reasonable meaning; opinion; notion; judgement; consciousness; conviction; moral perception; meaning; import.

SENSELESS, (sense'-lẽs) *a.* Wanting sense; wanting life; void of all life or perception; unfeeling; wanting sympathy; unreasonable; stupid; doltish; blockish; contrary to true judgement; contrary to reason; wanting sensibility; wanting quickness or keenness of perception; wanting knowledge; unconscious.

SENSELESSLY, (sens'-lẽs-lẽ) *ad.* In a senseless manner; stupidly; unreasonably.

SENSELESSNESS, (sens'-lẽs-nẽs) *n. s.* Folly; unreasonableness; absurdity; stupidity.

SENSIBILITY, (sẽn-sẽ-bil'-ẽ-tẽ) *n. s.* Sensibleness; perception; quickness of sensation; quickness of perception; delicacy.

SENSIBLE, (sẽn'-sẽ-bl) *a.* Having the power of perceiving by the senses; perceptible by the senses; perceived by the mind; perceiving by either mind or senses; having perception by the mind or senses; having moral perception; having the quality of being affected by moral good or ill; having quick intellectual feeling; being easily or strongly affected; convinced; persuaded; reasonable; judicious; wise.

SENSIBLENESS, (sẽn'-sẽ-bl-nẽs) *n. s.* Possibility to be perceived by the senses; quickness of perception; sensibility; painful consciousness; judgement; reasonableness.

SENSIBLY, (sẽn'-sẽ-blẽ) *ad.* Perceptibly to the senses; with perception of either mind or body; externally; by impression on the senses; with quick intellectual perception; judiciously; reasonably.

SENSITIVE, (sẽn'-sẽ-tiv) *a.* Having sense or perception, but not reason.

SENSITIVELY, (sẽn'-sẽ-tiv-lẽ) *ad.* In a sensitive manner.

SENSORIUM, (sẽn-sȯ'-rẽ-um) } *n. s.* The
SENSORY, (sẽn'-sȯ-rẽ) } part where the senses transmit their perceptions to the mind; the seat of sense; organ of sensation.

SENSUAL, (sẽn'-shu-ȧl) *a.* Consisting in sense; depending on sense; affecting the senses; pleasing to the senses; carnal; not spiritual; devoted to sense; lewd; luxurious.

SENSUALIST, (sẽn'-shu-ȧl-ist) *n. s.* A carnal person; one devoted to corporal pleasures.

SENSUALITY, (sẽn-shu-ȧl'-ẽ-tẽ) *n. s.* Devotedness to the senses; addiction to brutal and corporal pleasures.

To SENSUALIZE, (sẽn'-shu-ȧ-lize) *v. a.* To sink to sensual pleasures; to degrade the mind into subjection to the senses.

SENSUALLY, (sẽn'-shu-ȧl-ẽ) *ad.* In a sensual manner.

SENSUOUS, (sẽn'-shu-us) *a.* Sensual.

SENT, (sent) The participle passive of *send*.

SENTENCE, (sẽn'-tense) *n. s.* Determination or decision, as of a judge civil or criminal: it is usually spoken of condemnation pronounced by the judge; doom; a maxim. An axiom, generally moral; a short paragraph; a period in writing.

To SENTENCE, (sẽn'-tense) *v. a.* To pass the last judgement on any one; to condemn; to doom to punishment.

SENTENTIAL, (sẽn-tẽn'-shȧl) *a* Comprising sentences.

SENTENTIOSITY, (sẽn-tẽn-shẽ-ȯs'-ẽ-tẽ) *n. s.* Comprehension in a sentence.

SENTENTIOUS, (sẽn-tẽn'-shẽ-us) *a.* Abounding with sentences, axioms, and maxims, short and energetick; comprising sentences.

SENTENTIOUSLY, (sẽn-tẽn'-shẽ-us-lẽ) *ad.* In short sentences; with striking brevity.

SENTENTIOUSNESS, (sẽn-tẽn'-shẽ-us-nes) *n. s.* Pithiness of sentences; brevity with strength.

SENTERY, (sẽn'-tẽr-ẽ) *n. s.* See SENTRY

SENTIENT, (sẽn'-shẽ-ẽnt) *a.* Perceiving; having perception.

SENTIENT, (sẽn'-shẽ-ẽnt) *n. s.* He that has perception.

SENTIMENT, (sẽn'-tẽ-ment) *n. s.* Thought; notion; opinion; the sense considered distinctly from the language or things; a striking sentence in a composition; sensibility; feeling.

SENTIMENTAL, (sẽn-tẽ-ment'-ȧl) *a.* Abounding with sentiment; expressing quick intellectual feeling; affecting sensibility, in a contemptuous sense.

SENTIMENTALITY, (sẽn-tẽ-men-tȧl'-ẽ-tẽ) *n. s.* Affectation of fine feeling, or exquisite sensibility.

SENTINEL, (sẽn'-tẽ-nel) *n. s.* One who watches or keeps guard to prevent surprise; watch; guard.

SENTRY, (sẽn'-tre) *n. s.* A watch; a sentinel; one who watches in a garrison, or army, to keep them from surprise; guard; watch; the duty of a sentry.

SEPARABILITY, (sẽp-pȧr-ȧ-bil'-ẽ-tẽ) *n. s.* The quality of admitting disunion or discerption.

SEPARABLE, (sẽp'-pȧr-ȧ-bl) *a.* Susceptive of disunion; discerptible; possible to be disjoined from something.

SEPARABLENESS, (sẽp'-pȧr-ȧ-bl-nes) *n. s.* Capableness of being separated.

To SEPARATE, (sẽp'-pȧr-ȧte) *v. a.* To break;

to divide into parts; to disunite; to disjoin; to sever from the rest; to set apart; to segregate; to withdraw.

To SEPARATE, (sep'-par-ate) *v. n.* To part; to be disunited.

SEPARATE, (sep'-par-ate) *a.* Divided from the rest; parted from another; disjoined; withdrawn; secret; secluded; disunited from the body; disengaged from corporeal nature.

SEPARATELY, (sep'-par-at-le) *ad.* Apart; singly; not in union; distinctly; particularly.

SEPARATENESS, (sep'-par-at-nes) *n. s.* The state of being separate.

SEPARATION, (sep-par-a'-shun) *n. s.* The act of separating; disjunction; the state of being separate; disunion; the chymical analysis, or operation of disuniting things mingled; divorce; disjunction from a married state.

SEPARATIST, (sep'-par-a-tist) *n. s.* One who divides from the church; a schismatick; a seceder.

SEPARATOR, (sep'-par-a-tur) *n. s.* One who divides; a divider.

SEPARATORY, (sep'-par-a-tur-e) *a.* Used in separation.

SEPOY, (se'-poe) *n. s.* An Indian native who is a soldier in the infantry of the East India Company.

SEPT, (sept) *n. s.* A clan; a race; a family; a generation, used only with regard or allusion to Ireland.

SEPTANGULAR, (sep-tang'-gu-lar) *a.* Having seven corners or sides.

SEPTEMBER, (sep-tem'-ber) *n. s.* The ninth month of the year; the seventh from March.

SEPTENARY, (sep'-ten-ar-e) *a.* Consisting of seven.

SEPTENARY, (sep'-ten-nar-e) *n. s.* The number seven.

SEPTENNIAL, (sep-ten'-ne-al) *a.* Lasting seven years; happening once in seven years.

SEPTENTRIONAL, (sep-ten'-tre-un-al) *a.* Northern.

SEPTICAL, (sep'-te-kal) } *a.* Having power
SEPTICK, (sep'-tik) } to promote or produce putrefaction.

SEPTILATERAL, (sep-te-lat'-ter-al) *a.* Having even sides.

SEPTUAGENARY, (sep-tu-ad'-je-na-re) *a.* Consisting of seventy.

SEPTUAGESIMA, (sep-tu-a-jes'-e-ma) *n. s.* The third Sunday before Lent.

SEPTUAGESIMAL, (sep-tu-a-jes'-se-mal) *a.* Consisting of seventy.

SEPTUAGINT, (sep'-tu-a-jint) *n. s.* The old Greek version of the old Testament, so called as being supposed the work of seventy-two interpreters.

SEPTUPLE, (sep'-tu-pl) *a.* Seven times as much; seven-fold.

SEPULCHRAL, (se-pul'-kral) *a.* Relating to burial; relating to the grave; monumental.

SEPULCHRE, (sep'-pul-ker) *n. s.* A grave; a tomb.

To SEPULCHRE, (se-pul'-ker) *v. a.* To bury; to entomb.

SEPULTURE, (sep'-pul-ture) *n. s.* Interment; burial.

SEQUACIOUS, (se-kwa'-she-us) *a.* Following; attendant; ductile; pliant.

SEQUACIOUSNESS, (se-kwa'-she-us-nes) *n. s.* State of being sequacious.

SEQUACITY, (se-kwas'-e-te) *n. s.* Ductility; toughness; act of following.

SEQUEL, (se'-kwel) *n. s.* Conclusion, succeeding part; consequence; event; consequence inferred; consequentialness.

SEQUENCE, (se'-kwense) *n. s.* Order of succession; series; arrangement.

SEQUENT, (se'-kwent) *a.* Following; succeeding; consequential.

SEQUENT (se'-kwent) *n. s.* A follower.

To SEQUESTER, (se-kwes'-ter) *v. a.* To separate from others for the sake of privacy; to put aside; to remove; to withdraw; to segregate; to set aside from the use of the owner to that of others, as his annuity is *sequestered* to pay his creditors; to deprive of possessions.

To SEQUESTER, (se-kwes'-ter) *v. n.* To withdraw; to retire.

SEQUESTRABLE, (se-kwes'-tra-bl) *a.* Subject to privation; capable of separation.

To SEQUESTRATE, (se-kwes'-trate) *v. a.* To sequester; to separate.

SEQUESTRATION, (se-kwes-tra'-shun) *n. s.* Separation; retirement; disunion; disjunction; state of being set aside; deprivation of the use and profits of a possession.

SEQUESTRATOR, (se'-kwes-tra-tur) *n. s.* One who takes from a man the profits of his possessions.

SERAGLIO, (se-ral'-yo) *n. s.* The Palace of the Grand Seignior, and other Eastern Princes, where their concubines are kept.

SERAPH, (ser'-raf) *n. s.* One of the orders of angels.

SERAPHICAL, (se-raf'-fe-kal) } *a.* Angelick, angelical; pure; refined from sensuality.
SERAPHICK, (se-raf'-fik) }

SERAPHIM, (ser'-ra-fim) *n. s.* The plural of *seraph*. Angels of one of the heavenly orders.

SERE, (sere) *a.* Dry; withered; no longer green. See SEAR.

SERENADE, (ser-e-nade') *n. s.* Musick or songs with which ladies are entertained by their lovers in the night.

To SERENEDE, (ser-e-nade') *v. a.* To entertain with nocturnal musick.

To SERENADE, (ser-e-nade') *v. n.* To perform a serenade.

SERENE, (se-rene') *a.* Calm; placid; quiet; unruffled; undisturbed; even of temper; peaceful or calm of mind; shewing a calm mind. Applied as a title of respect, as his *serene* highness, &c.

SERENELY, (se-rene'-le) *ad.* Calmly; quietly; with unruffled temper; coolly.

SERENENESS, (se-rene'-nes) *n. s.* Serenity.

SERENITUDE, (se-ren'-ne-tude) *n. s.* Calmness; coolness of mind.

SERENITY, (se-ren'-ne-te) *n. s.* Calmness; mild temperature; peace; quietness; not disturbance; evenness of temper; coolness of mind. Highness, a title of respect.

SERF, (serf) *n. s.* A slave.

SERGE, (serdje) *n. s.* A kind of woollen cloth.

SERGEANT, (sar'-jent) *n. s.* An officer whose business it is to execute the commands of magistrates; a petty officer in the army; a lawyer of highest rank under a judge.

SERGEANTRY, (sar'-jent-tre) *n. s.* A peculiar service due to the king for the tenure of lands.

SERIES, (se'-re-iz) *n. s.* Sequence; order; succession; course.

SERIOUS, (se'-re-us) *a.* Grave; solemn; not volatile; not light of behaviour; important; weighty; not trifling.

SERIOUSLY, (se'-re-us-le) *ad.* Gravely; solemnly; in earnest; without levity.

SERIOUSNESS, (se'-re-us-nes) *n. s.* Gravity; solemnity; earnest attention.

SERMON, (ser'-mun) *n. s.* A discourse of instruction pronounced by a divine for the edification of the people.

To SERMONIZE, (ser'-mun-ize) *v. n.* To preach.

SEROSITY, (se-ros'-se-te) *n. s.* Thin or watery part of the blood.

SEROUS, (se'-rus) *a.* Thin; watery; that part of the blood which separates in congelation from the grumous or red part; adapted to the serum.

SERPENT, (ser'-pent) *n. s.* An animal that moves by undulation without legs; they are often venomous; they are divided into two kinds; the *viper*, which brings young; and the *snake*, that lays eggs: a sort of firework; a musical instrument, serving as a bass in concerts of wind musick.

SERPENTINE, (ser'-pen-tine) *a.* Resembling a serpent; winding like a serpent.

To SERPENTINE, (ser'-pen-tine) *v. n.* To wind like a serpent; to meander.

SERPIGINOUS, (ser-pid'-je-nus) *a.* Diseased with a serpigo.

SERPIGO, (ser-pe'-go) *n.s.* A kind of tetter.

SERRATE, (ser'-rate) } *a.* Formed with
SERRATED, (ser'-ra-ted) } jags or indentures like the edge of a saw.

SERRATION, (ser-ra'-shun) *n. s.* Formation in the shape of a saw.

SERRATURE, (ser'-ra-ture) *n. s.* Indenture like teeth of saws.

To SERRY, (ser'-re) *v. a.* To press close; to drive hard together.

SERVANT, (ser'-vant) *n. s.* One who attends another, and acts at his command; one in a state of subjection; a word of civility used to superiors or equals.

To SERVE, (serv) *v. a.* To work for; to attend at command; to obey servilely; to supply with food; to bring meat; to be subservient or subordinate to; to supply with anything, as the curate *served* two churches; to obey in military actions, as he *served* in three campaigns; to be sufficient to; to be of use to; to assist; to promote; to help by good offices; to satisfy; to content; to stand instead of anything to one; to treat; to requite, in an ill sense, as he *served* me ungratefully. In divinity, To worship the Supreme Being. *To serve a warrant*, To seize an offender, and carry to justice. *To serve an office*, To discharge any onerous and publick duty.

To SERVE, (serv) *v. n.* To be a servant, or slave; to be in subjection; to attend; to wait; to engage in the duties of war under command; to produce the end desired; to be sufficient for a purpose; to suit; to be convenient; to conduce; to be of use; to officiate or minister.

SERVICE, (ser'-vis) *n. s.* Menial office; low business done at the command of a master; attendance of a servant; place; office of a servant; anything done by way of duty to a superiour; attendance on any superiour; profession of respect uttered or sent; obedience; submission; act on the performance of which possession depends; actual duty; office; employment; business; military duty; purpose; use; useful office; advantage conferred; favour, publick office of devotion; a particular portion of divine service sung in cathedrals, or churches; course; order of dishes; a tree and fruit.

SERVICEABLE, (ser'-vis-a-bl) *a.* Active, diligent; officious; useful; beneficial.

SERVICEABLY, (ser'-vis-a-ble) *ad.* So as to be serviceable.

SERVICEABLENESS, (ser'-vis-a-bl-nes) *n. s.* Officiousness; activity; usefulness; beneficialness.

SERVIENT, ser'-ve-ent) *a.* Subordinate.

SERVILE, (ser'-vile) *a.* Slavish; dependant; mean; fawning; cringing.

SERVILELY, (ser'-vil-le) *ad.* Meanly; slavishly.

SERVILENESS, (ser'-vil-nes) } *n. s.* Sub-
SERVILITY, (ser-vil-e-te) } jection; involuntary obedience; meanness; dependance; baseness; submission from fear; slavery; the condition of a slave.

SERVITOR, (ser'-ve-tur) *n. s.* Servant; attendant; one who acts under another; a follower; one of the lowest order in the university of Oxford, similar to the sizer in that of Cambridge.

SERVITORSHIP, (ser'-ve-tur-ship) *n. s.* Office of a servitor.

SERVITUDE, (ser'-ve-tude) *n. s.* Slavery; state of a slave; dependance.

SERUM, (se'-rum) *n. s.* The thin and watery part that separates from the rest in any liquor, as in milk the whey from the cream; the part of the blood which in coagulation separates from the grume.

SESQUIALTER, (ses-kwe-al'-ter) }
SESQUIALTERAL, (ses-kwe-al'-ter-al) }

s. In geometry, Is a ratio where one quantity or number contains another once and a half as much more, as 6 and 9.

SESQUIPEDAL, SESQUIPEDALIAN, (ses-kwip'-pe-dal, ses-kwe-pe-da'-le-an) *s.* Containing a foot and a half.

SESQUIPLICATE, (ses-kwip'-ple-kate) *s.* In mathematicks, Is the proportion of one quantity or number has to another, in the ratio of one and a half to one.

SESQUITERTIAN, (ses-kwe-ter'-she-an) *s.* In mathematicks, Having such a ratio, as that one quantity or number contains another once and one third part more, as between 6 and 8.

SESS, (ses) *n. s.* Rate; cess charged; tax.

SESSION, (sesh'-un) *n. s.* The act of sitting; a stated assembly of magistrates or senators; the space for which an assembly sits, without intermission or recess; a meeting of justices, as the *sessions* of the peace.

SESTERCE, (ses'-terse) *n. s.* Among the Romans, a sum of about 8*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* half penny; or, as some reckon, about 7*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* of our money; a Roman silver and also copper coin.

To SET, (set) *v. a.* Pret. *I set*; part. pass. *set.* To place; to put in any situation or place; condition or posture; to make motionless; to fix immoveably; to fix; to state by some rule; to regulate; to adjust; to fit to musick; to adapt with notes; to plant; to intersperse or variegate with anything; to reduce from a fractured or dislocated state; to fix in metal; to fix in an artificial manner, so as to produce a particular effect; to offer for a price; to let; to grant to a tenant; to place in order; to frame; to station; to oppose; to bring to a fine edge, as to *set* a razor; to point out, without noise or disturbance, as a dog *sets* birds. *To set about*, To apply to. *To set against*, To place in a state of enmity or opposition; to oppose; to place in rhetorical opposition. *To set apart*, To neglect for a season. *To set aside*, To omit for the present; to reject; to abrogate; to annul. *To set down*, To explain, or relate in writing; to register or note in any book or paper; to put in writing; to fix; to establish. *To set forth*, To publish; to promulgate; to make appear; to display; to explain; to represent; to arrange; to place in order; to show; to exhibit. *To set forward*, To advance; to promote. *To set off*, To decorate; to recommend; to adorn; to embellish. *To set on* or *upon*, To animate; to instigate; to incite; to attack; to assault. *To set out*, To assign; to allot; to publish; to mark by boundaries or distinctions of space; to adorn; to embellish; to raise; to equip; to show; to display; to recommend; to prove. *To set up*, To erect; to establish newly; to enable to commence a new business; to build; to erect; to raise; to exalt; to put in power; to establish; to appoint; to fix; to place in view; to raise by the voice; to advance; to propose to reception; to commence a trade.

To SET, (set) *v. n.* To fall below the horizon, as the sun at evening; to be fixed; to fit musick to words; to become concrete; to point at birds, as a sporting dog; to plant. *To set about*, To fall to; to begin. *To set in*, To become settled in a particular state. *To set off*, To set out on any pursuit; to set out from the barrier at a race; to start. *To set on* or *upon*, To begin a march, journey, or enterprise; to make an attack. *To set out*, To have beginning; to begin a journey or course; to begin the world. *To set to*, To apply himself to; to commence a fight. *To set up*, To begin a trade openly; to begin a scheme in life; to profess publickly.

SET, (set) *part. a.* Regular; not lax; made in consequence of some formal rule.

SET, (set) *n. s.* A number of things suited to each other; things considered as related to each other; a number of things of which one cannot conveniently be separated from the rest; anything not sown, but put in a state of some growth into the ground; the apparent fall of the sun or other bodies of heaven, below the horizon; a wager at dice.

SET-OFF, (set'-of) *n. s.* In law, When the defendant acknowledges the justice of the plaintiff's demand on the one hand, but on the other sets up a demand of his own, to counterbalance that of the plaintiff, either on the whole or in part; any counterbalance. A recommendation; a decoration.

SETACEOUS, (se-ta'-she-us) *a.* Bristly; set with strong hairs; consisting of strong hairs.

SETON, (se'-tn) *n. s.* A *seton* is made when the skin is taken up with a needle, and the wound kept open by a twist of silk or hair, that humours may vent themselves.

SETTEE, (set-tee') *n. s.* A large long seat with a back to it.

SETTER, (set'-ter) *n. s.* One who sets; one who sets forth; a proclaimer; a dog that beats the field, and points the bird for the sportsmen.

SETTING, (set'-ting) *n. s.* Apparent fall of the sun, or other heavenly bodies, below the horizon; enclosure. In naval language, Direction of the current or sea.

SETTING-DOG, (set'-ting-dog) *n. s.* A dog taught to find game, and point it out to the sportsman.

SETTLE, (set'-tl) *n. s.* A seat; a bench; something to sit on.

To SETTLE, (set'-tl) *v. a.* To place in any certain state after a time of fluctuation or disturbance; to fix in any way of life; to fix in any place; to establish; to confirm; to determine; to affirm; to free from ambiguity; to make certain or unchangeable; to make a jointure for the wife; to make close or compact; to fix unalienably by legal sanctions; to fix inseparably; to affect so as that the dregs or impurities sink

to the oottom; to compose; to put in a state of calmness.

To SETTLE, (sĕt'-tl) *v. n.* To subside; to sink to the bottom and repose there; to lose motion or fermentation; to deposite fæces at the bottom; to fix one's self; to establish a residence; to chuse a method of life; to establish a domestick state; to become fixed so as not to change; to take any lasting state; to rest; to repose; to grow calm.

SETTLEDNESS, (sĕt'-tld-nĕs) *n. s.* The state of being settled; confirmed state.

SETTLEMENT, (sĕt'-tl-mĕnt) *n. s.* The act of settling; the state of being settled; the act of giving possession by legal sanction; a jointure granted to a wife; subsidence; dregs; act of quitting a roving for a domestick and methodical life; a colony; a place where a colony is established.

SETTLER, (sĕt'-tl-ẽr) *n. s.* One who fixes in a place where a colony is established.

SEVEN, (sĕv'-vn) *a.* Four and three; one more than six.

SEVENFOLD, (sĕv'-vn-fōld) *a.* Repeated seven times; having seven doubles; encreased seven times.

SEVENFOLD, (sĕv'-vn-fōld) *ad.* In the proportion of seven to one.

SEVENNIGHT, (sĕn'-nit) *n. s.* A week; the time from one day of the week to the next day of the same denomination preceding or following; we use still the word *sevennight* or *sen'night* in computing time, as it happened on Monday was *sevennight*, that is, *on the Monday before last Monday*; it will be done on Monday *sevennight*, that is, *on the Monday after next Monday*.

SEVENTEEN, (sĕv'-vn-tēen) *a.* Seven and ten; seven added to ten.

SEVENTEENTH, (sĕv'-vn-tēenth) *a.* The seventh after the tenth; the ordinal of seventeen.

SEVENTH, (sĕv'-vnth) *a.* The ordinal of seven; the first after the sixth; containing one part in *seven*.

SEVENTHLY, (sĕv'-vnth-lē) *ad.* In the seventh place; an ordinal adverb.

SEVENTIETH, (sĕv'-vn-tē-ĕth) *a.* The tenth seven times repeated; the ordinal of seventy.

SEVENTY, (sĕv'-vn-tē) *a.* Seven times ten.

To SEVER, (sĕv-vẽr) *v. a.* To part by violence from the rest; to divide; to part; to force asunder; to separate; to segregate; to put in different orders or places; to disjoin; to disunite.

To SEVER, (sĕv'-vẽr) *v. n.* To make a separation; to make a partition; to suffer disjunction.

SEVERAL, (sĕv'-ẽr-ăl) *a.* Different; distinct from one another; divers; many; particular; single; distinct: appropriate; separate; disjoined.

To SEVERALIZE, (sĕv'-ẽr-ăl-īze) *v. a.* To distinguish.

SEVERALLY, (sĕv'-ẽr-ăl-lē) *ad.* Distinctly; particularly; separately; apart from others.

SEVERALTY, (sĕv'-ẽr-ăl-tē) *n. s.* State of separation from the rest.

SEVERANCE, (sĕv'-ẽr-ănse) *n. s.* Separation; partition.

SEVERE, (sĕ-vẽre') *a.* Sharp; apt to punish; censorious; apt to blame; hard; rigorous; rigid; austere; morose; harsh; not indulgent; inexorable; regulated by rigid rules; strict; exempt from all levity of appearance; grave; sober; sedate; not lax; not airy; close; strictly methodical; rigidly exact; painful; afflictive; concise; not luxuriant.

SEVERELY, (sĕ-vẽre'-lē) *ad.* Painfully; afflictively; ferociously; horridly; strictly; rigorously.

SEVERITY, (sĕ-vĕr'-ĕ-tē) *n. s.* Cruel treatment; sharpness of punishment; hardness; power of distressing; strictness; rigid accuracy; rigour; austerity; harshness; want of mildness; want of indulgence.

To SEW, (sō) *v. n.* To join anything by the use of the needle.

To SEW, (sō) *v. a.* To join by threads drawn with a needle.

SEWER, (sō'-ẽr) *n. s.* One who sews.

SEWER, (sū'-ẽr) *n. s.* An officer who serves up a feast; a passage for water to run through, now corrupted to *shore*.

SEX, (sĕks) *n. s.* The property by which any animal is male or female; womankind, by way of emphasis.

SEXAGENARY, (sĕks-ăd'-jĕn-ăr-ē) *a.* Threescore.

SEXAGESIMA, (sĕks-ă-jĕs'-sĕ-mă) *n. s.* The second Sunday before Lent.

SEXAGESIMAL, (sĕks-ă-jĕs'-sĕ-măl) *a.* Sixtieth; numbered by sixties.

SEXANGLED, (sĕks-ăng'-gld, } *a.*
SEXANGULAR, (sĕks-ăng'-gū-lăr) } Having six corners or angles; hexagonal.

SEXENNIAL, (sĕks-ĕn'-nē-ăl) *a.* Lasting six years; happening once in six years.

SEXTAIN, (sĕks'-tĕn) *n. s.* A stanza of six lines.

SEXTANT, (sĕks'-tănt) *n. s.* The sixth part of a circle; an astronomical instrument made in that form.

SEXTILE, (sĕks'-til) *a.* Such a position or aspect of two planets when at 60 degrees distant, or at the distance of two signs from one another, and is marked thus *.

SEXTON, (sĕks'-tŭn) *n. s.* An under officer of the church, whose business is to dig graves.

SEXTONSHIP, (sĕks'-tŭn-ship) *n. s.* The office of a sexton

SEXTUPLE, (sĕks'-tū-pl) *a.* Sixfold; six times told.

SEXUAL, (sĕk'-shū-ăl) *a.* Distinguishing the sex; belonging to the sex.

To SHAB, (shăb) *v. n.* To play mean tricks; a low barbarous cant word.

SHABBILY, (shăb'-bē-lē) *ad.* Meanly; reproachfully; despicably; paltrily.

SHABBINESS, (shăb'-bē-nēs) *n. s.* Meanness; paltriness.

SHABBY, (shăb'-bē) *a.* Mean; paltry.

To SHACKLE, (shăk'-kl) *v. a.* To chain; to fetter; to bind.

SHACKLES, (shăk'-klz) *n. s. pl.* Fetters; gyves; chains for prisoners.

SHADE, (shāde) *n. s.* The cloud or opacity made by interception of the light; darkness; obscurity; coolness made by interception of the sun; an obscure place, properly in a grove or close wood by which the light is excluded; screen causing an exclusion of light or heat; umbrage; protection; shelter; the parts of a picture not brightly coloured; a colour; gradation of light; the figure formed upon any surface corresponding to the body by which the light is intercepted; the shadow; the soul separated from the body; so called as supposed by the ancients to be perceptible to the sight, not to the touch; a spirit; a ghost; manes.

To SHADE, (shāde) *v. a.* To overspread with opacity; to cover from the light or heat; to overspread; to shelter; to hide; to protect; to cover; to screen; to mark with different gradations of colours; to paint in obscure colours.

SHADER, (shā'-dĕr) *n. s.* Whoever or whatever obscures.

SHADINESS, (shā'-dē-nēs) *n. s.* The state of being shady; umbrageousness.

SHADOW, (shăd'-dō) *n. s.* The representation of a body by which the light is intercepted; opacity; darkness; shade; shelter made by anything that intercepts the light, heat, or influence of the air; dark part of a picture; anything perceptible only to the sight; a ghost; a spirit, or shade; an imperfect and faint representation, opposed to *substance*; type; mystical representation; protection; shelter; favour.

To SHADOW, (shăd'-dō) *v. a.* To cover with opacity; to cloud; to darken; to make cool or gently gloomy by interception of the light or heat; to conceal under cover; to hide; to screen; to protect; to screen from danger; to shroud; to paint in obscure colours; to represent imperfectly; to represent typically.

SHADOWING, (shăd'-dō-ĭng) *n. s.* Shade in a picture; gradation of light or colour.

SHADOWY, (shăd'-dō-ē) *a.* Full of shade; gloomy: not brightly luminous; faintly representative; typical; unsubstantial; unreal; dark; opake.

SHADY, (shā'-dē) *a.* Full of shade; mildly gloomy; secure from the glare of light, or sultriness of heat.

To SHAFFLE, (shăf'-fl) *v. n.* To move with an awkward or irregular gait; to hobble.

SHAFFLER, (shăf'-fl-ĕr) *n. s.* One who limps or walks lamely.

SHAFT, (shăft) *n. s.* An arrow; a missive weapon; a narrow, deep, perpendicular pit; anything strait, as a spire, a column; handle of a weapon; pole of a carriage.

SHAFTED, (shăft'-ĕd) *a.* Having a handle; a term of heraldry, applied to a spear-head when there is a handle to it.

SHAG, (shăg) *n. s.* Rough woolly hair; a kind of cloth.

SHAG, (shăg) *a.* Hairy; shaggy.

To SHAG, (shăg) *v. a.* To make shaggy or rough; to deform.

SHAGGED, (shăg'-gĕd) } *a.* Rugged;
SHAGGY, (shăg'-gē) } roughly; hairy; rough.

SHAGGEDNESS, (shăg'-gĕd-nēs) *n. s.* State of being shagged.

SHAGREEN, (shă-grēn') *n. s.* The skin of a kind of fish, or skin made rough in imitation of it.

To SHAKE, (shāke) *v. a.* Pret. *shook*; part. pass. *shaken*. To put into a vibrating motion; to move with quick returns backwards and forwards; to agitate; to make to totter or tremble; to throw down by a violent motion; to throw away; to drive off; to weaken; to put in danger; to drive from resolution; to depress; to make afraid. *To shake hands*, This phrase, from the action used among friends at meeting and parting, sometimes signifies to *join with*, but commonly to *take leave of*. *To shake off*, To rid himself of; to free from; to divest of.

To SHAKE, (shāke) *v. n.* To be agitated with a vibratory motion; to totter; to tremble; to be unable to keep the body still; to be in terrour; to be deprived of firmness.

SHAKE, (shāke) *n. s.* Concussion suffered; impulse; moving power; vibratory motion; motion given and received. *In musick*, A graceful close of a song or air; the alternate prolation of two notes in juxtaposition to each other, with a close on the note immediately beneath the lower of them.

SHAKER, (shā'-kĕr) *n. s.* The person or thing that shakes.

SHAKING, (shā'-kĭng) *n. s.* Vibratory motion; concussion; state of trembling.

SHALE, (shāle) *n. s.* A husk; the case of seeds in siliquous plants; a black slaty substance, or a clay hardened into a stony consistence, and so much impregnated with bitumen, that it becomes somewhat like a coal.

To SHALE, (shāle) *v. a.* To peel.

SHALL, (shăl) *v. defective.* It has no tenses but *shall* future, and *should* imperfect.

SHALLOP, shăl'-lŭp) *n. s.* A small boat.

SHALLOT, (shăl-lŏt') *n. s.* An *eschalot*; which see.

SHALLOW, (shăl'-lō) *a.* Not deep; having the bottom at no great distance from the surface or edge; not intellectually deep; not profound; not very knowing or wise; empty; trifling; futile; silly; not deep of sound.

SHALLOW, (shăl'-lō) *n. s.* A shelf; a sand; a flat; a shoal; a place where the water is not deep.

To SHALLOW, (shal'-lo) *v. a.* To make shallow.

SHALLOWBRAINED, (shal'-lo-brand), *a.* Foolish; futile; trifling; empty.

SHALLOWLY, (shal'-lo-le) *ad.* With no great depth; simply; foolishly.

SHALLOWNESS, (shal'-lo-nes) *n. s.* Want of depth; want of thought; want of understanding; futility; silliness; emptiness.

SHALT, (shalt) Second person of *shall.*

To SHAM, (sham) *v. a.* To trick; to cheat; to fool with a fraud; to delude with false pretences.

SHAM, (sham) *n. s.* Fraud; trick; delusion; false pretence; imposture.

SHAM, (sham) *a.* False; counterfeit; fictitious; pretended.

SHAMBLES, (sham'-blz) *n. s.* The place where butchers kill or sell their meat; a butchery.

SHAMBLING, (sham'-bl-ing) *n. s.* Act of moving awkwardly and irregularly.

SHAMBLING, (sham'-bl-ing) *a.* Moving awkwardly and irregularly.

SHAME, (shame) *n. s.* The passion felt when reputation is supposed to be lost; the passion expressed sometimes by blushes; the cause or reason of shame; disgrace; ignominy; reproach; infliction of shame.

To SHAME, (shame) *v. a.* To make ashamed; to fill with shame; to disgrace.

To SHAME, (shame) *v. n.* To be ashamed.

SHAMEFACED, (shame'-faste) *a.* Modest; bashful; easily put out of countenance.

SHAMEFACEDLY, (shame'-faste-le) *ad.* Modestly; bashfully.

SHAMEFACEDNESS, (shame'-faste-nes) *n. s.* Modesty; bashfulness; timidity.

SHAMEFUL, (shame'-ful) *a.* Disgraceful, ignominious; infamous; reproachful; full of indignity or indecency; raising shame in another.

SHAMEFULLY, (shame'-ful-le) *ad.* Disgracefully; ignominiously; infamously; reproachfully; with indignity; with indecency; so as ought to cause shame.

SHAMELESS, (shame'-les) *a.* Wanting shame; wanting modesty; impudent; frontless; immodest; audacious.

SHAMELESSLY, (shame'-les-le) *a.* Impudently; audaciously; without shame.

SHAMELESSNESS, (shame'-les-nes) *n. s.* Impudence; want of shame; immodesty.

SHAMER, (sha'-mer) *n. s.* Whoever or whatever makes ashamed.

SHAMMER, (sham'-mer) *n. s.* A cheat; an impostor.

SHAMROCK, (sham'-ruk) *n. s.* The Irish name for three-leaved grass.

SHANK, (shangk) *n. s.* The middle joint of the leg; that part which reaches from the ankle to the knee; the bone of the leg; leg or support of anything; the long part of any instrument.

SHANKED, (shangkt) *a.* Having a shank.

To SHAPE, (shape) *v. a.* Pret. *shaped*; pass. *shaped* and *shapen.* To form; to mould with respect to external dimensions; to mould, to cast; to regulate; to adjust; to image, to conceive; to make; to create.

To SHAPE, (shape) *v. n.* To square; to suit.

SHAPE, (shape) *n. s.* Form; external appearance; make of the trunk of the body; being, as moulded into form; idea; pattern.

SHAPELESS, (shape'-les) *a.* Wanting regularity of form; wanting symmetry of dimensions.

SHAPELINESS, (shape'-le-nes) *n. s.* Beauty or proportion of form.

SHAPELY, (shape'-le) *a.* Symmetrical; well formed.

SHARD, (shard) *n. s.* A fragment of an earthen vessel, or of any brittle substance; the shell of an egg or a snail.

To SHARE, (share) *v. a.* To divide; to part among many; to partake with others; to seize or possess jointly with another; to cut; to separate; to sheer.

To SHARE, (share) *v. n.* To have part; to have a dividend.

SHARE, (share) *n. s.* Part; allotment; dividend obtained. *To go shares,* To partake; a part contributed; the blade of the plow that cuts the ground.

SHAREBONE, (share'-bone) *n. s.* The os pubis; the bone that divides the trunk from the limbs.

SHARER, (sha'-rer) *n. s.* One who divides, or apportions to others; a divider; a partaker; one who participates anything with others.

SHARK, (shark) *n. s.* A voracious sea-fish; a greedy artful fellow.

To SHARK, (shark) *v. a.* To pick up hastily or slily.

To SHARK, (shark) *v. n.* To play the petty thief; to practise cheats; to live by fraud.

SHARP, (sharp) *a.* Keen; piercing; having a keen edge; having an acute point; not blunt; terminating in a point or edge; not obtuse; acute of mind; subtle; witty; ingenious; inventive; quick, as of sight or hearing; sour without astringency; sour but not austere; acid; shrill; piercing the ear with a quick noise; not flat; severe; harsh; biting; sarcastick; quick to punish; cruel; severely rigid; eager; hungry; keen upon a quest; painful; afflictive; fierce; ardent; fiery; attentive; vigilant; acrid; pinching; piercing, as the cold.

SHARP, (sharp) *n. s.* A sharp or acute sound.

To SHARP, (sharp) *v. a.* To make keen; to render quick.

To SHARPEN, (shar'-pn) *v. a.* To make keen; to edge; to point; to make quick, ingenious, or acute; to make quicker of sense; to make eager or hungry; to make fierce or angry; to make biting, sarcastick, or severe; to make less flat, or more piercing to the ears; to make sour.

To SHARPEN, (shar'-pn) *v. n.* To grow sharp.

SHARPER, (sharp'-er) *n. s.* A tricking fellow; a petty thief; a rascal.

SHARPLY, (sharp'-le) *ad.* With keenness; with good edge or point; severely; rigorously; roughly; keenly; acutely; afflictively; painfully; with quickness; judiciously; acutely; wittily.

SHARPNESS, (sharp'-nes) *n. s.* Keenness of edge or point; not obtuseness; sourness without austereness; severity of language; satirical sarcasm; painfulness; afflictiveness; intellectual acuteness; ingenuity; wit; quickness of senses.

SHARP-SET, (sharp'-set) *a.* Hungry; ravenous; eager; vehemently desirous.

SHARP-SIGHTED, (sharp'-si-ted) *a.* Having quick sight.

SHARP-WITTED, (sharp'-wit-ted) *a.* Having an acute mind.

SHASTER, (shas'-ter) *n. s.* The Gentoo scriptures in general.

To SHATTER, (shat'-ter) *v. a.* To break at once into many pieces; to break so as to scatter the parts; to dissipate; to make incapable of close and continued attention.

To SHATTER, (shat'-ter) *v. n.* To be broken, or to fall, by any force applied, into fragments.

SHATTER, (shat'-ter) *n. s.* One part of many into which anything is broken at once.

SHATTERBRAINED, (shat'-ter-brand,
SHATTERPATED, (shat'-ter-pa-ted) *a.* Inattentive; not consistent.

SHATTERY, (shat'-ter-e) *a.* Disunited; not compact; easily falling into many parts; loose of texture.

To SHAVE, (shave) *v. a.* Pret. *shaved*, part. *shaved* or *shaven*. To pare off with a razor; to pare close to the surface; to skim by passing near, or slightly touching; to cut in thin slices; to strip; to oppress by extortion; to pillage.

SHAVELING, (shave'-ling) *n. s.* A man shaved; a friar, or religious.

SHAVER (sha'-ver) *n. s.* A man that practises the art of shaving; a man closely attentive to his own interest.

SHAVING, (sha'-ving) *n. s.* A thin slice pared off from any body.

SHAWL, (shawl) *n. s.* A part of modern female dress, brought from India into this country; a kind of cloak.

SHE, (she) *pron.* In oblique cases, *her*. The female pronoun demonstrative; the woman; the woman before-mentioned; it is sometimes used for a woman absolutely, with some degree of contempt; the female; not the male.

SHEAF, (shefe) *n. s.* *Sheaves*, plural. A bundle of stalks of corn bound together, that the ears may dry; any bundle or collection held together.

To SHEAF, (shefe) *v. n.* To make sheaves;

To SHEAR, (shere) Pret. *shore*, or *sheared*; part. pass. *shorn*. To clip or cut by interception between two blades moving on a rivet; to cut down as by the sickle; to reap.

To SHEAR, (shere) *v. n.* To make an indirect course; to pierce.

SHEARS, (sherz) *n. s. pl.* An instrument to cut, consisting of two blades moving on a pin, between which the thing cut is intercepted. *Shears* are a larger, and *scissors* a smaller instrument of the same kind.

SHEARER, (sheer'-er) *n. s.* One that clips with shears, particularly one that fleeces sheep, a reaper.

SHEATH, (sheth) *n. s.* The case of anything; the scabbard of a weapon.

To SHEATH, (sheth)
To SHEATHE, (sheth) *v. a.* To inclose in a sheath or scabbard; to inclose in any case; to fit with a sheath; to defend the main body by an outward covering.

SHEATHY, (sheth'-e) *a.* Forming a sheath.

To SHEAVE, (sheve) *v. a.* To bring together; to collect.

To SHED, (shed) *v. a.* To effuse; to pour out; to spill; to scatter; to let fall.

SHED, (shed) *n. s.* A slight temporary covering. In composition, Effusion, as *bloodshed*.

SHEDDER, (shed'-der) *n. s.* A spiller; one who sheds.

SHEEN, (sheen)
SHEENY, (sheen'-e) *a.* Bright; glittering; showy; fair.

SHEEN, (sheen) *n. s.* Brightness; splendour.

SHEEP, (sheep) *n. s.* Plural likewise *sheep*. The animal that bears wool, remarkable for its usefulness and innocence.

SHEEPCOT, (sheep'-kot) *n. s.* A little enclosure for sheep.

SHEEPFOLD, (sheep'-fold) *n. s.* The place where sheep are enclosed.

SHEEPHOOK, (sheep'-hook) *n. s.* A hook fastened to a pole by which shepherds lay hold on the legs of their sheep.

SHEEPISH, (sheep'-ish) *a.* Bashful; overmodest; timorously and meanly diffident.

SHEEPISHLY, (sheep'-ish-le) *ad.* Timorously; with mean diffidence.

SHEEPISHNESS, (sheep'-ish-nes) *n. s.* Bashfulness; mean and timorous diffidence.

SHEEP'S-EYE, (sheeps-i') *n. s.* A modest diffident look: a kind of leer; a wishful glance.

SHEEPSHEARER, (sheep'-sheer-er) *n. s.* One who shears sheep.

SHEEPSHEARING, (sheep'-sheer-ing) *n. s.* The time of shearing sheep; the feast made when sheep are shorn.

SHEEPSTEALER, (sheep'-steel-er) *n. s.* A thief who takes away sheep.

SHEEPWALK, (sheep'-wawk) *n. s.* Pasture for sheep.

SHEER, (sheer) *a.* Pure; clear; unmingled.

SHEER, (sheer) *ad.* Clean; quick; at once.

To SHEER *off*, (sheer) *v. n.* To steal away; to steal clandestinely.

SHEERLY, (sheer'-le) *ad.* At once; quite; absolutely.

SHEET, (sheet) *n. s.* A broad and large piece of linen; the linen of a bed. In a ship, are ropes bent to the clews of the sails, which serve in all the lower sails to hale or round off the clew of the sail; but in topsails they draw the sail close to the yard arms. As much paper as is made in one body; a single complication or fold of paper in a book; anything expanded. *Sheets* in the plural is taken for a book.

SHEET-*Anchor*, (sheet-ang'-kur) *n. s.* The largest anchor, which, in stress of weather, is the mariner's last refuge.

To SHEET, (sheet) *v. a.* To furnish with sheets; to enfold in a sheet; to cover as with a sheet.

SHEETING, (sheet'-ing) *n. s.* Cloth for making sheeting.

SHEKEL, (she'-kl) *n. s.* An ancient Jewish coin equal to four Attick drachms, or four Roman denarii, in value about 2*s.* 6*d.* sterling.

SHELDRAKE, (shel'-drake) *n. s.* A bird that preys on fishes; a kind of wild duck.

SHELF, (shelf) *n. s. pl. shelves.* A board fixed against a supporter, so that anything may be placed upon it; a sand bank in the sea; a rock under shallow water.

SHELFY, (shelf'-e) *a.* Full of hidden rocks or banks; full of dangerous shallows.

SHELL, (shel) *n. s.* The hard covering of anything; the external crust; the covering of a testaceous or crustaceous animal; the covering of the seeds of siliquous plants; the covering of kernels; the covering of an egg; the outer part of a house; it is used for a musical instrument in poetry, the first lyre being said to have been made by straining strings over the shell of a tortoise; the superficial part. In artillery, A bomb.

To SHELL, (shel) *v. a.* To take out of the shell; to strip of the shell.

To SHELL, (shel) *v. n.* To fall off, as broken shells also cast the shell.

SHELFISH, (shel'-fish) *n. s.* Fish invested with a hard covering, either testaceous, as oysters, or crustaceous, as lobsters.

SHELLY, (shel'-le) *a.* Abounding with shells; consisting of shells.

SHELLWORK, (shel'-wurk) *n. s.* Work made of or trimmed with shells.

SHELTER, (shel'-ter) *n. s.* A cover from any external injury or violence; a protector; a defender; one that gives security; the state of being covered; protection; security.

To SHELTER, (shel'-ter) *v. a.* To cover from external violence; to defend; to protect; to succour with refuge; to harbour; to betake to cover; to cover from notice.

To SHELTER, (shel'-ter) *v. n.* To take shelter; to give shelter.

SHELTERLESS, (shel'-ter-les) *a.* Harbourless, without home or refuge.

SHELTIE, (shel'-te) *n. s.* A small horse, so called in Scotland.

To SHELVE, (shelv) *v. a.* To place on shelves.

To SHELVE, (shelv) *v. a.* To overhang as a shelf, applied to rocks or shores.

SHELVING, (shelv'-ing) *a.* Sloping; inclining; having declivity.

SHELVY, (shel'-ve) *a.* Shallow; rocky; full of banks.

SHEPHERD, (shep'-perd) *n. s.* One who tends sheep in the pasture; a swain; a rural lover; one who tends the congregation; a pastor.

SHEPHERDESS, (shep'-per-des) *n. s.* A woman that tends sheep.

SHERBET, (sher-bet') *n. s.* A drink much used in Persia, composed of cool water, sirop of lemons, rose-water, &c.

SHERD, (sherd) *n. s.* A fragment of broken earthenware.

SHERIFF, (sher'-if) *n. s.* An officer to whom is entrusted in each county the execution of the laws.

SHERIFFALTY, (sher'-if-al-te) } *n. s.* The
SHERIFFDOM, (sher'-if-dum) } office or
SHERIFFSHIP, (sher'-if-ship) } jurisdiction of a sheriff.

SHERRIS, (sher'-ris) } *n. s.* A kind of Spa-
SHERRY, (sher'-re) } nish wine.

SHEW, (sho) *n. s.* See SHOW.

To SHEW (sho) See *To* SHOW.

SHEWER, (sho'-er) *n. s.* One who sheweth or teacheth what is to be done.

SHIBBOLETH, (shib'-bo-leth) *n. s.* A word which was made a criterion, whereby the Gileadites distinguished the Ephraimites in their pronouncing *s* for *sh*; hence, in a figurative sense, the criterion of a party.

SHIELD, (sheeld) *n. s.* A buckler; a broad piece of defensive armour held on the left arm to ward off blows; defence; protection; one that gives protection or security.

To SHIELD, (sheeld) *v. a.* To cover with a shield; to defend; to protect; to secure; to keep off; to defend against.

To SHIFT, (shift) *v. n.* To change place; to change; to give place to other things; to change clothes, particularly the linen; to find some expedient; to act or live, though with difficulty; to take some method for safety.

To SHIFT, (shift) *v. a.* To change; to alter, to transfer from place to place; to put out of the way; to change in position; to change, as clothes; to dress in fresh clothes.

SHIFT, (shift) *n. s.* Change; expedient found or used with difficulty; difficult means; indirect expedient; mean refuge; last resource; fraud; artifice; stratagem; evasion; clumsy practice; a woman's under linen.

SHIFTER, (shift'-er) *n. s.* One who changes or alters the position of a thing, as a *scene-shifter*; one who plays tricks; a man of artifice.

SHIFTLESS, (shift'-lĕs) *a.* Wanting expedients; wanting means to act or live.

SHILLING, (shil'-ling) *n. s.* A coin of various value in different times; it is now twelve pence.

SHILY, (shi'-lē) *ad.* Not familiarly; not frankly.

SHIN, (shin) *n. s.* The forepart of the leg.

To SHINE, (shine) *v. n.* Pret. *I shone, I have shone*; or, *I have shined.* To have bright resplendence; to glitter; to glisten; to gleam; to be without clouds; to be glossy; to be gay; to be splendid; to be beautiful; to be eminent or conspicuous; to be propitious; to give light real or figurative.

To SHINE, (shine) *v. a.* To cause to shine

SHINE, (shine) *n. s.* Fair weather; brightness; splendour; lustre.

SHINESS, (shi'-nĕs) *n. s.* Unwillingness to be tractable or familiar.

SHINGLE, (shing'-gl) *n. s.* A thin board to cover houses; a sort of tiling.

To SHINGLE, (shing'-gl) *v. a.* To cover with tiles or shingles.

SHININGNESS, (shin'-ing-nĕs) *n. s.* Brightness; splendour.

SHINY, (shi'-nē) *a.* Bright; splendid; luminous.

SHIP, (ship) A termination noting quality or adjunct, as *lordship*; office, as *stewardship.*

SHIP, (ship) *n. s.* A large hollow building, made to pass over the sea with sails.

To SHIP, (ship) *v. a.* To put into a ship; to transport in a ship. In naval language, To receive into the ship, as to *ship* a heavy sea.

SHIPBOARD, (ship'-bord) *n. s.* This word is seldom used but in adverbial phrases: *a shipboard, on shipboard*, in a ship; the plank of a ship.

SHIPMONEY, (ship'-mun-ē) *n. s.* An imposition formerly levied on port towns, and other places, for fitting out ships; revived in King Charles the First's time, and abolished in the same reign.

SHIPPEN, (ship'-pin) *n. s.* A stable; a cow-house.

SHIPPING, (ship'-ping) *n. s.* Vessels of navigation; fleet.

SHIPWRECK, (ship'-rĕk) *n. s.* The destruction of ships by rocks or shelves; the parts of a shattered ship; destruction; miscarriage.

To SHIPWRECK, (ship'-rĕk) *v. a.* To destroy by dashing on rocks or shallows; to make to suffer dangers of a wreck; to throw by loss of the vessel.

SHIPWRIGHT, (ship'-rite) *n. s.* A builder of ships.

SHIRE, (shire) *n. s.* A division of the kingdom; a county; so much of the kingdom as is under one sheriff.

SHIREMOTE, (shir'-mōte) *n. s.* Anciently, a county court; a meeting of the persons of the county on an extraordinary occasion.

To SHIRK, (shirk) *v. n.* To shark; to practise mean or artful tricks.

To SHIRK, (shirk) *v. a.* To procure by mean tricks; to steal.

SHIRT, (shirt) *n. s.* The under linen garment of a man.

To SHIRT, (shirt) *v. a.* To cover; to clothe as in a shirt.

SHIVE, (shive) *n. s.* A slice of bread; a thick splinter, or lamina cut off from the main substance.

To SHIVER, (shiv'-ĕr) *v. n.* To fall at once into many parts or shives.

To SHIVER, (shiv'-ĕr) *v. a.* To break by one act into many parts; to shatter.

To SHIVER, (shiv'-ĕr) *v. n.* To quake; to tremble; to shudder, as with cold or fear.

SHIVER, (shiv'-ĕr) *n. s.* One fragment of many into which anything is broken; a thin slice; a little piece; a shaking fit; a tremor. In naval language, A wheel fixed in a channel or block.

SHIVERING, (shiv'-ĕr-ing) *n. s.* Act of trembling; division; dismemberment.

SHIVERY, (shiv'-ĕr-ē) *a.* Loose of coherence; incompact; easily falling into many fragments.

SHOAL, (shōle) *n. s.* A croud; a great multitude; a throng; a shallow; a sand-bank.

To SHOAL, (shōle) *v. n.* To croud; to throng; to be shallow; to grow shallow.

SHOAL, (shōle) *a.* Shallow; obstructed or incumbered with banks.

SHOALINESS, (shō'-lē-nĕs) *n. s.* Shallowness; frequency of shallow places.

SHOALY, (shō'-lē) *a.* Full of shoals; full of shallow places.

SHOCK, (shŏk) *n. s.* Conflict; mutual impression of violence; violent concourse; concussion; external violence; the conflict of enemies; offence; impression of disgust; a pile of sheaves of corn; a rough dog.

To SHOCK, (shŏk) *v. a.* To shake by violence; to meet force; to encounter; to offend; to disgust.

To SHOCK, (shŏk) *v. n.* To meet with hostile violence; to be offensive.

SHOCKINGLY, (shŏk'-ing-lē) *ad.* So as to disgust; offensively.

SHOD, for *shoed*, (shŏd) The pret. and part. passive of *To shoe.*

SHOE, (shōō) *n. s.* The cover of the foot, of horses as well as men.

To SHOE (shōō) *v. a.* Pret. *I shod*; part. passive *shod.* To fit the foot with a shoe, used commonly of horses; to cover the bottom.

SHOEBLACK, (shōō'-blăck) *n. s.* One who cleans shoes.

SHOEING-HORN, (shōō'-ing-hŏrn) *n. s.* A horn used to facilitate the admission of the foot into a narrow shoe; anything by which a transaction is facilitated; anything used as a medium: in contempt.

SHOEMAKER, (shōō'-mā-kĕr) *n. s.* One whose trade is to make shoes.

SHOER, (shōō'-ĕr) *n. s.* One who fits the

foot with a shoe: used, in some places, of a farrier.

SHOESTRING, (shoo'-string) *n. s.* A string or ribband with which the shoe is tied.

SHOETYE, (shoo'-ti) *n. s.* The ribband with which shoes are tied.

SHONE, (shon) The pret. of *shine.*

SHOOK, (shook) The pret. of *shake.*

SHOON, (shoon) See SHOE.

To SHOOT, (shoot) *v. a.* Pret. *I shot*; part. *shot*, or *shotten.* To discharge anything so as to make it fly with speed or violence; to discharge as from a bow or gun; to let off; used of the instrument; to strike with anything shot; to emit new parts, as a vegetable; to emit; to dart or thrust forth; to push suddenly, so we say to *shoot* a bolt or lock; to push forward; to fit to each other by planing, a joiner's term; to pass through with swiftnes.

To SHOOT, (shoot) *v. n.* To perform the act of shooting, or emitting a missile weapon; to germinate; to increase in vegetable growth; to form itself into any shape by emissions from a radical particle; to be emitted; to protuberate; to jet out; to pass as an arrow; to become anything by sudden growth; to move swiftly along; to feel a quick glancing pain.

SHOOT, (shoot) *n. s.* The act or impression of anything emitted from a distance; the act of striking, or endeavouring to strike with a missive weapon discharged by any instrument; branches issuing from the main stock.

SHOOTER, (shoot'-er) *n. s.* One that shoots; an archer; a gunner.

SHOOTING, (shoot'-ing) *n. s.* Act of emitting as from a gun or bow; sensation of quick pain.

SHOP, (shop) *n. s.* A place where anything is sold; a room in which manufactures are carried on.

To SHOP, (shop) *v. n.* To frequent shops.

SHOPBOARD, (shop'-bord) *n. s.* Bench on which any work is done.

SHOPBOOK, (shop'-book) *n. s.* Book in which a tradesman keeps his account.

SHOPKEEPER, (shop'-keep-er) *n. s.* A trader who sells in a shop; not a merchant who only deals by wholesale.

SHOPLIFTER, (shop'-lift-er) *n. s.* One who steals goods out of a shop.

SHOPLIFTING, (shop'-lift-ing) *n. s.* The crime of a shoplifter.

SHOPMAN, (shop'-man) *n. s.* A petty trader; one who serves in a shop.

SHORE, (shore) The pret. of *shear.*

SHORE, (shore) *n. s.* The coast of the sea; the bank of a river; a drain, properly *sewer*; the support of a building; a buttress.

To SHORE, (shore) *v. a.* To prop; to support.

SHORED, (shord) *a.* Having a bank or shore.

SHORN, (shorn) The part. pass. of *shear.*

SHORT, (short) *a.* Not long; commonly not long enough; not long in space or extent; not long in time or duration; repeated by quick iterations; not adequate; not equal; defective; imperfect; not attaining the end; not reaching the intended point; not far distant in time; scanty; wanting; not going as far as was intended; narrow; contracted; brittle; friable; laconick; brief, as a *short* answer.

To SHORTEN, (shor'-tn) *v. a.* To make short, either in time or space; to contract; to abbreviate; to confine; to hinder from progression; to lop.

SHORTHAND, (short'-hand) *n. s.* Stenography; a method of writing in compendious characters.

SHORTLIVED, (short'-livd) *a.* Not living or lasting long.

SHORTLY, (short'-le) *ad.* Quickly; soon; in a little time; in a few words; briefly.

SHORTNESS, (short'-nes) *n. s.* The quality of being short, either in time or space; fewness of words; brevity; conciseness; want of reach; want of capacity; deficience; imperfection.

SHORTSIGHTED, (short-si'-ted) *a.* Unable by the convexity of the eye to see far; unable by intellectual sight to see far.

SHORTSIGHTEDNESS, (short-si'-ted-nes) *n. s.* Defect of sight, proceeding from the convexity of the eye; defect of intellectual sight.

SHORTWAISTED, (short-wast'-ed) *a.* Having a short body.

SHORTWINDED, (short-wind'-ed) *a.* Short-breathed; asthmatick; pursive; breathing by quick and faint reciprocations.

SHORTWITTED, (short-wit'-ted) *a.* Simple; not wise; without wit; scant of wit.

SHOT, (shot) The pret. and part. pass. of *shoot.*

SHOT *of*, (shot) *part.* Discharged; quit; freed from, as he cannot get *shot of* it.

SHOT, (shot) *n. s.* The act of shooting; the missile weapon emitted by any instrument; the flight of a missile weapon; anything emitted, or cast forth; a sum charged; a reckoning.

SHOTFREE, (shot'-free) *a.* Clear of the reckoning; not to be hurt by shot; not to be injured; unpunished.

SHOTTEN, (shot'-tn) *a.* Having ejected the spawn; curdled by keeping too long; shooting out into angles; sprained; dislocated.

To SHOVE, (shuv) *v. a.* To push; to rush against.

SHOVE, (shuv) *n. s.* The act of shoving; a push.

SHOVEL, (shuv'-vl) *n. s.* An instrument consisting of a long handle and broad blade with raised edges.

To SHOVEL, (shuv'-vl) *v. a.* To throw or heap with a shovel; to gather in great quantities.

SHOUGH, (shok) *n. s.* A species of shaggy dog; a shock.

SHOUGH, (shoo) *interj.* An exclamation used in driving away fowls.

SHOULD, (shụd) *v. n.* See SHALL. This is a kind of auxiliary verb used in the conjunctive mood, of which the signification is not easily fixed.

SHOULDER, (shọl'-dẹr) *n. s.* The joint which connects the arm to the body; the upper joint of the foreleg of edible animals; the upper part of the back; the shoulders are used as emblems of strength, or the act of supporting; a rising part; a prominence, a term among artificers.

To SHOULDER, (shọl'-dẹr) *v. a.* To push with insolence and violence; to put upon the shoulder.

SHOULDERBELT, (shọl'-dẹr-belt) *n. s.* A belt that comes across the shoulder.

SHOULDERBLADE, (shọl'-dẹr-blạd) *n. s.* The scapula; the blade bone to which the arm is connected.

SHOULDERKNOT, (shọl'-dẹr-knọt) *n. s.* An epaulet; a knot of lace or ribband worn on the shoulder.

SHOUT, (shọụt) *n. s.* A loud and vehement cry of triumph or exultation.

To SHOUT, (shọụt) *v. n.* To cry in triumph or exultation.

To SHOW, (shọ) *v. a.* Pret. *showed;* part. *shown.* To exhibit a view, as an agent; to afford to the eye or notice, as a thing containing or exhibiting; to make to see; to make to perceive; to make to know; to give proof of; to prove; to inform; to teach; to conduct; to offer; to afford; to explain; to expound; to discover; to point out.

To SHOW, (shọ) *v. n.* To appear; to look; to be in appearance; to have appearance; to become well or ill.

SHOW, (shọ) *n. s.* A spectacle; something publicly exposed to view for money; superficial appearance; not reality; ostentatious display; object attracting notice; semblance; likeness; speciousness; plausibility; external appearance; exhibition to view; pomp; magnificent spectacle; representative action.

SHOWBREAD, or *Shewbread,* (shọ'-brẹd) *n. s.* Among the Jews, they thus called loaves of bread that the priest of the week put every Sabbath-day upon the golden table, which was in the sanctum before the Lord.

SHOWER, (shọ'-ẹr) *n. s.* One who shows.

SHOWER, (shọụ'-ẹr) *n.* Rain, either moderate or violent; storm of anything falling thick; any very liberal distribution.

To SHOWER, (shọụ'-ẹr) *v. a.* To wet or drown with rain; to pour down; to distribute or scatter with great liberality.

To SHOWER, (shọụ'-ẹr) *n. s.* To be rainy.

SHOWERY, (shọụ'-ẹr-ẹ) *a.* Rainy.

SHOWILY, (shọ-ẹ-lẹ) *ad.* In a showy way.

SHOWINESS, (shọ'-ẹ-nẹs) *n. s.* State of being showy.

SHOWN, (shọne) Pret. and part. pass. of *to show* Exhibited.

SHOWY, (shọ'-ẹ) *a.* Splendid; gaudy; ostentatious.

SHRANK, (shrạnk) The pret. of *shrink.*

To SHRED, (shrẹd) *v. a.* Pret. *shred.* To cut into small pieces.

SHRED, (shrẹd) *n. s.* A small piece cut off; a fragment.

SHREDDING, (shrẹd'-ing) *n. s.* What is cut off.

SHREW, (shrọọ) *n. s.* A peevish, malignant, clamorous, spiteful, vexatious, turbulent woman.

SHREWD, (shrọọd) *a.* Having the qualities of a shrew; malicious; troublesome; mamaliciously aly; cunning; more artful than good; dangerous; mischievous.

SHREWDLY, (shrọọd'-lẹ) *ad.* Mischievously; vexatiously; cunningly; slyly; with good guess.

SHREWDNESS, (shrọọd'-nẹs) *n. s.* Mischievousness; petulance; sly cunning; archness.

SHREWISH, (shrọọ'-ish) *a.* Having the qualities of a shrew; froward; petulantly clamorous.

SHREWISHLY, (shrọọ'-ish-lẹ) *ad.* Petulantly; peevishly; clamorously; frowardly.

SHREWISHNESS, (shrọọ'-ish-nẹs) *n. s.* The qualities of a shrew; frowardness; petulance; clamorousness.

To SHRIEK, (shrẹẹk) *v. n.* To cry out inarticulately with anguish or horrour; to scream.

SHRIEK, (shrẹẹk) *n. s.* An inarticulate cry of anguish or horrour.

SHRIEVAL, (shrẹẹv'-ạl) *a.* Belonging to the *shrieve* or *sheriff.*

SHRIEVE, (shrẹẹv) *n. s.* A *sheriff.*

SHRIEVALTY, (shrẹẹ'-vạl-tẹ) *n. s.* The office or jurisdiction of a *sheriff.*

SHRIFT, (shrift) *n. s.* Confession made to a priest.

SHRILL, (shril) *a.* Sounding with a piercing, tremulous, or vibratory sound.

SHRILLY, (shril'-lẹ) *ad.* With a shrill noise.

SHRILLNESS, (shril'-nẹs) *n. s.* The quality of being shrill.

SHRIMP, (shrimp) *n. s.* A small crustaceous vermiculated fish.

To SHRIMP, (shrimp) *v. a.* To contract.

SHRINE, (shrine) *n. s.* A case in which something sacred is reposited.

To SHRINK, (shringk) *v. n.* Pret. *I shrunk,* or *shrank;* part. *shrunken.* To contract itself into less room; to shrivel; to be drawn together by some internal power; to withdraw as from danger; to express fear horrour, or pain, by shrugging, or contracting the body; to fall back as from danger.

SHRINK, (shringk) *n. s.* Corrugation; contraction into less compass; contraction of the body from fear or horrour.

SHRINKER, (shringk'-ẹr) *n. s.* One who shrinks.

SHRINKING, (shringk'-ing) *n. s.* Act of falling back as from danger, or of drawing back through fear.

To SHRIVE, (shrive) *v. a.* To hear at confession.

To SHRIVE, (shrive) *v. n.* To administer confession.
SHRIVING, (shri'-ving) *n. s.* Shrift.
To SHRIVEL, (shriv'-vl) *v. n.* To contract itself into wrinkles.
To SHRIVEL, (shriv'-vl) *v. a.* To contract into wrinkles.
SHRIVER, (shri'-ver) *n. s.* A confessor.
SHROUD, (shrọud) *n. s.* A shelter; a cover; the dress of the dead; a winding-sheet; the sail-ropes.
To SHROUD, (shrọud) *v. a.* To shelter; to cover from danger as an agent; to shelter, as the thing covering; to dress for the grave; to clothe; to dress; to cover or conceal; to defend; to protect.
SHROVETIDE, (shrọve'-tide) *n. s.* The time of confession; the day before Ash-Wednesday or Lent, on which anciently they went to confession.
SHRUB, (shrụb) *n. s.* A bush; a small tree; spirit, acid, and sugar, mixed.
SHRUBBERY, (shrụb'-bẹr-ẹ) *n. s.* A plantation of shrubs.
SHRUBBY, (shrụb'-bẹ) *a.* Resembling a shrub; full of shrubs; bushy; consisting of shrubs.
To SHRUG, (shrụg) *v. n.* To express horrour or dissatisfaction by motion of the shoulders or whole body.
To SHRUG, (shrụg) *v. a.* To contract or draw up.
SHRUG, (shrụg) *n. s.* A motion of the shoulders, usually expressing dislike or aversion.
SHRUNK, (shrụngk) The pret. and part. pass. of *shrink*.
SHRUNKEN, (shrụngk'-kn) The part. pass. of *shrink*.
To SHUDDER, (shụd'-dẹr) *v. n.* To quake with fear, or with aversion.
SHUDDER, (shụd'-dẹr) *n. s.* A tremor; the state of trembling.
To SHUFFLE, (shụf'-fl) *v. a.* To throw into disorder; to agitate tumultuously, so as that one thing takes the place of another; to confuse; to throw together tumultuously; to change the position of cards with respect to each other.
To SHUFFLE, (shụf'-fl) *v. n.* To throw the cards into a new order; to play mean tricks; to practise fraud; to evade fair questions; to struggle; to shift; to move with an irregular gait.
SHUFFLE, (shụf'-fl) *n. s.* The act of disordering things, or making them take confusedly the place of each other; a trick; an artifice.
SHUFFLECAP, (shụf'-fl-kạp) *n. s.* A play at which money is shaken in a hat.
SHUFFLER, (shụf'-fl-ẹr) *n. s.* One who plays tricks, or shuffles.
SHUFFLING, (shụf'-fl-ing) *n. s.* Act of throwing into disorder; confusion; trick; artifice; an irregular gait.
SHUFFLINGLY, (shụf'-fl-ing-lẹ) *ad.* With an irregular gait; in a shuffling manner.
To SHUN, (shụn) *v. a.* To avoid; to decline; to endeavour to escape; to eschew.
To SHUN, (shụn) *v. n.* To decline; to avoid to do a thing.
To SHUT, (shụt) *v. a.* Pret. *I shut*; part. pass. *shut*. To close so as to prohibit ingress or regress; to make not open; to inclose; to confine; to prohibit; to bar; to exclude; to contract; not to keep expanded. *To shut out*, To exclude; to deny admission to. *To shut up*, To close; to make impervious; to make impassable, or impossible to be entered or quitted; to confine; to inclose; to imprison; to conclude.
To SHUT, (shụt) *v. n.* To be closed; to close itself, as flowers open in the day, and *shut* at night.
SHUT, (shụt) *n. s.* Close; act of shutting; small door or cover.
SHUTTER, (shụt'-tẹr) *n. s.* One that shuts; a cover; a door.
SHUTTLE, (shụt'-tl) *n. s.* The instrument with which the weaver shoots the cross threads.
SHUTTLECOCK, (shụt'-tl-kọk) *n. s.* A cork stuck with feathers, and beaten backward and forward.
SHY, (shi) *a.* Reserved; not familiar; not free of behaviour; cautious; wary; chary; keeping at a distance; unwilling to approach; suspicious; jealous; unwilling to suffer near acquaintance.
SHYLY, (shi'-lẹ) *ad.* Not familiarly.
SHYNESS, (shi'-nẹs) *n. s.* Unwillingness to be familiar; unsociableness; reservedness.
SIB, (sib) *a.* Related by blood.
SIBILANT, (sib'-ẹ-lạnt) *a.* Hissing.
SIBILATION, (sib-ẹ-lạ'-shụn) *n. s.* A hissing sound.
SIBYL, (sib'-bil) *n. s.* A propheteſs among the pagans.
SIBYLINE, (sib'-ẹ-line) *a.* Of or belonging to a sibyl.
SICAMORE, (sik'-ạ-more) *n. s.* [See SYCAMORE.] A tree.
To SICCATE, (sik'-kate) *v. a.* To dry.
SICCATION, (sik-kạ'-shụn) *n. s.* The act of drying.
SICCITY, (sik'-sẹ-tẹ) *n. s.* Dryness; aridity; want of moisture.
SICE, (size) *n. s.* The number six at dice.
SICK, (sik) *a.* Afflicted with disease; disordered in the organs of digestion; ill in the stomach; corrupted; disgusted.
To SICKEN, (sik'-kn) *v. a.* To make sick; to disease; to weaken; to impair.
SICKISH, (sik'-ish) *a.* Somewhat sick; inclined to be sick.
SICKLE, (sik'-kl) *n. s.* The hook with which corn is cut; a reaping-hook.
SICKLED, (sik'-kld) *a.* Supplied with a sickle; carrying a sickle.
SICKLINESS, (sik'-lẹ-nes) *n. s.* Disposition to sickness; habitual disease.
SICKLY, (sik'-lẹ) *ad.* Not in health.

SICKLY, (sik-le) *a.* Not healthy; not sound; not well; somewhat disordered; faint; weak; languid.

To SICKLY, (sik'-le) *v. a.* To make diseased; to taint with the hue of disease.

SICKNESS, (sik'-nes) *n. s.* State of being diseased; disease; malady; disorder in the organs of digestion.

SIDE, (side) *n. s.* The parts of animals fortified by the ribs; any part of any body opposed to any other part; the right or left; margin; edge; verge; any kind of local respect; party; interest; faction; sect; any part placed in contradistinction or opposition to another. It is used to note consanguinity, as he's cousin by his mother's or father's *side*.

SIDE, (side) *a.* Lateral; oblique; indirect; long; broad; large; extensive.

To SIDE, (side) *v. n.* To lean on one side; to take a party; to engage in a faction.

SIDEBOARD, (side'-bord) *n. s.* The side table on which conveniencies are placed for those that eat at the other table.

SIDEBOX, (side'-boks) *n. s.* Enclosed seat on the side of the theatre.

SIDELONG, (side'-long) *a.* Lateral; oblique; not in front; not direct.

SIDELONG, (side'-long) *ad.* Laterally; obliquely; not in pursuit; not in opposition; on the side.

SIDER, (si'-der) *n. s.* One who joins a party, or engages in a faction.

SIDERAL, (sid'-der-al) *a.* Starry; astral.

SIDERATED, (sid'-er-a-ted) *a.* Blasted; planet struck.

SIDERATION, (sid-der-a'-shun) *n. s.* A sudden mortification, or as the common people call it a blast, or a sudden deprivation of sense, as in an apoplexy.

SIDEREAL, (sid-de'-re-al) *a.* Astral; starry; relating to the stars.

SIDERITE, (sid'-er-ite) *n. s.* A loadstone.

SIDESADDLE, (side'-sad-dl) *n. s.* A woman's seat on horseback.

SIDESMAN, (sidz'-man) *n. s.* An assistant to the churchwarden.

SIDEWAYS, (side'-waze) } *ad.* Laterally;
SIDEWISE, (side'-wize) } ly; on one side.

SIDING, (si'-ding) *n. s.* Engagement in a faction.

To SIDLE, (si'-dl) *v. n.* To go with the body the narrowest way; to lie on the side; to saunter.

SIEGE, (seje) *n. s.* The act of besetting a fortified place; a leaguer; any continued endeavour to gain possession.

SIEVE, (siv) *n. s.* Hair or lawns trained upon a hoop, by which flower is separated from bran, or fine powder from coarse; a boulter; a basket.

To SIFT, (sift) *v. a.* To separate by a sieve; to separate; to part; to examine; to try.

SIFTER, (sift-er) *n. s.* One who sifts.

To SIGH, (si) *v. n.* To emit the breath audibly, as in grief.

SIGH, (si) *n. s.* A violent and audible emission of the breath which has been long retained, as in sadness.

SIGHER, (si'-er) *n. s.* One who sighs.

SIGHING, (si'-ing) *n. s.* The act of emitting the breath audibly as in grief.

SIGHT, (site) *n. s.* Perception by the eye; the sense of seeing; open view; a situation in which nothing obstructs the eye; act of seeing or beholding; view; notice; knowledge; eye; instrument of seeing; aperture previous to the eye, or other point fixed to guide the eye, as the *sights* of a quadrant.

SIGHTED, (site'-ed) *a.* Seeing in a particular manner, used only in composition, as *quicksighted, shortsighted.*

SIGHTLESS, (site'-les) *a.* Wanting sight; blind.

SIGHTLINESS, (site'-le-nes) *n. s.* Appearance pleasing or agreeable to the eye.

SIGHTLY, (site'-le) *a.* Pleasing to the eye; striking to the view.

SIGIL, (sid'-jil) *n. s.* Seal; signature.

SIGMOIDAL, (sig-moe'-dal) *a.* Curved like the Greek letter already named; a medical term.

SIGN, (sine) *n. s.* A token of anything; that by which anything is shown; a *wonder*; a miracle; a prodigy; a picture or token hung at a door, to give notice what is sold within; a monument; a memorial; a constellation in the zodiack; note or token given without words; mark of distinction; cognizance; typical representation; symbol; a subscription of one's name, as a *sign manuel*.

To SIGN, (sine) *v. a.* To mark; to denote; to show; to ratify by hand or *seal*; to betoken; to signify; to represent typically.

SIGN, (sine) *v. n.* To make signs or signals.

SIGNAL, (sig'-nal) *n. s.* Notice given by a sign; a sign that gives notice.

SIGNAL, (sig'-nal) *a.* Eminent; memorable; remarkable.

To SIGNALIZE, (sig'-nal-ize) *v. a.* To make eminent; to make remarkable.

SIGNALLY, (sig'-nal-le) *ad.* Eminently; remarkably; memorably.

SIGNATION, (sig-na'-shun) *n. s.* Sign given; act of betokening.

SIGNATURE, (sig'-na-ture) *n. s.* A sign or mark impressed upon anything; a stamp; a mark; a mark upon any matter, particularly upon plants, by which their nature or medicinal use is pointed out; proof drawn from marks. Among printers, Some letter or figure to distinguish different sheets.

SIGNER, (si'-ner) *n. s.* One that signs.

SIGNET, (sig'-net) *n. s.* A seal commonly used for the sign-manuel of a king.

SIGNIFICANCE, (sig-nif-fe-kanse) }
SIGNIFICANCY, (sig-nif-fe-kan-se) } *n. s.* Power of signifying; meaning; force; energy; power of impressing the mind; importance; moment; consequence.

SIGNIFICANT, (sig-nif'-fe-kant) *a.* Expressive of something beyond the external mark; betokening; standing as a sign of

something; expressive or representative in an eminent degree; forcible to impress the intended meaning.

SIGNIFICANTLY, (sig-nif'-fe-kant-le) *ad.* With force of expression.

SIGNIFICATION, (sig-ne-fe-ka'-shun) *n. s.* The act of making known by signs; meaning expressed by a sign or word.

SIGNIFICATIVE, (sig-nif'-fe-ka-tiv) *a.* Betokening by an external sign; forcible; strongly expressive.

SIGNIFICATIVELY, (sig-nif'-fe-ka-tiv-le) *ad.* So as to betoken by an external sign.

SIGNIFICATOR, (sig-nif'-fe-ka-tur) *n. s.* A significatory.

SIGNIFICATORY, (sig-nif'-fe-ka-tur-e) *n. s.* That which signifies or betokens.

To SIGNIFY, (sig'-ne-fi) *v. a.* To declare by some token or sign; sometimes simply to declare; to mean; to express; to import; to weigh; to make known; to declare.

To SIGNIFY, (sig'-ne-fi) *v. n.* To express meaning with force.

SIGNIOR, (seen'-yur) *n. s.* A title of respect among the Italians.

SIGNIORY, (sene'-yo-re) *n. s.* Lordship; dominion.

SIGNPOST, (sine'-post) *n. s.* That upon which a sign hangs.

SIK, (sik) } *a.* Such.
SIKE, (sike) }

SIKE, (sike) *n. s.* A small stream or rill; one which is usually dry in summer.

To SILE, (sile) *v. a.* To strain, as fresh milk from the cow.

SILENCE, (si'-lense) *n. s.* The state of holding peace; forbearance of speech; habitual taciturnity; not loquacity; secrecy; stillness; not noise; oblivion; obscurity.

SILENCE, (si'-lense) *interj.* An authoritative restraint of speech.

To SILENCE, (si'-lense) *v. a.* To oblige to hold peace; to forbid to speak; to still.

SILENT, (si'-lent) *a.* Not speaking; mute; not talkative; not loquacious; still; having no noise; not mentioning; not making noise or rumour.

SILENTLY, (si'-lent-le) *ad.* Without speech; without noise; without mention.

SILENTNESS, (si'-lent-nes) *n. s.* State or quality of being silent.

SILICIOUS, (si-lish'-us) *a.* Made of hair; flinty; full of stones.

SILICULOSE, (si-lik'-ku-lose) *a.* Husky; full of husks.

SILING-*Dish*, (sile'-ing-dish) *n. s.* A strainer; a colander.

SILIQUA, (sil'-le-kwa) *n. s.* A carat, of which six make a scruple; the seed-vessel, husk, cod, or shell of such plants as are of the pulse kind.

SILIQUOSE, (sil'-le-kwose) } *a.* Having
SILIQUOUS, (sil'-le-kwus) } a pod or capsula.

SILK, (silk) *n. s.* The thread of the worm that turns afterwards to a butterfly; the stuff made of the worm's thread.

SILKEN, (silk'-kn) *a.* Made of silk; soft, tender; dressed in silk.

SILKINESS, (silk'-e-nes) *n. s.* Softness, effeminacy; smoothness.

SILKMERCER, (silk'-mer-ser) *n. s.* A dealer in silk.

SILKWEAVER, (silk'-we-ver) *n. s.* One whose trade is to weave silken manufactories.

SILKWORM, (silk'-wurm) *n. s.* The worm that spins silk.

SILKY, (silk'-e) *a.* Made of silk; soft; tender.

SILL, (sill) *n. s.* The timber or stone at the foot of the door; the bottom piece in a window frame.

SILLABUB, (sil'-la-bub) *n. s.* A liquor made of milk, wine, sugar, &c.

SILLILY, (sil'-le-le) *ad.* In a silly manner; simply; foolishly.

SILLINESS, (sil'-le-nes) *n. s.* Simplicity; weakness; harmless folly.

SILLY, (sil'-le) *a.* Harmless; innocent; inoffensive; plain; artless; weak; helpless; foolish; witless.

SILVAN, (sil'-van) *a.* Woody; full of woods.

SILVER, (sil'-ver) *n. s.* A white and hard metal, next in weight to gold; anything of soft splendour; money made of silver.

SILVER, (sil'-ver) *a.* Made of silver; white like silver; having a pale lustre; soft of voice; soft in sound.

To SILVER, (sil'-ver) *v. a.* To cover superficially with silver; to adorn with mild lustre.

SILVERBEATER, (sil'-ver-be-ter) *n. s.* One that foliates silver.

SILVERLY, (sil'-ver-le) *ad.* With the appearance of silver.

SILVERSMITH, (sil'-ver-smith) *n. s.* One that works in silver.

SILVERY, (sil'-ver-e) *a.* Besprinkled with silver; resembling silver.

SIMAR, (se-mar') *n. s.* A robe.

SIMILAR, (sim'-e-lar) } *a.* Homoge-
SIMILARLY, (sim'-e lar-le) } neous; having one part like another; uniform; resembling; having resemblance.

SIMILARITY, (sim-e-lar'-e-te) *n. s.* Likeness; uniformity.

SIMILARLY, (sim'-e-lar-le) *ad.* With resemblance; without difference; in the same manner.

SIMILE, (sim'-e-le) *n. s.* A comparison by which anything is illustrated or aggrandized.

SIMILITUDE, (se-mil'-e-tude) *n. s.* Likeness; resemblance; comparison; simile.

SIMITAR, (sim'-e-tar) *n. s.* See CIMETER.

To SIMMER, (sim'-mer) *v. n.* To boil gently; to boil with a gentle hissing.

SIMONIACAL, (sim-o-ni'-a-kal) *a.* Guilty of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment.

SIMONIACALLY, (sim-o-ni'-a-kal-le) *ad.* With the guilt of simony.

SIMONIACK, (si-mō'-nē-ăk) *n. s.* One who buys or sells preferment in the church.
SIMONY, (sim'-ō-nē) *n. s.* The crime of buying or selling church preferment.
To SIMPER, (sim'-pẽr) *v. n.* To smile; generally to smile foolishly.
SIMPER, (sim'-pẽr) *n. s.* Smile; generally a foolish smile.
SIMPERER, (sim'-pẽr-ẽr) *n. s.* One who simpers.
SIMPERINGLY, (sim'-pẽr-ing-lē) *ad.* With a foolish smile.
SIMPLE, (sim'-pl) *a.* Plain; artless; unskilled; undesigning; sincere; harmless; uncompounded; unmingled; single; only one; plain; not complicated; silly; not wise; not cunning.
SIMPLE, (sim'-pl) *n. s.* A single ingredient in a medicine; a drug. It is popularly used for an herb.
SIMPLE-MINDED, (sim'-pl-mind-ĕd) *a.* Having a simple, unskilled, and artless mind.
SIMPLENESS, (sim'-pl-nĕs) *n. s.* The quality of being simple.
SIMPLETON, (sim'-pl-tŭn) *n. s.* A silly mortal; a trifler; a foolish fellow.
SIMPLICITY, (sim-plis'-ē-tē) *n. s.* Plainness; artlessness; not subtilty; not cunning; not deceit; singleness; state of being uncompounded.
SIMPLIFICATION, (sim-plē-fē-kā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Act of reducing to simplicity or uncompounded state.
To SIMPLIFY, (sim'-plē-fī) *v. a.* To render plain; to bring back to simplicity.
SIMPLIST, (sim'-plist) *n. s.* An herbarist; one skilled in simples.
SIMPLY, (sim'-plē) *ad.* Without art; without subtilty; plainly; artlessly; of itself; without addition; merely; solely; foolishly; sillily.
SIMULATE, (sim'-ū-lāte) *part. a.* Feigned; pretended.
To SIMULATE, (sim'-ū-lāte) *v. a.* To feign; to counterfeit.
SIMULATION, (sim-ū-lā'-shŭn) *n. s.* That part of hypocrisy which pretends that to be which is not.
SIMULTANEOUS, (sī-mul-tā'-nē-ŭs) *a.* Acting together; existing at the same time.
SIMULTANEOUSLY, (sī-mul-tā'-nē-ŭs-lē) *ad.* At the same time; together; in conjunction.
SIN, (sin) *n. s.* An act against the laws of God; a violation of the laws of religion; habitual negligence of religion.
To SIN, (sin) *v. n.* To neglect the laws of religion; to violate the laws of religion; to offend against right.
SIN, (sin) *ad.* Since.
SINCE, (sinse) *conj.* Because that; from the time that.
SINCE, (sinse) *ad.* Ago; before this.
SINCE, (sinse) *prep.* After; reckoning from some time past to the time present.
SINCERE, (sin'-sēre) *a.* Unhurt; uninjured; pure; unmingled; honest; undissembling; uncorrupt.
SINCERELY, (sin-sēre'-lē) *ad.* Perfectly; without alloy; honestly; without hypocrisy; with purity of heart.
SINCERENESS, (sin-sēre'-nĕs) } *n. s.* *Ho-*
SINCERITY, (sin-sĕr'-ē-tē) } nesty of intention; purity of mind; freedom from hypocrisy.
SINDON, (sin'-dŭn) *n. s.* A fold; a wrapper.
SINE, (sine) *n. s.* A right *sine*, in geometry, is a right line drawn from one end of an arch perpendicularly upon the diameter drawn from the other end of that arch; or it is half the chord of twice the arch.
SINECURE, (sī'-nē-kūre) *n. s.* An office which has revenue without any employment.
SINEW, (sin'-nū) *n. s.* A tendon; the ligament by which the joints are moved; applied to whatever gives strength or compactness, as money is the *sinews* of war; muscle or nerve.
To SINEW, (sin'-nū) *v. a.* To knit as by sinews.
SINEWED, (sin'-nūde) *a.* Furnished with sinews; strong; firm; vigorous.
SINEWLESS, (sin'-nū-lĕs) *a.* Having no sinews; without power or strength.
SINEWY, (sin'-nū-ē) *a.* Consisting of a sinew; strong; nervous; vigorous; forcible.
SINFUL, (sin'-fŭl) *a.* Alien from God; not holy; unsanctified; wicked; not observant of religion; contrary to religion.
SINFULLY, (sin'-fŭl-lē) *ad.* Wickedly; not piously; not according to the ordinance of God.
SINFULNESS, (sin'-fŭl-nĕs) *n. s.* Alienation from God; neglect or violation of the duties of religion; contrariety to religious goodness.
To SING, (sing) *v. n.* Pret. *I sang*, or *sung*; part. pass. *sung*. To form the voice to melody; to articulate musically; to utter sweet sounds inarticulately; to make any small or shrill noise; to tell in poetry.
To SING, (sing) *v. a.* To relate or mention in poetry; to celebrate; to give praises to, in verse; to utter harmoniously.
To SINGE, (sinje) *v. a.* To scorch; to burn slightly or superficially.
SINGE, (sinje) *n. s.* A slight burn.
SINGER, (sing'-ẽr) *n. s.* One that sings; one whose profession or business is to sing.
SINGING, (sing'-ing) *n. s.* Act of modulating the voice to melody; musical articulation; utterance of sweet sounds.
SINGINGLY, (sing'-ing-lē) *ad.* With a kind of tune.
SINGINGMASTER, (sing'-ing-mas-tẽr) *n. s.* One who teaches to sing.
SINGLE, (sing'-gl) *a.* One; not double; particular; individual; not compounded; alone; having no companion; having no assistant; unmarried; not complicated; not

duplicated; pure; uncorrupt; not double minded; simple; that in which one is opposed to one; singular; particular.

To SINGLE, (sing'-gl) *v. a.* To choose out from among others; to sequester; to withdraw; to take alone; to separate.

SINGLENESS, (sing'-gl-nes) *n. s.* Not duplicity or multiplicity; the state of being only one; simplicity; sincerity; honest plainness; state of being alone.

SINGLY, (sing'-gle) *ad.* Individually; particularly; only; by himself; without partners or associates; honestly; simply; sincerely.

SINGULAR, (sing'-gu-lar) *a.* Single; not complex; not compound. In grammar, Expressing only one; not plural. Particular; unexampled; having something not common to others; alone; that of which there is but one.

SINGULARITY, (sing-gu-lar'-e-te) *n. s.* Some character or quality by which one is distinguished from all, or from most others; anything remarkable; a curiosity; uncommon character or form; character or manners different from those of others.

To SINGULARIZE, (sing'-gu-lar-ize) *v. a.* To make single.

SINGULARLY, (sing'-gu-lar-le) *ad.* Particularly; in a manner not common to others; so as to express the singular number.

SINISTER, (sin'-is-ter, or sin-nis'-ter) *a.* Being on the left hand; left; not right; not dexter; bad; perverse; corrupt; deviating from honesty; unfair; unlucky; inauspicious.

SINISTERLY, (sin'-is-ter-le) *ad.* Perversely; corruptly; unfairly.

To SINK, (singk) *v. n.* Pret. *I sunk, sunk*; part. *sunk* or *sunken*. To fall down through any medium; not to swim; to go to the bottom; to fall gradually; to enter or penetrate into any body; to lose height; to fall to a level; to lose or want prominence; to be overwhelmed or depressed; to be received; to be impressed; to decline; to decrease; to decay; to fall into rest or indolence; to fall into any state worse than the former; to tend to ruin.

To SINK, (singk) *v. a.* To put under water; to disable from swimming or floating; to delve; to make by delving; to depress; to degrade; to bring low; to diminish in quantity; to crush; to overbear; to diminish; to degrade; to make to decline; to suppress.

SINK, (singk) *n. s.* A drain; a jakes; any place where corruption is gathered.

SINLESS, (sin'-les) *a.* Exempt from sin.

SINLESSNESS, (sin'-les-nes) *n. s.* Exemption from sin.

SINNER, (sin'-ner) *n. s.* One at enmity with God; one not truly or religiously good; an offender, a criminal.

SINOFFERING, (sin'-of-fer-ing) *n. s.* An expiation or sacrifice for sin.

SINOPER, (sin'-o-per) *n. s.* A species of earth; ruddle.

To SINUATE, (sin'-u-ate) *v. a.* To bend in and out.

SINUATION, (sin-u-a'-shun) *n. s.* A bending in and out.

SINUOSITY, (sin-u-os'-se-te) *n. s.* The quality of being sinuous.

SINUOUS, (sin'-u-us) *a.* Bending in and out.

SINUS, (si'-nus) *n. s.* A bay of the sea; an opening of the land; any fold or opening.

To SIP, (sip) *v. a.* To drink by small draughts; to take at one apposition of the cup to the mouth no more than the mouth will contain; to drink in small quantities.

To SIP, (sip) *v. n.* To drink a small quantity.

SIP, (sip) *n. s.* A very small draught.

To SIPE, (sipe) *v. n.* To ooze or drain out slowly.

SIPHON, (si'-fun) *n. s.* A pipe through which liquors are conveyed.

SIPPER, (sip'-per) *n. s.* One that sips.

SIPPET, (sip'-pet) *n. s.* A small sop.

SIQUIS, (si'-kwis) *n. s.* "If any one:" A notification used when a candidate for holy orders causes notice to be given of his intention, to enquire if there be any impediment that may be alleged against him; and a certificate is then given accordingly.

SIR, (sir) *n. s.* The word of respect in compellation; the title of a knight or baronet.

SIRE (sire) *n. s.* The word of respect in addressing the king; a father. It is used in common speech of beasts, as the horse had a good *sire*, but a bad dam. It is used in composition, as grand-*sire*, great grand-*sire*.

SIREN, (si'-ren) *n. s.* A goddess fabled to have enticed men by singing, and devoured them; any mischievous alluring woman.

SIREN, (si'-ren) *a.* Alluring; bewitching like a siren.

SIRIASIS, (se-ri'-a-sis) *n. s.* An inflammation of the brain and its membrane, through an excessive heat of the sun.

SIRIUS, (sir'-re-us) *n. s.* The dogstar.

SIRLOIN, (sir-loin') *n. s.* The loin of beef.

SIRNAME, (sir'-name) *n. s.* See SURNAME.

SIROCCO, (se-rok'-ko) *n. s.* The south-east or Syrian wind.

SIRRAH, (ser'-ra) *n. s.* A compellation of threat or insult.

SIROP, (ser'-rup) } *n. s.* The juice of ve-
SIRUP, (ser'-rup) } getables boiled with sugar.

SIRUPY, (ser'-rup-e) *a.* Resembling sirup.

SISTER, (sis'-ter) *n. s.* A woman born of the same parents, correlative to brother; woman of the same faith, a christian; one of the same nature, human being; a female of the same kind; one of the same kind; one of the same condition. *Sister-in-law*, A husband or wife's sister.

SISTERHOOD, (sis'-ter-hud) *n. s.* The office or duty of a sister; a set of sisters; a number of women of the same order.

SISTERLY, (sis'-ter-le) *a.* Like a sister; becoming a sister.

To SIT, (sit) *v. n.* Pret. *sat*. To rest upon

the buttocks; to perch; to be in a state of rest, or idleness; to be in any local position; to rest as a weight or burthen; to settle; to abide; to brood; to incubate; to be adjusted; to be with respect to fitness or unfitness, decorum or indecorum; to be placed in order to be painted; to hold a session, as the parliament *sits*, the last general council *sate* at Trent; to be placed at the table; to exercise authority, as to sit in judgment; to be in any solemn assembly as a member. *To sit down*, To rest; to settle; to fix abode. *To sit out*, To be without engagement or employment. *To sit up*, To rise from lying to sitting; to watch; not to go to bed.

To SIT, (sit) *v. n.* To keep the seat upon.

SITE, (site) *n. s.* Situation; local position.

SITH, (*sith*) *conjunct.* Since; seeing that.

SITHE, (sithe) *n. s.* The instrument of mowing; a crooked blade joined at right angles to a long pole.

To SITHE, (sithe) *v. a.* To cut down with a sithe.

SITHED, (sithd) *a.* Armed with sithes.

SITHENCE, (*sith'*-ense) *ad.* Since; in latter times.

SITTER, (sit'-ter) *n. s.* One that sits.

SITTING, (sit'-ting) *n. s.* The posture of sitting on a seat; the act of resting on a seat; a time at which one exhibits himself to a painter; a meeting of an assembly; a course of study unintermitted; a time for which one sits, as at play, or work, or a visit; the right to a seat, as a sitting in the church; incubation.

SITUATE, (sit'-u-ate) *part. a.* Placed with respect to anything else; placed; consisting

SITUATION, (sit-u-a'-shun) *n. s.* Local respect; position; condition; state; temporary state; circumstances; used of persons in a dramatick scene.

SIX, (siks) *a.* Twice three; one more than five.

SIX, (siks) *n. s.* The number six.

SIXFOLD, (siks'-fold) *a.* Six times told.

SIXPENCE, (siks'-pense) *n. s.* A coin; half a shilling.

SIXPENNY, (siks'-pen-ne) *a.* Worth sixpence.

SIXSCORE, (siks'-score) *a.* Six times twenty.

SIXTEEN, (siks'-teen) *a.* Six and ten.

SIXTEENTH, (siks'-teenth) *a.* The sixth after the tenth; the ordinal of sixteen.

SIXTH, (*siksth*) *a.* The first after the fifth; the ordinal of six.

SIXTH, (*siksth*) *n. s.* A sixth part.

SIXTHLY, (*siksth'*-le) *ad.* In the sixth place.

SIXTIETH, (siks'-te-eth) *a.* The tenth six times repeated; the ordinal of sixty.

SIXTY, (siks'-te) *a.* Six times ten.

SIZABLE, (si'-za-bl) *ad.* Of considerable bulk.

SIZE, (size) *n. s.* Bulk; quantity of superficies; comparative magnitude; any viscous or glutinous substance.

To SIZE, (size) *v. a.* To adjust, or arrange, according to size; to settle; to fix; to cover with glutinous matter; to besmear with size.

SIZED, (sizd) *a.* Having a particular magnitude.

SIZEABLE, (si'-za-bl) *a.* Reasonably bulky; of just proportion to others.

SIZER, or *Servitor*, (si'-zer) *n. s.* A certain rank of students in the university of Cambridge.

SIZINESS, (si'-ze-nes) *n. s.* Glutinousness; viscosity.

SIZY, (si'-ze) *a.* Viscous; glutinous.

SKAIN, } *n. s.* A knot of thread or
SKEIN, } silk wound and doubled.

SKATE, (skate) *n. s.* See SCATE.

SKELETON, (skel'-le-tun) *n. s.* In anatomy, The bones of the body preserved together as much as can be in their natural situation; the compages of the principal parts.

SKELLUM, (skel'-lum) *n. s.* A villain; a scoundrel.

SKEPTICK, (skep'-tik) *n. s.* One who doubts, or pretends to doubt, of everything.

SKEPTICAL, (skep'-te-kal) *a.* Doubtful; pretending to universal doubt.

SKEPTICALLY, (skep'-te-kal-le) *ad.* With doubts; in a skeptical manner.

SKEPTICISM, (skep'-te-sizm) *n. s.* Universal doubt; pretence or profession of universal doubt.

To SKEPTICISE, (skep'-te-size) *v. n.* To pretend to doubt of every thing.

To SKETCH, (sketsh) *v. a.* To draw, by tracing the outline; to plan, by giving the first or principal notion.

SKETCH, (sketsh) *n. s.* An outline; a rough draught; a first plan.

SKEW, (sku) *a.* Oblique; *distorted.*

SKEW, (sku) *ad.* Awry.

To SKEW (sku) *v. a.* To look obliquely upon; figuratively, to take notice slightly; to shape or form in an oblique way.

To SKEW, (sku) *v. n.* To look or walk obliquely. Used in some parts of the north.

SKEWER, (skure) *n. s.* A wooden or iron pin, used to keep meat in form.

To SKEWER, (skure) *v. a.* To fasten with skewers.

SKIFF, (skiff) *n. s.* A small light boat.

SKILFUL, (skil'-ful) *a.* Knowing; qualified with skill; possessing any art; dexterous; able.

SKILFULLY, (skil'-ful-le) *ad.* With skill; with art; with uncommon ability; dexterously.

SKILFULNESS, (skil'-ful-nes) *n. s.* Art; ability; dexterousness.

SKILL (skil) *n. s.* Knowledge of any practice or art; readiness in any practice; knowledge; dexterity; artfulness; reason; cause.

SKILLED, (skild) *a.* Knowing; dexterous; acquainted with.

SKILLESS, (skil'-les) *a.* Wanting skill; artless.

SKILLET, (skil'-let) *n. s.* A small kettle or boiler.

To SKIM, (skim) *v. a.* To clear off from the

upper part, by passing a vessel a little below the surface; to take by skimming; to brush the surface slightly; to pass very near the surface; to cover superficially.

To SKIM, (skim) *v. n.* To pass lightly; to glide along.

SKIM, (skim) *n. s.* Scum; refuse.

SKIMMER, (skim'-mer) *n. s.* A shallow vessel with which the scum is taken off; one who skims.

SKIMMILK, (skim-milk') *n. s.* Milk from which the cream has been taken.

SKIN, (skin) *n. s.* The natural covering of the flesh; hide; pelt; that which is taken from animals to make parchment or leather; a husk.

To SKIN, (skin) *v. a.* To flay; to strip or divest of the skin; to cover superficially.

SKINDEEP, (skin'-deep) *a.* Slight; superficial.

SKINFLINT, (skin'-flint) *n. s.* A niggardly person.

SKINK, (skingk) *n. s.* Drink; anything potable; pottage.

To SKINK, (skingk) *v. n.* To serve drink.

SKINKER, (skingk'-er) *n. s.* One that serves drink.

SKINNED, (skind) *a.* Having skin.

SKINNER, (skin'-ner) *n. s.* A dealer in skins, or pelts.

SKINNINESS, (skin'-ne-nes) *n. s.* The quality of being skinny.

SKINNY, (skin'-ne) *a.* Consisting only of skin; wanting flesh.

To SKIP, (skip) *v. n.* To fetch quick bounds; to pass by quick leaps; to bound lightly and joyfully. *To skip over*, To pass without notice.

To SKIP, (skip) *v. a.* To miss; to pass.

SKIP, (skip) *n. s.* A light leap, or bound.

SKIPJACK, (skip'-jak) *n. s.* An upstart; a child's toy.

SKIPKENNEL, (skip'-ken-nel) *n. s.* A lackey; a footboy.

SKIPPER, (skip'-per) *n. s.* A dancer; a shipmaster; a shipboy.

To SKIRL, (skerl) *v. n.* To scream out.

SKIRMISH, (sker'-mish) *n. s.* A slight fight, less than a set battle; a contest; a contention.

To SKIRMISH, (sker'-mish) *v. n.* To fight loosely; to fight in parties before or after the shock of the main battle.

SKIRMISHER, (sker'-mish-er) *n. s.* One who skirmishes.

SKIRT, (skert) *n. s.* The loose edge of a garment; that part which hangs loose below the waist; the edge of any part of the dress; edge; margin; border; extreme part.

To SKIRT, (skert) *v. a.* The border; to run along the edge.

SKIT, (skit) *n. s.* A light wanton wench; a reflection; some jeer, or jibe, cast upon any one.

To SKIT, (skit) *v. a.* To cast reflections on.

SKITTISH, (skit'-tish) *a.* Shy; easily frighted; wanton; volatile; hasty; precipitate; changeable; fickle.

SKITTISHLY, (skit'-tish-le) *ad.* Wantonly; uncertainly; fickly.

SKITTISHNESS, (skit'-tish-nes) *n. s.* Wantonness; fickleness.

SKITTLES, (skit'-tlz) *n. s.* Ninepins.

SKREEN, (skreen) *n. s.* A riddle or coarse sieve; anything by which the sun or weather is kept off; shelter; concealment.

To SKREEN, (skreen) *v. a.* To riddle; to sift, a term used among masons; to shade from sun or light, or weather; to keep off light or weather; to shelter; to protect.

To SKULK, (skulk) *v. n.* To hide; to lurk in fear or malice.

SKULL, (skul) *n. s.* The bone that incloses the head, which contains the brain.

SKULLCAP, (skul'-kap) *n. s.* A headpiece.

SKY, (ski) *n. s.* The region which surrounds this earth beyond the atmosphere; it is taken from the whole region without the earth; the heavens; the weather; the climate.

SKYCOLOUR, (ski'-kul'-ur) *n. s.* An azure colour; the colour of the sky.

SKYCOLOURED, (ski'-kul-urd) *a.* Blue; azure; like the sky.

SKYED, (skide) *a.* Enveloped by the skies.

SKYEY, (ski'-e) *a.* Ethereal.

SKYLARK, (ski'-lark) *n. s.* A lark that mounts and sings.

SKYLIGHT, (ski'-lite) *n. s.* A window placed in a room, not laterally, but in the ceiling.

SKYROCKET, (ski'-rok-et) *n. s.* A kind of firework, which flies high, and burns as it flies.

SLAB, (slab) *a.* Thick; viscous; glutinous.

SLAB, (slab) *n. s.* A puddle; a plane of stone, as a marble *slab*; the outside plank of a piece of timber when sawn into boards.

To SLABBER, (slab'-ber) *v. n.* To sup up hastily; to smear with spittle; to shed; to spill.

To SLABBER, (slab'-ber) *v. n.* To let the spittle fall from the mouth; to drivel; to shed or pour anything.

SLABBERER, (slab'-ber-er) *n. s.* One who slabbers; an idiot.

SLABBY, (slab'-be) *a.* Thick; viscous; wet; floody, in low language.

SLACK, (slak) *a.* Not tense; not hard drawn; loose; relaxed; weak; not holding fast; remiss; not diligent; not eager; not fervent; not violent; not rapid; not intense.

To SLACK, (slak) } *v. n.* To be re-
To SLACKEN, (slak'-kn) } miss; to neglect; to lose the power of cohesion; to abate; to languish; to fail; to flag.

To SLACK, (slak) } *v. a.* To loosen;
To SLACKEN, (slak'-kn) } to make less tight; to relax; to remit; to ease; to mitigate; to remit for want of eagerness; to cause to be remitted; to make to abate; to relieve; to unbend; to repress; to make less quick or forcible.

SLACK, (slak) *n. s.* Small coal; coal broken

in small parts, as *slacked* lime turns to powder.

SLACKLY, (slăk'-lē) *ad.* Loosely; not tightly; not closely; negligently; remissly; tardily.

SLACKNESS, (slăk'-nĕs) *n. s.* Looseness; negligence; inattention; remissness; tardiness; not intenseness;

SLAG, (slăg) *n. s.* The dross or recrement of metal.

SLAIN, (slāne) The part. pass. of *slay*.

To SLAKE, (slāke) *v. a.* To quench; to extinguish. It is used of lime, so that it is uncertain whether the original notion of to *slack* or *slake* lime be to powder or quench it.

To SLAM, (slăm) *v. a.* To slaughter; to crush; to beat or cuff a person.

SLAM, (slăm) *n. s.* A bang; defeat: applied, at cards, to the adversary who has not reckoned a single point.

SLAMKIN, (slăm'-kĭn) } *n. s.* A
SLAMMERKIN, (slăm'-mĕr-kĭn) } slatternly woman; a trollop.

To SLANDER, (slăn'-dĕr) *v. a.* To censure falsely; to belie.

SLANDER, (slăn'-dĕr) *n. s.* False invective; disgrace; reproach; disreputation; ill name.

SLANDERER, (slăn'-dĕr-ĕr) *n. s.* One who belies another; one who lays false imputations on another.

SLANDEROUS, (slăn'-dĕr-ŭs) *a.* Uttering reproachful falsehoods; containing reproachful falsehoods; calumnious; scandalous.

SLANDEROUSLY, (slăn'-dĕr-ŭs-lē) *ad.* Calumniously; with false reproach.

SLANDEROUSNESS, (slăn'-dĕr-ŭs-nĕs) *n. s.* State or quality of being reproachful.

SLANG (slăng) *n. s.* Cant phraseology.

SLANG, (slăng.) The pret. of *sling*.

SLANT, (slănt) } *a.* Oblique; not
SLANTING, (slănt'-ĭng) } direct; not perpendicular.

To SLANT, (slănt) *v. a.* To turn aslant or aside.

SLANTLY, (slănt'-lē) } *ad.* Obliquely;
SLANTWISE, (slănt'-wīse) } not perpendicularly; slope.

SLAP, (slăp) *n. s.* A blow. Properly with the hand open, or with something rather broad than sharp.

SLAP, (slăp) *ad.* With a sudden and violent blow.

To SLAP, (slăp) *v. a.* To strike with a slap.

SLAPDASH, (slăp-dăsh') *ad.* All at once; with hurry and confusion.

SLAPE, (slāpe) *a.* Slippery; and also smooth.

To SLASH, (slăsh) *v. a.* To cut; to cut with long cuts; to lash.

To SLASH, (slăsh) *v. n.* To strike at random with a sword; to lay about him.

SLASH, (slăsh) *n. s.* Cut; wound; a cut in cloth.

SLATCH, (slătsh) *n. s.* The middle part of a rope or cable that hangs down loose.

SLATE, (slāte) *n. s.* A grey stone, easily broken into thin plates, which are used to cover houses, or to write upon.

To SLATE, (slāte) *v. a.* To cover the roof; to tile.

SLATER, (slā'-tĕr) *n. s.* One who covers with slates or tiles.

To SLATTER, (slăt'-tĕr) *v. n.* To be slovenly and dirty; to be careless or awkward; to spill carelessly.

SLATTERN, (slăt'-tĕrn) *n. s.* A woman negligent, not elegant or nice.

SLATTERNLY, (slăt'-tĕrn-lē) *a.* Not clean; slovenly.

SLATTERNLY, (slăt'-tĕrn-lē) *ad.* Awkwardly; negligently.

SLATY, (slā'-tē) *ad.* Having the nature of slate.

SLAVE, (slāve) *n. s.* One mancipated to a master; not a freeman; a dependant; one that has lost the power of resistance; proverbially for the lowest state of life.

To SLAVE, (slāve) *v. a.* To enslave.

To SLAVE, (slāve) *v. n.* To drudge; to moil; to toil.

SLAVER, (slăv'-ĕr) *n. s.* Spittle running from the mouth; drivel.

To SLAVER, (slăv'-ĕr) *v. n.* To be smeared with spittle; to emit spittle.

To SLAVER, (slăv'-ĕr) *v. a.* To smear with drivel.

SLAVERER, (slăv'-ĕr-ĕr) *n. s.* One who cannot hold his spittle; a driveller; an idiot.

SLAVERINGLY, (slăv'-ĕr-ĭng-lē) *ad.* With slaver, or drivel.

SLAVERY, (slā'-vĕr-ē) *n. s.* Servitude; the condition of a slave; the offices of a slave.

SLAUGHTER, (slăw'-tĕr) *n. s.* Massacre; destruction by the sword.

To SLAUGHTER, (slăw'-tĕr) *v. a.* To massacre; to slay; to kill with the sword; to kill beasts for the butcher.

SLAUGHTERER, (slăw'-tĕr-ĕr) *n. s.* One employed in killing.

SLAUGHTERHOUSE, (slăw'-tĕr-hŏuse) *n. s.* House in which beasts are killed for the butcher.

SLAUGHTEROUS, (slăw'-tĕr-ŭs) *a.* Destructive; murderous.

SLAVISH, (slā'-vĭsh) *a.* Servile; mean; base; dependant.

SLAVISHLY, (slā'-vĭsh-lē) *ad.* Servilely; meanly.

SLAVISHNESS, (slā'-vĭsh-nĕs) *n. s.* Servility; meanness.

To SLAY, (slā) *v. a.* Pret. *slew*; part. pass. *slain*. To kill; to butcher; to put to death.

SLAYER, (slā'-ĕr) *n. s.* Killer; murderer; destroyer.

SLEAVE, (slēev) *n. s.* The ravelled knotty part of the silk, which gives great trouble to the knitter or weaver.

To SLEAVE, (slēev) *v. a.* To separate into threads; to sleid.

SLEAVED, (slēevd) *a.* Raw; not spun; unwrought.

SLED, (slĕd) *n. s.* A carriage drawn without wheels: frequently written *sledge*.

SLEDGE, (sledje) *n. s.* A large heavy hammer; a carriage without wheels; properly a *sled*.

SLEEK, (sleek) *a.* Smooth; nitid; glossy; not rough; not harsh.

To SLEEK, (sleek) *v. a.* To comb smooth and even; to render soft, smooth, or glossy.

SLEEKLY, (sleek'-le) *ad.* Smoothly; glossily.

SLEEKNESS, (sleek'-nes) *n. s.* Smoothness.

SLEEKY, (sleek'-e) *a.* Of a sleek or smooth appearance.

To SLEEP, (sleep) *v. n.* To take rest, by suspension of the mental and corporal powers; to rest; to be motionless; to be dead, death being a state from which man will some time awake; to be inattentive; not vigilant.

SLEEP, (sleep) *n. s.* Repose; rest; suspension of the mental and corporal powers; slumber.

SLEEPER, (sleep'-er) *n. s.* One who sleeps; one who is not awake; a lazy inactive drone; that which lies dormant, or without effect. In architecture, A strip of solid timber (or some substantial substitute) which lies on the ground to support the joist of a floor.

SLEEPFUL, (sleep'-ful) *a.* Overpowered by desire to sleep.

SLEEPFULNESS, (sleep'-ful-nes) *n. s.* Strong desire to sleep.

SLEEPILY, (sleep'-e-le) *ad.* Drowsily; with desire to sleep; dull; laxily; stupidly.

SLEEPINESS, (sleep'-e-nes) *n. s.* Drowsiness; disposition to sleep; inability to keep awake.

SLEEPING, (sleep'-ing) *n. s.* The state of resting in sleep; the state of not being disturbed or noticed.

SLEEPLESS, (sleep'-les) *a.* Wanting sleep; always awake.

SLEEPLESSNESS, (sleep'-les-nes) *n. s.* Want of sleep.

SLEEPY, (sleep'-e) *a.* Drowsy; disposed to sleep; not awake; soporiferous; somniferous; causing sleep; dull; lazy.

SLEET, (sleet) *n. s.* A kind of smoth small hail or snow, not falling in flakes, but single particles; shower of anything falling thick.

To SLEET, (sleet) *v. n.* To snow in small particles intermixed with rain.

SLEETY, (sleet'-e) *a.* Bringing sleet.

SLEEVE, (sleev) *n. s.* The part of a garment that covers the arms; a knot or skein of silk. See SLEAVE.

SLEEVED, (sleevd) *a.* Having sleeves.

SLEEVELESS, (sleev'-les) *a.* Wanting sleeves; having no sleeves; wanting reasonableness; wanting propriety; wanting solidity; without a cover or pretence.

To SLEID, (slade) *v. a.* To prepare for use in the weaver's *sley* or *slay*.

SLEIGHT, (slite) *n. s.* Artful trick; cunning artifice; dexterous practice, as *sleight* of hand: the tricks of a juggler. This is often written, but less properly, *slight*.

SLEIGHT, (slite) *a.* Deceitful; artful.

SLEIGHTFUL, (slite'-ful) *a.* Artful; cunning.

SLEIGHTY, (sli'-te) *a.* Crafty; artful.

SLENDER, (slen'-der) *a.* Thin; small in circumference compared with the length; not thick; small in the waist; having a fine shape; not bulky; slight; not strong; small; inconsiderable; weak; sparing; less than enough, as a *slender* estate and *slender* parts; not amply supplied.

SLENDERLY, (slen'-der-le) *ad.* Without bulk; slightly; meanly.

SLENDERNESS, (slen'-der-nes) *n. s.* Thinness; smallness of circumference; want of bulk or strength; slightness; weakness; inconsiderableness; want of plenty.

SLEPT, (slept). The pret. of *sleep*.

SLEW, (slu) The pret. of *slay*.

SLEY, (sla) *n. s.* A weaver's reed.

To SLEY, (sla) *v. n.* To separate; to part or twist into threads; to sleid.

To SLICE, (slise) *v. a.* To cut into flat pieces; to cut into parts; to cut off in a broad piece; to cut; to divide.

SLICE, (slise) *n. s.* A broad piece cut off; a broad piece; a broad head fixed in a handle; a peel; a spatula.

SLID, (slid) The pret. of *slide*.

SLIDDEN, (slid'-dn) The part. pass. of *slide*.

To SLIDE, (slide) *v. n.* Pret. *slid*, part. pass. *slidden*. To pass along smoothly; to slip; to glide; to move without change of the foot; to pass inadvertently; to pass unnoticed; to pass along by silent and unobserved progression; to pass without difficulty or obstruction; to move upon the ice by a single impulse, without change of feet; to fall by errour; to be not firm; to pass with a free and gentle course or flow.

To SLIDE, (slide) *v. a.* To pass imperceptibly.

SLIDE, (slide) *n. s.* Smooth and easy passage; flow; even course.

SLIDER, (sli'-der) *n. s.* The part of an instrument that slides; one who slides.

SLIDING, (sli'-ding) *n. s.* Transgression: hence *backsliding*.

SLIGHT, (slite) *a.* Small; worthless; inconsiderable; not important; not cogent; weak; negligent; not vehement; not done with effort; not strong; thin, as a *slight* silk.

SLIGHT, (slite) *n. s.* Neglect; contempt; act of scorn; artifice; cunning practice. See SLEIGHT.

To SLIGHT, (slite) *v. a.* To neglect; to disregard; to throw carelessly; to overthrow; to demolish.

SLIGHTER, (sli-ter) *n. s.* One who disregards.

SLIGHTINGLY, (sli'-ting-le) *ad.* Without reverence; with contempt.

SLIGHTLY, (slite'-le) *ad.* Negligently; without regard; scornfully; contemptuously; weakly; without force.

SLIGHTNESS, (slīte-nes) *n. s.* Weakness; want of strength; negligence; want of attention; want of vehemence.

SLILY, (slī'-le) *ad.* Cunningly; with cunning secrecy; with subtile covertness.

SLIM, (slim) *a.* Weak; slight; unsubstantial; slender; thin of shape.

SLIME, (slīme) *n. s.* Viscous mire; any glutinous substance.

SLIMINESS, (slī'-me-nes) *n. s.* Viscosity; glutinous matter.

SLIMNESS, (slim'-nes) *n. s.* State or quality of being slim.

SLIMY, (slī'-me) *a.* Overspread with slime; viscous; glutinous.

SLINESS, (slī'-nes) *n. s.* Designing artifice.

SLING, (sling) *n. s.* A missive weapon made by a strap and string; the stone is lodged in the strap, and thrown by loosing the string; a throw; a stroke; a kind of hanging bandage, in which a wounded limb is sustained.

To SLING, (sling) *v. a.* To throw by a sling; to throw; to cast; to hang loosely by a string; to move by means of a rope.

SLINGER, (sling'-er) *n. s.* One who slings or uses the sling.

To SLINK, (slink) *v. n.* Pret. *slunk*. To sneak; to steal out of the way.

To SLIP, (slip) *v. n.* To slide; not to tread firm; to move or fly out of place; to sneak; to slink; to glide; to pass unexpectedly or imperceptibly; to creep by oversight; to escape; to fall away out of the memory.

To SLIP, (slip) *v. a.* To convey secretly; to lose by negligence; to part twigs from the main body by laceration; to escape from; to leave slily; to let loose; to throw off anything that holds one; to pass over negligently.

To SLIP *on*, (slip) *v. a.* To put on rather hastily; a colloquial expression, as to *slip on* one's clothes.

SLIP, (slip) *n. s.* The act of slipping; false step; errour; mistake; fault; a twig torn from the main stock; a leash or string in which a dog is held, from its being so made as to slip or become loose by relaxation of the hand; an escape; a desertion; a long narrow piece; a particular quantity of yarn.

SLIPBOARD, (slip'-bord) *n. s.* A board sliding in grooves.

SLIPKNOT, (slip'-not) *n. s.* A bowknot; a knot easily untied.

SLIPPER, (slip'-per) *n. s.* A shoe without leather behind, into which the foot slips easily.

SLIPPERED, (slip'-perd) *a.* Wearing slippers.

SLIPPERILY, (slip'-per-e-le) *ad.* In a slippery manner.

SLIPPERINESS, (slip'-per-e-nes) *n. s.* State or quality of being slippery; smoothness; glibness; uncertainty; want of firm footing.

SLIPPERY, (slip'-per-e) *a.* Smooth; glib; not affording firm footing; hard to hold; hard to keep; not standing firm; uncertain; changeable; mutable; instable; not certain in its effect; not chaste.

SLIPPY, (slip'-pe) *a.* Slippery; easily sliding.

SLIPSHOD, (slip'-shod) *a.* Having the shoes not pulled up at the heels, but barely slipped on.

SLIPSLOP, (slip'-slop) *n. s.* Bad liquor. A cant term for misapplication of words in writing or speaking.

To SLIT, (slit) *v. a.* Pret. and part. *slit* and *slitted*. To cut longwise; to cut in general.

SLIT, (slit) *n. s.* A long cut, or narrow opening.

SLITTER, (slit'-ter) *n. s.* One who cuts or slashes.

To SLIVE, (slive) } *v. a.* To split; to
To SLIVER, (slī'-ver) } divide longwise; to tear off longwise; to cut or cleave in general.

SLIVER, (slī'-ver) *n. s.* A piece cut or torn off.

SLOATS, (slots) *n. s.* Of a cart, are those underpieces which keep the bottom together.

To SLOBBER, (slob'-ber) *v. a.* To slaver; to spill upon; to slabber.

SLOBBER, (slob'-ber) *n. s.* Slaver; liquor spilled.

SLOBBERER, (slob'-ber-er) *n. s.* A slovenly slavering person.

SLOBBERY, (slob'-ber-e) *a.* Moist; dank; floody.

To SLOK, (slok) } *v. n.* To slake;
To SLOCKEN, (slok'-kn) } to quench.

SLOE, (slo) *n. s.* The fruit of the blackthorn, a small wild plum.

SLOOP, (sloop) *n. s.* A small ship, commonly with only one mast.

To SLOP, (slop) *v. a.* To drink grossly and greedily; to soil by letting water or other liquor fall.

SLOP, (slop) *n. s.* Mean and vile liquor of any kind; soil or spot made by water or other liquors fallen upon the place; ready-made clothes.

SLOP-SELLER, (slop'-sel-ler) *n. s.* One who sells ready-made clothes.

SLOP-SHOP, (slop'-shop) *n. s.* Place where ready-made clothes are sold.

SLOPE, (slope) *a.* Oblique; not perpendicular.

SLOPE, (slope) *n. s.* An oblique direction; anything obliquely directed; declivity; ground cut or formed with declivity.

SLOPE, (slope) *ad.* Obliquely; not perpendicularly.

To SLOPE, (slope) *v. a.* To form to obliquity or declivity; to direct obliquely.

To SLOPE, (slope) *v. n.* To take an oblique or declivous direction.

SLOPENESS, (slope'-nes) *n. s.* Obliquity; declivity; not perpendicularity.

SLOPEWISE, (slope'-wize) *ad.* Obliquely; not perpendicularly.

SLOPINGLY, (slo'-ping-le) *ad.* Obliquely, not perpendicularly.

SLOPPY, (slǫp'-pe) *a.* Miry and wet.
SLOT, (slǫt) *n. s.* The track of a deer.
SLOTH, (slǫ*th*) *n. s.* Slowness; tardiness; laziness; sluggishness; idleness; an animal.
SLOTHFUL, (slǫ*th*'-fụl) *a.* Idle; lazy; sluggish; inactive; indolent; dull of motion.
SLOTHFULLY, (slǫ*th*'-fụl-le) *ad.* Idly; lazily; with sloth.
SLOTHFULNESS, (slǫ*th*'-fụl-nes) *n. s.* Idleness; laziness; sluggishness; inactivity.
SLOUTCH, (slǫụtsh) *n. s.* An idle fellow; one who is stupid, heavy, or clownish; a downcast look; a depression of the head; an ungainly, clownish gait or manner.
To SLOUCH, (slǫụtsh) *v. n.* To have a downcast colwnish look, gait, or manner.
To SLOUCH, (slǫụtsh) *v. a.* To depress; to press down, as to *slouch* the hat.
SLOVEN, (slụv'-vẹn) *n. s.* A man indecently negligent of cleanliness; a man dirtily dressed.
SLOVENLINESS, (slụv'-vẹn-le-nes) *n. s.* Indecent negligence of dress; neglect of cleanliness; any negligence, or carelessness.
SLOVENLY, (slụv'-vẹn-le) *a.* Indecently negligent of dress.
SLOVENLY, (slụv'-vẹn-le) *ad.* In a coarse inelegant manner.
SLOVENRY, (slụv'-vẹn'-re) *n. s.* Dirtiness; want of neatness.
SLOUGH, (slụff) *n. s.* A deep miry place; a hole full of dirt; the skin which a serpent casts off at his periodical renovation; the skin; the part that separates from a foul sore.
To SLOUGH, (slụff) *v. n.* The part from the sound flesh; a chirurgical term.
SLOUGHY, (slụf'-fe) *a.* Miry; boggy; muddy.
SLOW, (slǫ) *a.* Not swift; not quick of motion; not speedy; not having velocity; wanting celerity; late; not happening in a short time; not ready; not prompt; not quick; dull; inactive; tardy; sluggish; not hasty; acting with deliberation; not vehement; heavy in wit.
SLOW, (slǫ) In composition, is an adverb, *slowly*.
SLOWLY, (slǫ'-le) *ad.* Not speedily; not with celerity; not with velocity; not soon; not early; not in a little time; not hastily; not rashly, as he determines *slowly*; not promptly; not readily, as he learns *slowly*; tardily; sluggishly.
SLOWNESS, (slǫ'-nes) *n. s.* Smallness of motion; not speed; want of velocity; absence of celerity or swiftness; length of time in which anything acts or is brought to pass; not quickness; dullness to admit conviction or affection; want of promptness; want of readiness; deliberation; cool delay; dilatoriness; procrastination.
SLOW-WORM, (slǫ'-wụrm) *n. s.* The blind worm; a small kind of viper; scarcely venomous.
To SLUBBER, (slụb'-bẹr) *v. a.* To do anything lazily, imperfectly, or with idle hurry; to stain; to daub; to cover coarsely or carelessly.
SLUBBERDEGULLION, (slụb'-bẹr-de-gul'-yụn) *n. s.* A base, paltry, dirty, sorry, wretch.
SLUBBERINGLY, (slụb-bẹr'-ing-le) *ad.* In an imperfect or slovenly manner.
SLUDGE, (slụdje) *n. s.* Mire; dirt mixed with water.
SLUG, (slụg) *n. s.* An idler; a drone; a slow, heavy, sleepy, lazy wretch; an hindrance; an obstruction; a kind of slow creeping snail; a cylindrical or oval piece of metal shot from a gun.
To SLUG, (slụg) *v. n.* To lie idle; to play the drone; to move slowly.
SLUGGARD, (slụg'-gẹrd) *n. s.* An idler; a drone; an inactive lazy fellow.
SLUGGARD, (slụg'-gẹrd) *a.* Lazy; sluggish.
SLUGGISH, (slụg'-gish) *a.* Dull; drowsy; lazy; slothful; idle; slow; inactive; inert.
SLUGGISHLY, (slụg'-gish-le) *ad.* Dully; not nimbly; lazily; idly; slowly.
SLUGGISHNESS, (slụg'-gish-nes) *n. s.* Dulness; sloth; laziness; idleness; inertness.
SLUICE, (slụse) *n. s.* A watergate; a floodgate; a vent for water.
To SLUICE, (slụse) *v. a.* To emit by floodgates.
SLUICY, (slụ'-se) *a.* Falling in streams as from a sluice or floodgate.
To SLUMBER, (slụm'-bẹr) *v. n.* To sleep lightly; to be not awake, nor in profound sleep; to sleep; to repose; to be in a state of negligence and supineness.
SLUMBER, (slụm'-bẹr) *n. s.* Light sleep; sleep not profound; sleep; repose.
SLUMBERER, (slụm'-bẹr-ẹr) *n. s.* One who slumbers.
SLUMBERING, (slụm'-bẹr-ing) *n. s.* State of repose.
SLUMBEROUS, (slụm'-bẹr-ụs) } *a.* Inviting
SLUMBE Y, (slụm'-bẹr-e) } to sleep; soporiferous; causing sleep; sleepy; not waking.
SLUNG, (slụng) The pret. and part. pass. of *sling*.
LUNK, (slụngk) The pret. and part. pass. S of *slink*.
SL U, (slụr) *v. a.* To sully; to soil; to contaminate; to pass lightly; to balk; to miss; to cheat; to trick.
SLU , (slụr) *n. s.* Faint reproach; slight disgrace; trick. In musick, A mark denoting a connection of one note with another.
SLUT, (slụt) *n. s.* A dirty person; now confined to a dirty woman; a word of slight contempt to a woman.
SLUTTEY , (slụt'-tẹr-e) *n. s.* The qualities or practice of a slut.
SLUTTISH, (slụt'-tish) *a.* Nasty; not nice; not cleanly; dirty; indecently negligent of cleanliness.

SLUTTISHLY, (slut'-tish-le) *ad.* In a sluttish manner; nastily; dirtily.

SLUTTISHNESS, (slut'-tish-nes) *n. s.* The qualities or practice of a slut; nastiness; dirtiness.

SLY, (sli) *a.* Meanly artful; secretly insidious; cunning; slight; thin; fine.

SLYLY, (sli'-le) *ad.* With secret artifice; insidiously.

SLYNESS, (sli'-nes) *n. s.* See SLINESS.

To SMACK, (smak) *v. n.* To have a taste; to be tinctured with any particular taste; to have a tincture or quality infused; to make a noise by separation of the lips strongly pressed together, as after a taste; to kiss with a close compression of the lips, so as to be heard when they separate.

To SMACK, (smak) *v. a.* To kiss; to make to emit any quick smart noise.

SMACK, (smak) *n. s.* Taste; savour; tincture; twang; quality from something mixed; a pleasing taste; a small quantity; a taste; the act of parting the lips audibly, as after a pleasing taste; a loud kiss; a small ship; a blow given with the flat of the hand, as a *smack* on the face.

SMALL, (smal) *a.* Little in quantity; not great; slender; minute; little in degree; little in importance; petty; little in the principal quality, as *small* beer; not strong; weak; gentle; soft; melodious.

SMALL, (smal) *n. s.* The small or narrow part of anything.

SMALLCRAFT, (smal'-kraft) *n. s.* A little vessel below the denomination of ship.

SMALLISH, (smal'-ish) *a.* Somewhat small.

SMALLPOX, (smal-poks') *n. s.* An eruptive distemper of great malignity; *variolæ.*

SMALLY, (smal'-le) *ad.* In a little quantity; with minuteness; in a little or low degree.

SMALLNESS, (smal'-nes) *n. s.* Littleness; want of bulk; minuteness; exility; want of strength; weakness; gentleness; softness, as "the *smallness* of a woman's voice."

SMALT, (smalt) *n. s.* A beautiful blue substance, produced from two parts of zaffre being fused with three parts common salt, and one part potash; blue glass.

SMARAGDINE, (sma-rag'-dine) *a.* Made of emerald; resembling emerald.

SMART, (smart) *n. s.* Quick, pungent, lively pain; pain, corporal or intellectual.

To SMART, (smart) *v. n.* To feel quick lively pain; to feel pain of body or mind.

SMART, (smart) *a.* Pungent; sharp; causing smart; quick; vigorous; active; producing any effect with force and vigour; acute; witty; brisk; vivacious; lively.

To SMARTEN, (smart'-en) *v. a.* To make smart or showy.

SMARTLY, (smart'-le) *ad.* After a smart manner; sharply; briskly; vigorously; —ittily.

SMARTNESS, (smart'-nes) *n. s.* The quality of being smart; quickness; vigour; liveliness; briskness; wittiness.

To SMASH, (smash) *v. a.* To break in pieces.

To SMATCH, (smatsh) *v. n.* To have a taste.

To SMATTER, (smat'-ter) *v. n.* To have a slight taste; to have a slight, superficial, and imperfect knowledge; to talk superficially or ignorantly.

SMATTER, (smat'-ter) *n. s.* Superficial or slight knowledge.

SMATTERER, (smat'-ter-er) *n. s.* One who has a slight or superficial knowledge.

SMATTERING, (smat'-ter-ing) *n. s.* Superficial knowledge.

To SMEAR, (smeer) *v. a.* To overspread with something viscous and adhesive; to besmear; to soil; to contaminate.

SMEAR, (smeer) *n. s.* An ointment; any fat liquor or juice.

SMEARY, (smeer'-e) *a.* Dawby; adhesive.

To SMELL, (smell) *v. a.* Pret. and part. *smelt.* To perceive by the nose.

To SMELL, (smell) *v. n.* To strike the nostrils; to have any particular scent; to have a particular tincture or smack of any quality; to practise the act of smelling.

SMELL, (smell) *n. s.* Power of smelling; the sense of which the nose is the organ; scent; power of affecting the nose.

SMELLER, (smell'-er) *n. s.* One who smells; one who is smelled; the organ of smelling.

SMELLFEAST, (smell'-feste) *n. s.* A parasite; one who haunts good tables.

SMELLING, (smell'-ing) *n. s.* The sense by which smells are perceived.

SMELT, (smelt) The pret. and part. pass. of *smell.*

SMELT, (smelt) *n. s.* A small sea fish; the young salmon.

To SMELT, (smelt) *v. a.* To melt ore, so as to extract the metal.

SMELTER, (smelt'-er) *n. s.* One who melts ore.

To SMERK, (smerk) *v. n.* To smile pertly; to seem highly pleased; to seem favourable; to fawn.

SMERK, (smerk) *n. s.* A kind of fawning smile; a settled smile.

SMERK, (smerk) } *a.* Nice; smart,
SMERKY, (smerk'-e) } jaunty.

SMIDDY, (smid'-e) *n. s.* The shop of a smith.

To SMILE, (smile) *v. n.* To contract the face with pleasure; to express kindness, love, or gladness, by the countenance; contrary to *frown*; to express slight contempt by the look; to look gay or joyous; to be favourable; to be propitious.

SMILE, (smile) *n. s.* A slight contraction of the face; a look of pleasure or kindness; gay or joyous appearance.

SMILER, (smi'-ler) *n. s.* One who smiles.

SMILINGLY, (smi'-ling-le) *ad.* With a look of pleasure.

To SMIRCH, (smertsh) *v. a.* To cloud; to dusk; to soil.

To SMIRK, (smerk) *v. n.* To look affectedly soft, kind, or vivacious.

SMIT, (smit) The part. pass. of *smite*.

To SMITE, (smite) *v. a.* Pret. *smote*; part. pass. *smit, smitten*. To strike; to reach with a blow; to pierce; to kill; to destroy; to afflict; to chasten; to blast; to affect with any passion.

To SMITE, (smite) *v. n.* To strike; to collide.

SMITE, (smite) *n. s.* A blow.

SMITER, (smi'-ter) *n. s.* One who smites.

SMITH, (smith) *n. s.* One who forges with his hammer; one who works in metals.

SMITHCRAFT, (smith'-kraft) *n. s.* The art of a smith.

SMITHERY, (smiтн'-er-e) *n. s.* The shop of a smith; work performed in a smith's shop.

SMITHY, (smiтн'-e) *n. s.* The shop of a smith.

SMITT, (smit) *n. s.* The finest of the clayey ore, made up into balls, and used for marking of sheep.

SMITTEN, (smit'-tn) The part. pass. of *smite*. Struck; killed; affected with passion.

To SMITTLE, (smit'-tl) *v. a.* To infect.

SMITTLE, (smit'-tl) *a.* Infectious.

SMOCK, (smǫk) *n. s.* The under garment of a woman; a shift.

SMOCKFACED, (smǫk'-faste) *a.* Palefaced; maidenly; effeminate.

SMOCKFROCK, (smǫk'-frǫk) *n. s.* A gaberdine.

SMOKE, (smǫke) *n. s.* The visible effluvium, or sooty exhalation from anything burning.

To SMOKE, (smǫke) *v. n.* To emit a dark exhalation by heat; to burn; to be kindled; to move with such swiftness as to kindle; to move very fast so as to raise dust like smoke; to smell or hunt out; to use tobacco; to suffer; to be punished.

To SMOKE, (smǫke) *v. a.* To scent by smoke; to medicate by smoke, or dry in smoke; to expel by smoke; to smell out; to find out; to sneer at; to ridicule to the face.

SMOKER, (smǫ'-ker) *n. s.* One that drives or perfumes by smoke; one that uses tobacco.

SMOKILY, (smǫ'-ke-le) *ad.* So as to be full of smoke.

SMOKY, (smǫ'-ke) *a.* Emitting smoke; fumid; having the appearance or nature of smoke; noisome with smoke; dark; obscure.

To SMOOR, (smoor) *v. a.* To suffocate; to smother.

SMOOTH, (smooтн) *a.* Even on the surface; not rough; level; having no asperities; evenly spread; glossy; equal in pace; without starts or obstruction; gently flowing; voluble; not harsh; soft; bland; mild; adulatory.

To SMOOTH, (smooтн) *v. a.* To level; to make even on the surface; to work into a soft uniform mass; to make easy; to rid from obstructions; to make flowing; to free from harshness; to palliate; to soften; to calm; to mollify; to ease; to flatter; to soften with blandishments.

To SMOOTHEN, (smoo'-тнn) *v. a.* To make even and smooth.

SMOOTHER, (smooтн'-er) *n. s.* One who smooths, or frees from harshness.

SMOOTHFACED, (smooтн'-faste) *a.* Mild looking; having a smooth air.

SMOOTHLY, (smooтн'-le) *ad.* Not roughly; evenly; with even glide; without obstruction; easily; readily; with soft and bland language; mildly.

SMOOTHNESS, (smooтн'-nes) *n. s.* Evenness on the surface; freedom from asperity; softness or mildness on the palate; sweetness and softness of numbers; blandness and gentleness.

SMOTE, (smote) The pret. of *smite*.

To SMOTHER, (smuтн'-er) *v. a.* To suffocate with smoke, or by exclusion of the air; to suppress.

To SMOTHER, (smuтн'-er) *v. n.* To smoke without vent; to be suppressed or kept close.

SMOTHER, (smuтн'-er) *n. s.* A state of suppression; smoke; thick dust.

To SMOUCH, (smǫutsh) *v. a.* To salute

SMOULDERING, (smol'-der-ing) } *part.*
SMOULDRY, (smol'-dre) } Burning and smoking without vent.

SMUG, (smug) *a.* Nice; spruce; dressed with affectation of niceness, but without elegance.

To SMUG, (smug) *v. a.* To adorn; to spruce.

To SMUGGLE, (smug'-gl) *v. a.* To import or export goods without paying the customs; to manage or convey secretly.

SMUGGLER, (smug'-gl-er) *n. s.* One who, in defiance of the laws, imports or exports goods either contraband or without payment of the customs.

SMUGGLING, (smug'-gl-ing) *n. s.* The offence of importing goods without paying the duties imposed by the laws of the customs and excise.

SMUGLY, (smug'-le) *ad.* Neatly; sprucely.

SMUGNESS, (smug'-nes) *n. s.* Spruceness; neatness without elegance.

SMUT, (smut) *n. s.* A spot made with soot or coal; must or blackness gathered on corn; mildew; obscenity.

To SMUT, (smut) *v. a.* To stain; to mark with soot or coal; to taint with mildew.

To SMUT, (smut) *v. n.* To gather must.

To SMUTCH, (smutsh) *v. a.* To black with smoke; to mark with soot or coal.

SMUTTILY, (smut'-te-le) *ad.* Blackly; smokily; obscenely.

SMUTTINESS, (smut'-te-nes) *n. s.* Soil from smoke; obsceneness.

SMUTTY, (smut'-te) *a.* Black with smoke or coal; tainted with mildew; obscene; not modest.

SNACK, (snăk) *n. s.* A share; a part taken by compact; a slight, hasty repast.
SNAFFLE, (snăf'-fl) *n. s.* A bridle which crosses the nose; a kind of bit.
To SNAFFLE, (snăf'-fl) *v. a.* To bridle; to hold in a bridle.
SNAG, (snăg) *n. s.* A jag or short protuberance.
SNAGGED, (snăg'-ged) } *a.* Full of snags;
SNAGGY, (snăg'-ge) } full of sharp protuberances; shooting into sharp points.
SNAIL, (snāle) *n. s.* A slimy animal which creeps on plants, some with shells on their backs.
SNAKE, (snāke) *n. s.* A serpent of the oviparous kind, distinguished from a viper.
SNAKY, (snā'-kē) *a.* Serpentine; belonging to a snake; resembling a snake; having serpents.
To SNAP, (snăp) *v. a.* To break at once; to break short; to strike with a knacking noise, or sharp sound; to bite; to catch suddenly and unexpectedly; to treat with sharp language.
To SNAP, (snăp) *v. n.* To break short; to fall asunder; to break without bending; to make an effort to bite with eagerness; to express sharp language.
SNAP, (snăp) *n. s.* The act of breaking with a quick motion; a quick eager bite; a catch; a theft.
SNAPDRAGON, (snăp'-drăg-ŭn) *n. s.* A kind of play, in which brandy is set on fire, and raisins thrown into it.
SNAPPER, (snăp'-pĕr) *n. s.* One who snaps.
SNAPPISH, (snăp'-pish) *a.* Eager to bite; peevish; sharp in reply.
SNAPPISHLY, (snăp'-pish-lē) *ad.* Peevishly; tartly.
SNAPPISHNESS, (snăp'-pish-nĕs) *n. s.* Peevishness; tartness.
SNARE, (snāre) *n. s.* Anything set to catch an animal; a gin; a net; a noose; anything by which one is intrapped or intangled.
To SNARE, (snāre) *v. a.* To entrap; to entangle; to catch in a noose.
SNARER, (snāre'-ĕr) *n. s.* One who lays snares.
To SNARL, (snărl) *v. n.* To growl as an angry animal; to gnarl; to speak roughly; to talk in rude terms.
To SNARL, (snărl) *v. a.* To entangle; to embarrass; to twist.
SNARLER, (snăr'-lĕr) *n. s.* One who snarls; a growling, surly, quarrelsome, insulting fellow.
SNARY, (snā'-rē) *a.* Entangling; insidious.
To SNATCH, (snătsh) *v. a.* To seize anything hastily; to transport or carry suddenly.
To SNATCH, (snătsh) *v. n.* To bite, or catch eagerly at something.
SNATCH, (snătsh) *n. s.* A hasty catch; a short fit of vigorous action; a small part of anything; a broken part; a broken or interrupted action; a short fit.
SNATCHER, (snătsh'-ĕr) *n. s.* One that snatches, or takes anything in haste.
SNATCHINGLY, (snătsh'-ing-lē) *ad.* Hastily; with interruption.
To SNEAK, (snēke) *v. n.* To creep slyly; to come or go as if afraid to be seen; to behave with meanness and servility; to crouch; to truckle.
To SNEAK, (snēke) *v. a.* To hide; to conceal.
SNEAK, (snēke) *n. s.* A sneaking fellow.
SNEAKER, (snē'-kĕr) *n. s.* One who sneaks; a small vessel of drink. A *sneaker* of punch is a term still used in several places for a small bowl.
SNEAKING, (snē'-king) *part. a.* Servile; mean; low.
SNEAKINGLY, (snē'-king-lē) *ad.* Meanly; servilely.
SNEAKINGNESS, (snē'-king-nĕs) *n. s.* Meanness; pitifulness.
SNEAP, (snēpe) *n. s.* A reprimand; a check.
To SNEB, (snēb) *v. a.* [See *To* SNEAP.] To check; to chide; to reprimand.
SNECK, (snĕk) *n. s.* The latch of a door or casement.
To SNEER, (snēer) *v. n.* To show contempt by looks; to insinuate contempt by covert expressions.
SNEER, (snēer) *n. s.* A look of contemptuous ridicule; an expression of ludicrous scorn.
SNEERER, (snēer'-ĕr) *n. s.* One that sneers or shows contempt.
SNEERINGLY, (snēer'-ing-lē) *ad.* With a look or with expression of ludicrous scorn.
To SNEEZE, (sneeze) *v. n.* To emit wind audibly by the nose.
SNEEZE, (sneeze) *n. s.* Convulsive emission of wind by the nose.
SNEEZING, (snēe'-zing) *n. s.* Act of sneezing; sternutation.
SNEW, (snu) The pret. of *To* snow.
To SNICKER, (snik'-kĕr) } *v. n.* To laugh
To SNIGGER, (snig'-gĕr) } slyly, wantonly, or contemptuously; to laugh in one's sleeve.
To SNIFF, (snif) *v. n.* [See *To* SNUFF.] To draw breath audibly up the nose.
To SNIFF, (snif) *v. a.* To draw in with the breath.
SNIFF, (snif) *n. s.* Perception by the nose.
SNIG, (snig) *n. s.* A kind of eel.
To SNIGGLE, (snig'-gl) *v. n.* To fish for eels.
To SNIGGLE, (snig'-gl) *v. a.* To catch, to snare.
To SNIP, (snip) *v. a.* To cut at once with scissars.
SNIP, (snip) *n. s.* A single cut with scissars; a small shred; a share; a snack.
SNIPE, (snipe) *n. s.* A small fen fowl with a long bill.
SNIPPER, (snip'-pĕr) *n. s.* One that snips
SNIPPET, (snip'-pĕt) *n. s.* A small part a share.
SNIPSNAP, (snip'-snăp) *n. s.* Tart dialogue with quick replies.
SNIVEL, (sniv'-vl) *n. s.* Snot; the rumin of the nose.

To SNIVEL, (snĭv'-vl) *v. n.* To run at the nose; to cry as children

SNIVELLER, (snĭv'-vl-ẽr) *n. s.* A weeper; a weak lamenter.

SNIVELLING, (snĭv'-vl-ĭng) *a.* Whining; mean; weak; contemptible.

SNOD, (snǫd) *n. s.* A fillet; a riband.

SNOD, (snǫd) *a.* Trimmed; smooth, applied in some parts of the north both to persons and to grass, in the former meaning well dressed, in the latter even.

To SNORE, (snǫre) *v. n.* To breathe hard through the nose as men in sleep.

SNORE, (snǫre) *n. s.* Audible respiration of sleepers through the nose.

SNORER, (snor'-ẽr) *n. s.* One who snores.

To SNORT, (snǫrt) *v. n.* To breathe hard through the nose as men in sleep; to blow through the nose as a high-mettled horse.

To SNORT, (snǫrt) *v. a.* To turn up in anger, scorn, or derision; applied to the nose.

SNOT, (snǫt) *n. s.* The mucus of the nose.

To SNOTTER, (snǫt'-tẽr) *v. n.* To snivel; to sob or cry.

SNOTTY, (snǫt'-tẹ) *a.* Full of snot.

SNOUT, (snǫųt) *n. s.* The nose of a beast; the nose of a man in contempt; the nosle or end of any hollow pipe.

To SNOUT, (snǫųt) *v. a.* To furnish with a nosle, or point.

SNOUTED, (snǫųt'-ĕd) *a.* Having a snout.

SNOUTY, (snǫųt'-ẹ) *a.* Resembling a beast's snout.

SNOW, (snǫ) *n. s.* The small particles of water frozen before they unite into drops.

To SNOW, (snǫ) *v. n.* To fall in snow.

SNOWBALL, (snǫ'-bąll) *n. s.* A round lump of congelated snow.

SNOWDROP, (snǫ'-drǫp) *n. s.* An early flower.

SNOW-WHITE, (snǫ'-whĭte) *a.* White as snow.

SNOWY, (snǫ'-ẹ) *a.* White like snow; abounding with snow; pure; white; unblemished.

SNUB, (snŭb) *n. s.* A jag; a snag; a knot in wood.

To SNUB, (snŭb) *v. a.* To check; to reprimand; to nip.

SNUBNOSED, (snŭb'-nǫzd) *a.* Having a flat or short nose.

To SNUDGE, (snŭdge) *v. n.* To lie idle, close, or snug.

SNUFF, (snŭf) *n. s.* Smell; the useless excrescence of a candle; a candle almost burnt out; powdered tobacco taken by the nose.

To SNUFF, (snŭf) *v. a.* To draw in with the breath; to scent; to crop the candle.

To SNUFF, (snŭf) *v. n.* To snort; to draw breath by the nose; to snift in contempt.

SNUFFBOX, (snŭf'-bǫks) *n. s.* The box in which snuff is carried.

SNUFFER, (snŭf'-fẽr) *n. s.* One that snuffs.

SNUFFERS, (snŭf'-fẽrz) *n. s.* The instrument with which the candle is clipped.

To SNUFFLE, (snŭf'-fl) *v. n.* To speak through the nose; to breathe hard through the nose.

SNUFFLER, (snŭf'-flẽr) *n. s.* One that speaks through the nose.

SNUFFTAKER, (snŭf'-tą-kẽr) *n. s.* One who takes snuff.

SNUFFY, (snŭf'-fẹ) *a.* Grimed with snuff.

To SNUG, (snŭg) *v. n.* To lie close; to snudge.

SNUG, (snŭg) *a.* Close; free from any inconvenience, yet not splendid; close; out of notice; slyly or insidiously close.

To SNUGGLE, (snŭg'-gl) *v. n.* To lie close; to lie warm.

SNUGLY, (snŭg'-lẹ) *ad.* Safely; closely.

SNUGNESS, (snŭg'-nẽs) *n. s.* Retiredness.

SO, (sǫ) *ad.* In like manner; it answers to *as*, either preceding or following; to such a degree; in such a manner; it is regularly answered by *as* or *that*, but they are sometimes omitted; in the same manner; thus; in this manner; therefore; for this reason; in consequence of this; on these terms, noting a conditional petition; provided that; on condition that; in like manner; noting concession of one proposition and assumption of another; *so* sometimes returns the sense of a word or sentence going before, and is used to avoid repetition, as the two brothers were valiant, but the eldest was more *so*; thus it is; this is the state; it notes a kind of abrupt beginning; well; it sometimes is little more than expletive, though it implies some latent or surd expression; a word of assumption; thus be it; a form of petition. *So forth*, Denoting more of the like kind. *So much as*, However much. *So so*, An exclamation after something done or known; indifferently; not much amiss nor well. *So then*, Thus then it is that; therefore.

To SOAK, (sǫke) *v. a.* To macerate in any moisture; to steep; to keep wet till moisture is imbibed; to drench; to draw in through the pores.

To SOAK, (sǫke) *v. a.* To lie steeped in moisture; to enter by degrees into pores; to drink gluttonously and intemperately.

SOAKER, (sǫke'-ẽr) *n. s.* One that macerates in any moisture; a great drinker.

SOAP, (sǫpe) *n. s.* A substance used in washing, made of a lixivium of vegetable alkaline ashes and any unctuous substance.

SOAPBOILER, (sǫpe'-bǫil-ẽr) *n. s.* One whose trade is to make soap.

SOAPY, (sǫpe'-ẹ) *a.* Resembling soap; having the quality of soap.

To SOAR, (sǫre) *v. n.* To fly aloft; to tower; to mount; properly to fly without any visible action of the wings; to mount intellectually; to tower with the mind; to rise high.

SOAR, (sǫre) *n. s.* Towering flight.

SOARING, (sǫre'-ĭng) *n. s.* The act of mounting aloft; the act of elevating the mind.

To SOB, (sǫb) *v. n.* To heave audibly with convulsive sorrow; to sigh with convulsion.

SOB, (sŏb) *n. s.* A convulsive sigh; a convulsive act of respiration obstructed by sorrow.

SOBBING, (sŏb'-bing) *n. s.* Act of lamenting.

SOBER, (sō'-bẽr) *a.* Temperate, particularly in liquors; not drunken; not overpowered by drink; not mad; right in the understanding; regular; calm; free from inordinate passion; serious; solemn; grave.

To SOBER, (sō'-bẽr) *v. a.* To make sober; to cure of intoxication.

SOBERLY, (sō'-bẽr-lē) *ad.* Without intemperance; without madness; temperately; moderately; coolly; calmly.

SOBERMINDEDNESS, (sō-bẽr-mīnd'-ĕd-nĕs) *n. s.* Calmness; regularity; freedom from inordinate passion.

SOBERNESS, (sō'-bẽr-nĕs) *n. s.* Temperance, especially in drink; calmness; freedom from enthusiasm; coolness.

SOBRIETY, (sō-brī'-ĕ-tē) *n. s.* Temperance in drink; soberness; present freedom from the power of strong liquor; general temperance; freedom from inordinate passion; calmness; coolness; sericusness; gravity.

SOC, (sŏk) *n. s.* Jurisdiction; circuit or place where a lord has the power or liberty of holding a court of his tenants, and administering justice; liberty or privilege of tenants excused from customary burthens; an exclusive privilege claimed by millers of grinding all the corn which is used within the manor or township wherein their mill stands.

SOCCAGE, (sŏk'-kāje) *n. s.* A tenure of lands for certain inferiour or husbandly services to be performed to the lord of the fee; all services due for land being knight's service or *soccage*, so that whatever is not knight's service is *soccage*.

SOCCAGER, (sŏk'-kā-jẽr)) *n. s.* A tenant by soccage.

SOCIABILITY, (sō-shē-ă-bĭl'-ĕ-tē) *n. s.* Sociableness.

SOCIABLE, (sō'-shē-ă-bl) *a.* Fit to be conjoined; ready to unite in a general interest; friendly; familiar; conversible; inclined to company.

SOCIABLE, (sō'-shē-ă-bl) *n. s.* A kind of less exalted phaeton, with two seats facing each other, and a box for the driver.

SOCIABLENESS, (sō'-shē-ă-bl-nĕs) *n. s.* Inclination to company and converse; freedom of conversation; good fellowship.

SOCIABLY, (sō'-shē-ă-blē) *ad.* Conversibly; as a companion.

SOCIAL, (sō'-shē-ăl) *a.* Relating to a general or publick interest; relating to society; easy to mix in friendly gaiety; companionable; consisting in union or converse with another.

SOCIALITY, (sō-shē-ăl'-ĕ-tē) *n. s.* Sociableness.

SOCIALLY, (sō'-shē-ăl-lē) *ad.* In a social way.

SOCIALNESS, (sō'-shē-ăl-nĕs) *n. s.* The quality of being social.

SOCIETY, (sō-sī'-ĕ-tē) *n. s.* Union of many in one general interest; members united in one interest; community; company; converse; partnership; union on equal terms.

SOCINIAN, (sō-sĭn'-ē-ăn) *n. s.* One who follows the opinions of *Socinus*, who denied the proper divinity and atonement of Christ.

SOCINIAN, (sō-sĭn'-ē-ăn) *a.* Of or belonging to Socinianism.

SOCINIANISM, (sō-sĭn'-ă-nĭzm) *n. s.* The tenets first propagated by Socinus, in the sixteenth century.

SOCK, (sŏk) *n. s.* Something put between the foot and shoe; the shoe of the ancient comick actors, taken in poems for comedy, and opposed to buskin or tragedy; a plough-share, or plough-sock.

SOCKET, (sŏk'-kĕt) *n. s.* Any hollow pipe; generally the hollow of a candlestick; the receptacle of the eye; any hollow that receives something inserted.

SOCMAN, (sŏk'-măn) *n. s.* A sort of tenant that holds lands and tenements by soccage; a soccager.

SOCRATICAL, (sō-krăt'-ē-kăl) } *a.* After the
SOCRATICK, (sō-krăt'-ĭk) } manner or doctrine of the philosopher *Socrates*.

SOCRATICALLY, (sō-krăt'-ē-kăl-lē) *ad.* With the Socratical mode of disputation.

SOD, (sŏd) *n. s.* A turf; a clod.

SOD, (sŏd) *a.* Made of turf.

SOD, (sŏd) The pret. of *seethe*; the participle passive.

SODA, (sō'-dă) *n. s.* A fixed alkali; sometimes found native, but generally obtained by burning maritime plants. *Soda-water*, A medicated drink, prepared by dissolving salt of soda in certain proportions of water.

SODDEN, (sŏd'-dn) *v. n.* Boiled; seethed.

SODDY, (sŏd'-dē) *a.* Turfy; full of sods.

SOEVER, (sō-ĕv'-ẽr) *ad.* A word properly joined with a pronoun or adverb, as *whosoever*, *whatsoever*, *howsoever*.

SOFA, (sō'-fă) *n. s.* A couch; a splendid seat covered with carpets.

SOFT, (sŏft) *a.* Not hard; not rugged; not rough; ductile; not unchangeable of form; facile; flexible; not resolute; yielding; tender; timorous; kind; not severe; meek; civil; complaisant; placid; still; easy; effeminate; viciously nice; delicate; elegantly tender; weak; simple; gentle; not loud; not rough; smooth; flowing; not vehement; not rapid; not forcible; not violent; mild; not glaring.

SOFT, (sŏft) *interj.* Hold; stop; not so fast.

To SOFTEN, (sŏf'-fn) *v. a.* To make soft; to make less hard; to itenerate; to make less fierce or obstinate; to mollify; to make easy; to compose; to make placid; to mitigate; to palliate; to alleviate; to make less harsh; less vehement; less violent; to make less glaring; to make tender; to enervate.

To SOFTEN, (sŏf'-fn) *v. a.* To grow less hard; to grow less obdurate, cruel, or obstinate.

SOFTENER, (sŏf'-fn-ẽr) *n. s.* That which makes soft; one who palliates.

SOFTENING, (sŏf'-fn-ing) *n. s.* The act of making less hard, less vehement, or less violent.

SOFT-HEARTED, (sŏft'-hărt-ẽd) *a.* Kind-hearted; gentle; meek.

SOFTLING, (sŏft'-ling) *n. s.* An effeminate or viciously nice person.

SOFTLY, (sŏft-lẽ) *ad.* Without hardness; not violently; not forcibly; not loudly; gently; placidly; mildly; tenderly.

SOFTNER. See SOFTENER.

SOFTNESS, (sŏft'-nẽs) *n. s.* The quality of being soft; quality contrary to hardness; mildness; kindness; civility; gentleness; effeminacy; vicious delicacy; timorousness; pusillanimity; quality contrary to harshness; facility; candour; easiness to be effected; contrariety to energetick vehemence; mildness; meekness; weakness; simplicity.

SOGGY, (sŏg'-gẽ) *a.* Moist; damp; steaming with damp.

SOHO, (sŏ-hŏ') *interj.* A form of calling from a distant place; a sportman's halloo.

To SOIL, (sŏil) *v. a.* To foul; to dirt; to pollute; to stain; to sully; to dung; to manure.

SOIL, (sŏil) *n. s.* Dirt; spot; pollution; foulness; ground; earth, considered with relation to its vegetative qualities; land; country; dung; compost.

SOILINESS, (sŏil'-ẽ-nẽs) *n. s.* Stain; foulness.

SOILURE, (sŏil'-yur) *n. s.* Stain; pollution.

To SOJOURN, (sŏ'-jurn) *v. n.* To dwell any where for a time; to live as not at home; to inhabit as not in a settled habitation.

SOJOURN, (sŏ'-jurn) *n. s.* A temporary residence; a casual and not settled habitation.

SOJOURNER, (sŏ'-jurn-ẽr) *n. s.* A temporary dweller.

SOJOURNING, (sŏ'-jurn-ing) *n. s.* The act of dwelling any where but for a time.

SOL, (sŏl) *n. s.* The name of one of the musical notes in *sol-faing*. See *To* SOL-FA.

To SOL-FA, (sŏl-fă') *v. n.* To pronounce the several notes of a song by the terms of a gamut, *ut, re, mi, fa, sol*, in learning to sing.

To SOLACE, (sŏl'-lăs) *v. a.* To comfort; to cheer; to amuse.

To SOLACE, (sŏl'-lăs) *v. n.* To take comfort; to be recreated.

SOLACE, (sŏl'-lăs) *n. s.* Comfort; pleasure; alleviation; that which gives comfort or pleasure; recreation; amusement.

SOLANDER, (sŏ-lăn'-dẽr) *n. s.* A disease in horses.

SOLAR, (sŏ'-lăr) } *a.* Being of the sun;
SOLARY, (sŏ'-lăr-ẽ) } belonging to the sun; born under or in the predominant influence of the sun; measured by the sun.

SOLD, (sŏld) The pret. and part. of *sell*.

SOLDAN, (sŏl'-dăn) *n. s.* The emperor of the Turks.

To SOLDER, (sŏl'-dẽr, or să'-dẽr) *v. a.* To unite or fasten with any kind of metallick cement; to mend; to unite anything broken.

SOLDER, (sŏl'-dẽr) *n. s.* Metallick cement.

SOLDIER, (sŏl'-jẽr) *n. s.* A fighting man; a warriour. It is generally used of the common men, as distinct from the commanders.

SOLDIERLIKE, (sŏl'-jẽr-like) } *a.* Martial;
SOLDERLY, (sŏl'-jẽr-lẽ) } warlike; military; becoming a soldier.

SOLDIERY, (sŏl'-jẽr-ẽ) *n. s.* Body of military men; soldiers collectively; military service.

SOLE, (sŏle) *n. s.* The bottom of the foot; the foot; the bottom of the shoe; the part of anything that touches the ground; a kind of sea-fish.

To SOLE, (sŏle) *v. a.* To furnish with soles, as to *sole* a pair of shoes.

SOLE, (sŏle) *a.* Single; only. In law, Not married.

SOLECISM, (sŏl'-ẽ-sizm) *n. s.* Unfitness of one word to another; impropriety in language; any unfitness or impropriety.

SOLELY, (sŏle'-lẽ) *ad.* Singly; only.

SOLEMN, (sŏl'-ẽm) *a.* Anniversary; observed once a year with religious ceremonies; religiously grave; awful; formal; ritual; religiously regular; striking with seriousness; sober; serious; grave; affectedly serious.

SOLEMNESS, (sŏl'-lẽm-nẽs) } *n. s.* Ceremony or rite annually performed; religious ceremony; awful ceremony or procession; manner of acting awfully serious; gravity; steady seriousness; awful grandeur; grave stateliness; sober dignity; affected gravity.
SOLEMNITY, (sŏ-lẽm'-nẽ-tẽ) }

SOLEMNIZATION, (sŏl-lẽm-nẽ-zā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of solemnizing; celebration.

To SOLEMNIZE, (sŏl'-lẽm-nize) *v. a.* To dignify by particular formalities; to celebrate; to perform religiously once a year.

SOLEMNLY, (sŏl'-lẽm-lẽ) *ad.* With annual religious ceremonies; with formal gravity and stateliness; with affected gravity; with formal state; with religious seriousness.

To SOLICIT, (sŏ-lis'-sit) *v. a.* To importune; to intreat; to call to action; to summon; to awake; to excite; to implore; to ask; to attempt; to try to obtain.

SOLICITATION, (sŏ-lis-ẽ-tā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Importunity; act of importuning; invitation; excitement.

SOLICITOR, (sŏ-lis'-it-ur) *n. s.* One who importunes or entreats; one who petitions for another; one who does in Chancery

the business which is done by attornies in other courts.

SOLICITOUS, (sŏ-lĭs'-sĭt-ŭs) *a.* Anxious; careful; concerned.

SOLICITOUSLY, (sŏ-lĭs'-sĭt-ŭs-lē) *ad.* Anxiously; carefully.

SOLICITRESS, (sŏ-lĭs'-ĭt-rĕs) *n. s.* A woman who petitions for another.

SOLICITUDE, (sŏ-lĭs'-sē-tūde) *n. s.* Anxiety; carefulness.

SOLID, (sŏl'-ĭd) *a.* Not liquid; not fluid; not hollow; full of matter; compact; dense; having all the geometrical dimensions; strong; firm; sound; not weakly; real; not empty; true; not fallacious; not light; not superficial; grave; profound.

SOLID, (sŏl'-ĭd) *n. s.* In Physick, The part containing the fluids.

To SOLIDATE, (sŏl'-ē-dāte) *v. a.* To make firm or solid.

SOLIDITY, (sŏ-lĭd'-ē-tē) *n. s.* Fullness of matter; not hollowness; firmness; hardness; compactness; density; not fluidity; truth; not fallaciousness; intellectual strength; certainty.

SOLIDLY, (sŏl'-ĭd-lē) *ad.* Firmly; densely; compactly; truly; on good grounds.

SOLIDNESS, (sŏl'-ĭd-nĕs) *n. s.* Solidity; firmness; density.

SOLIDUNGULOUS, (sŏl-ĭd-ŭng'-gū-lŭs) *a.* Whole-hoofed, as a horse.

SOLIFIDIAN, (sŏl-ē-fĭd'-ē-ăn) *n. s.* One who supposes only faith, not works, necessary to justification.

SOLIFIDIAN, (sŏl-ē-fĭd'-ē-ăn) *a.* Professing the tenets of a solifidian.

SOLIFIDIANISM, (sŏl-ē-fĭd'-ē-ăn-ĭzm) *n. s.* The tenets of solifidians.

To SOLILOQUIZE, (sŏ-lĭl'-lō-kwīze) *v. n.* To utter a soliloquy.

SOLILOQUY, (sŏ-lĭl'-lō-kwē) *n. s.* A discourse made by one in solitude to himself.

SOLIPEDE, (sŏl'-ē-pēde) *n. s.* An animal whose feet are not cloven.

SOLITAIRE, (sŏl-lē-tāre') *n. s.* A recluse; a hermit; an ornament for the neck.

SOLITARILY, (sŏl'-lē-tă-rē-lē) *ad.* In solitude; with loneliness; without company.

SOLITARINESS, (sŏl'-lē-tă-rē-nĕs) *n. s.* Solitude; forbearance of company; habitual retirement.

SOLITARY, (sŏl'-lē-tă-rē) *a.* Living alone; not having company; retired; remote from company; done or passed without company; gloomy; dismal; single.

SOLITARY, (sŏl'-lē-tă-rē) *n. s.* One that lives alone; a hermit.

SOLITUDE, (sŏl'-lē-tūde) *n. s.* Lonely life; state of being alone; loneliness; remoteness from company; a lonely place; a desert.

SOLLAR, (sŏl'-lăr) *n. s.* An upper room; a loft; a garret.

SOLO, (sō'-lō) *n. s.* A tune played by a single instrument; an air sung by a single voice.

SOLSTICE, (sŏl'-stĭs) *n. s.* The point beyond which the sun does not go; the tropical point; the point at which the day is longest in Summer, or shortest in Winter.

SOLSTITIAL, (sŏl-stĭsh'-ăl) *a.* Belonging to the solstice; happening at the *solstice*, or at Midsummer.

SOLVABLE, (sŏl'-vă-bl) *a.* Possible to be cleared by inquiry or reason; capable of being paid.

SOLUBLE, (sŏl'-ū-bl) *a.* Capable of dissolution or separation of parts; producing laxity; relaxing.

SOLUBILITY, (sŏl-ū-bĭl'-ē-tē) *n. s.* Susceptiveness of separation of parts.

To SOLVE, (sŏlv) *v. a.* To clear; to explain, to untie an intellectual knot.

SOLVENCY, (sŏl'-vĕn-sē) *n. s.* Ability to pay.

SOLVENT, (sŏl'-vĕnt) *a.* Having the power to cause dissolution; able to pay debts contracted.

SOLVER, (sŏl'-vĕr) *n. s.* Whoever or whatever explains or clears.

SOLVIBLE, (sŏl'-vē-bl) *a.* Possible to be cleared by reason or inquiry.

SOLUTION, (sŏ-lū'-shŭn) *n. s.* Disruption; breach; disjunction; separation; matter dissolved; that which contains anything dissolved; resolution of a doubt; removal of an intellectual difficulty, release; deliverance; discharge.

SOLUTIVE, (sŏl'-ū-tĭv) *a.* Laxative; causing relaxation.

SOMATICAL, (sō-măt'-ē-kăl) } *a.* Corporeal; belonging to the body.
SOMATIK, (sō-măt'-ĭk) }

SOMATIST, (sō-'mă-tĭst) *n. s.* One who denies all spiritual substances.

SOMATOLOGY, (sō-măt-ŏl'-ō-jē) *The doctrine of bodies.*

SOMBRE, (sŏm'-bĕr) } *a.* Dark; gloomy.
SOMBROUS, (sŏm'-brŭs) }

SOME, (sŭm) *a.* A termination of many adjectives, which denotes quality or property of anything. It is generally joined with a substantive, as *gamesome.*

SOME, (sŭm) *a.* More or less, noting an indeterminate quantity; more or fewer, noting an indeterminate number; certain persons; it is added to a number, to show that the number is uncertain and conjectural, as *some* eight leagues to the westward; one; any without determining which.

SOMEBODY, (sŭm'-bŏd-ē) *n. s.* One; not nobody; a person indiscriminate and undetermined; a person of consideration.

SOMEHOW, (sŭm'-hŏŭ) *ad.* One way or other.

SOMERSET, (sŭm'-mĕr-sĕt) *n. s.* A leap by which a jumper throws himself from a height, and turns over his head: corrupted from *somersault.*

SOMETHING, (sŭm'-*thing*) *n. s.* A thing existing, though it appears not what; a thing or matter indeterminate; more or less; not nothing; a thing wanting a fixed denomination.

SOMETHING, (sŭm'-*thing*) *ad.* In some degree.

SOMETIME, (sŭm'-time) *ad.* Once; formerly; at one time or other hereafter.
SOMETIMES, (sŭm'-timz) *ad.* Not never; now and then; at one time or other; at one time, opposed to *sometimes*, or to *another time*.
SOMEWHAT, (sŭm'-hwŏt) *n. s.* Something; not nothing, though it be uncertain what; more or less; part greater or less.
SOMEWHAT, (sŭm'-hwŏt) *ad.* In some degree.
SOMEWHERE, (sŭm'-hwâre) *ad.* In one place or other; not nowhere.
SOMEWHILE, (sŭm'-hwile) *n. s.* Once; for a time.
SOMNAMBULIST, (sŏm-năm'-bu-list) *n. s.* One who walks in his sleep.
SOMNIFEROUS, (sŏm-nif'-fer-ŭs) *a.* Causing sleep; procuring sleep; soporiferous; dormitive.
SOMNIFICK, (sŏm-nif'-fik) *a.* Causing sleep.
SOMNOLENCE, (sŏm'-nŏ-lense) } *n. s.*
SOMNOLENCY, (sŏm'-nŏ-lĕn-sĕ) } Sleepiness; inclination to sleep.
SOMNOLENT, (sŏm'-nŏ-lĕnt) *a.* Sleepy; drowsy.
SON, (sŭn) *n. s.* A male born of one or begotten by one; correlative to father or mother; descendant, however distant, as the *sons* of Adam; compellation of an old to a young man, or of a confessor to his penitent; the second person of the Trinity; product of anything. In scripture, *Sons* of pride, and *sons* of light, denoting some quality.
SON-IN-LAW, (sŭn'-in-lâw) *n. s.* One married to one's daughter.
SONATA, (sŏ-nâ'-tâ) *n. s.* A tune.
SONG, (sŏng) *n. s.* Anything modulated in the utterance; a poem to be modulated by the voice; a ballad; a poem; lay; strain; poetry; poesy; notes of birds.
SONGSTER, (sŏng'-stĕr) *n. s.* A singer.
SONGSTRESS, (sŏng'-strĕs) *n. s.* A female singer.
SONNET, (sŏn'-nĕt) *n. s.* A short poem consisting of fourteen lines, of which the rhymes are adjusted by a particular rule; a small poem.
To **SONNET**, (sŏn'-nĕt) *v. n.* To compose sonnets.
SONNETTEER, (sŏn-nĕt-tēēr') *n. s.* A small poet, in contempt.
SONIFEROUS, (sŏ-nif'-fer-ŭs) *a.* Giving or bringing sound.
SONORIFICK, (sŏn-ŏ-rif'-fik) *a.* Producing sound.
SONOROUS, (sŏ-nŏ'-rŭs) *a.* Loud sounding; giving loud or shrill sound; high sounding; magnificent of sound.
SONOROUSLY, (sŏ-nŏ'-rŭs-lĕ) *ad.* With high sound; with magnificence of sound.
SONOROUSNESS, (sŏ-nŏ'-rŭs-nĕs) *n. s.* The quality of giving sound; magnificence of sound.
SONSHIP, (sŭn'-ship) *n. s.* Filiation; the character of a son.

SOON, (sōōn) *ad.* Before long time be past shortly after any time assigned or supposed; early; before any time supposed, opposed to *late*; readily; willingly.
SOOT, (sŭt) *n. s.* Condensed or embodied smoke.
SOOTED, (sŭt'-ĕd) *a.* Smeared; manured, or covered with soot.
SOOTERKIN, (sŭ'-tĕr-kin) *n. s.* A kind of false birth fabled to be produced by the Dutch women from sitting over their stoves.
SOOTH, (sōōth) *n. s.* Truth; reality; prognostication.
SOOTH, (sōōth) *a.* True; faithful; that may be relied on.
To **SOOTHE**, (sōōTH) *v. a.* To flatter; to please with blandishments; to calm; to soften; to mollify; to gratify; to please.
SOOTHER, (sōōTH'-ĕr) *n. s.* A flatterer; one who gains by blandishments.
SOOTHINGLY, (sōōTH'-ing-lĕ) *ad.* With blandishments; with flattery.
SOOTHLY, (sōōth'-lĕ) *ad.* In truth; really.
To **SOOTHSAY**, (sōōth'-sâ) *v. n.* To predict; to foretell.
SOOTHSAY, (sōōth'-sâ) } *n. s.* True
SOOTHSAYING, (sōōth'-sâ-ing) } saying; veracity; prediction.
SOOTHSAYER, (sōōth'-sâ-ĕr) *n. s.* A foreteller; a predicter; a prognosticator.
SOOTINESS, (sŭt'-ĕ-nĕs) *n. s.* The quality of being sooty; fuliginousness.
SOOTY, (sŭt'-ĕ) *a.* Breeding soot; consist of soot; fuliginous; black; dark, dusky.
SOP, (sŏp) *n. s.* Anything steeped in liquor; commonly to be eaten; anything given to pacify, from the *sop* given to Cerberus.
To **SOP**, (sŏp) *v. a.* To steep in liquor.
SOPH, (sŏf) *n. s.* A young man who has been two years at the university.
SOPHI, (sŏ'-fe) *n. s.* The emperor of Persia.
SOPHICAL, (sŏf'-fĕ-kâl) *a.* Teaching wisdom.
SOPHISM, (sŏf'-fizm) *n. s.* A fallacious argument; an unsound subtilty; a fallacy.
SOPHIST, (sŏf'-fist) *n. s.* A professor of philosophy.
SOPHISTICAL, (sŏ-fis'-tĕ-kâl) } *a.* Fallaciously
SOPHISTICK, (sŏ-fis'-tik) } subtle; logically deceitful.
SOPHISTICALLY, (sŏ-fis'-tĕ-kâl-ĕ) *ad.* With fallacious subtilty.
To **SOPHISTICATE**, (sŏ-fis'-tĕ-kâte) *v. a.* To adulterate; to corrupt with something spurious.
SOPHISTICATE, (sŏ-fis'-tĕ-kâte) *part. a.* Adulterate; not genuine.
SOPHISTICATION, (sŏ-fis'-tĕ-kâ-shŭn) *n. s.* Adulteration; not genuineness.
SOPHISTICATOR, (sŏ-fis'-tĕ-kâ-tŭr) *n. s.* Adulterator; one that makes things not genuine.
SOPHISTRY, (sŏf'-fis-trĕ) *n. s.* Fallacious ratiocination; logical exercise.
To **SOPORATE**, (sŏp'-ŏ-râte) *v. n.* To lay asleep.

SOPORIFEROUS, (sŏp-o-rĭf'-er-us) *a.* Productive of sleep; causing sleep; narcotic; opiate; dormitive; somniferous; anodyne; sleepy.

SOPORIFEROUSNESS, (sŏp-o-rĭf'-er-us-nes) *n. s.* The quality of causing sleep.

SOPORIFICK, (sŏp-o-rĭf'-ĭk) *a.* Causing sleep; opiate; narcotick.

SOPPER, (sŏp'-per) *n. s.* One that steeps anything in liquor.

SORCERER, (sor'-ser-er) *n. s.* A conjurer; an enchanter; a magician.

SORCERESS, (sor'-ser-es) *n. s.* A female magician; an enchantress.

SORCEROUS, (sor'-ser-us) *a.* Containing enchantments.

SORCERY, (sor'-ser-e) *n. s.* Magick; enchantment; conjuration; witchcraft; charms.

SORDINE, (sor-deen') *n. s.* A small pipe put into the mouth of a trumpet to make it sound lower or shriller.

SORDID, (sor'-did) *a.* Foul; gross; filthy; dirty; intellectually dirty; mean; vile; base; covetous; niggardly.

SORDIDLY, (sor'-did-le) *ad.* Meanly; poorly; covetously.

SORDIDNESS, (sor'-did-nes) *n. s.* Meanness; baseness; nastiness; not neatness.

SORE, (sore) *n. s.* A place tender and painful; a place excoriated; an ulcer.

SORE, (sore) *a.* Tender to the touch; tender in the mind; easily vexed; violent with pain; afflictively vehement; criminal.

SORE, (sore) *ad.* Intensely; in a great degree; with painful or dangerous vehemence; a very painful degree; with afflictive violence or pertinacity.

SOREL, or SORREL, (sor'-rel) *a.* Reddish; inclining to a red colour, as a *sorrel* horse.

SORELY, (sore'-le) *ad.* With a great degree of pain or distress; with vehemence dangerous or afflictive.

SORENESS, (sore'-nes) *n. s.* Tenderness of a hurt.

SORITES, (so-ri'-tez) *n. s.* Properly an heap; an argument where one proposition is accumulated on another.

SORORICIDE, (so-ror'-re-side) *n. s.* The murder of a sister.

SORRAGE, (sor'-raje) *n. s.* The blades of green wheat or barley.

SORREL, (sor'-rel) *n. s.* A plant having an acid taste.

SORREL, (sor'-rel) *a.* See SOREL.

SORRILY, (sor'-re-le) *ad.* Meanly; poorly; despicably; wretchedly; pitiably.

SORRINESS, (sor'-re-nes) *n. s.* Meanness; wretchedness; pitiableness; despicableness.

To SORROW, (sor'-ro) *v. n.* To grieve; to be sad; to be dejected.

SORROW, (sor'-ro) *n. s.* Grief; pain for something past; sadness; mourning.

SORROWFUL, (sor'-ro-ful) *a.* Sad for something past; mournful; grieving; deeply serious; expressing grief; accompanied with grief.

SORROWFULLY, (sor'-ro-ful-le) *ad.* In sorrowful manner.

SORROWFULNESS, (sor'-ro-ful-nes) *n.* State of being sorrowful.

SORROWING, (sor'-ro-ing) *n. s.* Expression of sorrow.

SORRY, (sor'-re) *a.* Grieved for something past; melancholy; dismal; vile; worthless; vexatious.

SORT (sort) *n. s.* A kind; a species; a manner; a form of being or acting; a degree of any quality; a class, or order of persons; rank; a lot; a pair; a set; a suit.

To SORT, (sort) *v. a.* To separate into distinct and proper classes; to reduce to order from a state of confusion; to conjoin: to put together in distribution; to call; to choose; to select.

To SORT, (sort) *v. n.* To be joined with others of the same species; to consort; to join; to suit; to fit.

SORTABLE, (sort'-a-bl) *a.* Suitable; befitting.

SORTABLY, (sort'-a-ble) *ad.* Suitably; fitly.

SORTANCE, (sor'-tanse) *n. s.* Suitableness; agreement.

SORTILEGE, (sor'-te-ledje) *n. s.* The act or practice of drawing lots.

SORTITION, (sor-tish'-un) *n. s.* Selection or appointment by lot.

SORTMENT, (sort'-ment) *n. s.* The act of sorting; distribution; a parcel sorted or distributed.

To SOSS, (sos) *v. n.* To sit lazily on a chair; to fall at once into a chair.

SOT, (sot) *n. s.* A blockhead; a dull ignorant stupid fellow; a dolt; a wretch stupified by drinking.

To SOT, (sot) *v. a.* To stupify; to besot; to infatuate.

To SOT, (sot) *v. n.* To tipple to stupidity.

SOTTISH, (sot'-tish) *a.* Dull; stupid; senseless; infatuate; doltish; dull with intemperance.

SOTTISHLY, (sot'-tish-le) *ad.* Stupidly; dully; senselessly.

SOTTISHNESS, (sot'-tish-nes) *n. s.* Dullness; stupidity; insensibility; drunken stupidity.

SOUCHONG, (sou-tshong') *n. s.* A kind of tea.

SOVEREIGN, (sov'-er-ane) *a.* Supreme in power; having no superiour; supremely efficacious; predominant over diseases.

SOVEREIGN, (sov'-er-ane) *n. s.* Supreme lord; a new gold coin, of twenty shillings value.

To SOVEREIGNIZE, (sov'-er-an-ize) *v. n.* To exercise supreme powers.

SOVEREIGNLY, (sov'-er-ane-le) *ad.* Supremely; in the highest degree.

SOVEREIGNTY, (sov'-er-an-te) *n. s.* Supremacy; highest place; supreme power; highest degree of excellence.

SOUGH, (suff) *n. s.* A subterraneous drain.
SOUGHT, (sąwt) The pret. and part. pass. of *seek*.
SOUL, (sole) *n. s.* The immaterial and immortal spirit of man; intellectual principle; vital principle; spirit; essence; quintessence; principal part; interiour power; a familiar appellation expressing the qualities of the mind; human being; active power; grandeur of mind; intelligent being in general.
SOULED, (sold) *a.* Furnished with mind.
SOULLESS, (sole'-les) *a.* Without soul; without life; mean; low; spiritless.
SOUND, (sǫund) *a.* Healthy; hearty; not morbid; not diseased; not hurt; right; not erroneous; orthodox; stout; strong; lusty; valid; not failing; fast; hearty; applied to sleep.
SOUND, (sǫund) *ad.* Soundly; heartily; completely fast.
SOUND, (sǫund) *n. s.* A shallow sea, such as may be sounded.
To SOUND, (sǫund) *v. a.* To search with a plummet; to try depth; to try; to examine.
To SOUND, (sǫund) *v. n.* To try with the sounding-line.
SOUND, (sǫund) *n. s.* Anything audible; a noise; that which is perceived by the ear; mere empty noise opposed to meaning.
To SOUND, (sǫund) *v. n.* To make a noise; to emit a noise; to exhibit by sound, or likeness of sound; to be conveyed in sound.
To SOUND, (sǫund) *v. a.* To cause to make a noise; to play on; to betoken or direct by a sound; to celebrate by sound.
SOUNDBOARD, (sǫund'-bord) *n. s.* Board which propagates the sound in organs.
SOUNDING, (sǫund'-ing) *a.* Sonorous; having a magnificent sound.
SOUNDING, (sǫund'-ing) *n. s.* Act of trying the depth of the water with a plummet; act of emitting a sound; the sound emitted.
SOUNDLY, (sǫund'-le) *ad.* Healthily; heartily; lustily; stoutly; strongly; truly; rightly; fast; closely: it is used of sleeping.
SOUNDNESS, (sǫund'-nes) *n. s.* Health; heartiness; truth; rectitude; incorrupt state; strength; solidity.
SOUP, (soop) *n. s.* Strong decoction of flesh for the table.
SOUR, (sǫur) *a.* Acid; austere; pungent on the palate with astringency, as vinegar, or unripe fruit; harsh of temper; crabbed; peevish; morose; severe; expressing discontent.
SOUR, (sǫur) *n. s.* Acid substance.
To SOUR, (sǫur) *v. a.* To make acid; to make harsh, or unkindly; to make uneasy; to make less pleasing; to make discontented.
To SOUR, (sǫur) *v. a.* To become acid; to grow peevish or crabbed.
SOURCE, (sǫrse) *n. s.* Spring; fountain; head; original; first cause; first producer.
SOURISH, (sǫur'-ish) *a.* Somewhat sour.
SOURLY, (sǫur'-le) *ad.* With acidity; with acrimony; painfully; discontentedly.
SOURNESS, (sǫur'-nes) *n. s.* Acidity; austereness of taste; asperity; harshness of temper.
SOUS, (soo) *n. s.* A French penny.
SOUSE, (sǫuse) *n. s.* A plunge.
To SOUSE, (sǫuse) *v. a.* To steep; to throw into water; to plunge over-head.
To SOUSE, (sǫuse) *v. n.* To fall as bird on its prey; to fall with violence.
SOUSE, (sǫuse) *ad.* With sudden plunge.
SOUTH, (sǫuth) *n. s.* The part where the sun is to us at noon; opposed to *north*; the southern regions of the globe; the wind that blows from the south.
SOUTH, (sǫuth) *a.* Southern; meridional.
SOUTH, (sǫuth) *ad.* Towards the south; from the south.
SOUTHEAST, (sǫuth-eest') *n. s.* The point between the east and south; the point of winter sunrise.
SOUTHERLY, (sutH'-er-le) *a.* Belonging to any of the points denominated from the south; not absolutely southern; lying towards the south; coming from about the south.
SOUTHERN, (sǫutH'-ern, *or* sutH'-ern) *a.* Belonging to the south; meridional; lying towards the south; coming from the south.
SOUTHERNLY, (sǫutH'-ern-le) *ad.* Toward the south.
SOUTHERNMOST, (sǫutH'-ern-most) *a.* Furthest towards the south.
SOUTHERNWOOD, (sutH'-ern-wud) *n. s.* A sweet smelling plant.
SOUTHMOST, (sǫuth'-most) *a.* Furthest towards the south.
SOUTHWARD, (sǫuth'-ward) *n. s.* The southern regions.
SOUTHWARD, (sǫuth'-ward) *ad.* Towards the south.
SOUTHWEST, (sǫuth-west') *n. s.* Point between the south and west; winter sun-set.
SOW, (sǫu) *n. s.* A female pig; the female of a boar.
To SOW, (so) *v. n.* To scatter seed in order to a harvest.
To SOW, (so) *v. a.* Part. pass. *sown*. To scatter in the ground in order to growth; to propagate by seed; to spread; to propagate; to impregnate or stock with seed; to besprinkle.
To SOWCE, (sǫuse) *v. a.* See *To* Souse.
SOWER, (so'-er) *n. s.* He that sprinkles the seed; a scatterer; a breeder; a promoter.
SOWINS, (sǫu'-inz) *n. s.* Flummery, made of oatmeal somewhat soured.
SOWN, (sone) The part. of *sow*.
SOY, (sǫe) *n. s.* A kind of sauce; a considerable article of commerce in Japan.
SPACE, (spase) *n. s.* Room; local exten-

sion; any quantity of place; quantity of time; a while.

SPACIOUS, (spā'-shē-ŭs) *a.* Wide; extensive; roomy; not narrow.

SPACIOUSLY, (spā'-shē-ŭs-lē) *ad.* Extensively.

SPACIOUSNESS, (spā'-shē-ŭs-nĕs) *n. s.* Roominess; wide extension.

SPADDLE, (spăd'-dl) *n.* . A little spade.

SPADE, (spāde) *n. s.* The instrument of digging; a suit of cards.

SPADICEOUS, (spā-dish'-ŭs) *a.* Of a light red colour.

SPADILLE, (spā-dil') *n. s.* The ace of spades at the game of quadrille.

SPAKE, (spāke) The pret. of *speak.*

SPALE, (spāl) *n. s.* A chip.

SPAN, (spăn) *n. s.* The space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger extended; nine inches; any short duration.

To SPAN, (spăn) *v. a.* To measure by the hand extended; to measure.

SPAN, (spăn) The pret. of *spin.*

SPANCEL, (spăn'-sĕl) *n. s.* A rope to tie a cow's hinder legs.

To SPANCEL, (spăn'-sĕl) *v. a.* To tie the fore or hinder legs of a horse or cow with a rope.

SPAN-NEW, (spăn'-nū) *a.* Quite new.

SPANGLE, (spăng'-gl) *n. s.* A small plate or boss of shining metal; anything sparkling and shining.

To SPANGLE, (spăng'-gl) *v. a.* To besprinkle with spangles or shining bodies.

SPANIEL, (spăn'-yĕl) *n. s.* A dog used for sports in the field, remarkable for sagacity and obeidance.

SPANISH, (spăn'-ish) *n. s.* The language of Spain.

SPANISH, (spăn'-ish) *a.* Relating to Spain.

SPANKER, (spăngk'-ĕr) *n. s.* A small coin; person that takes long steps with agility, used in some parts of the north; it is also applied to a stout or tall person.

SPAR, (spăr) *n. s.* Marcasite.

SPAR, (spăr) *n. s.* A small beam; the bar of a gate.

To SPAR, (spăr) *v. n.* To fight with prelusive strokes.

SPARABLE, (spăr'-ă-bl) *n. s.* A small snail.

To SPARE, (spāre) *v. a.* To use frugally; not to waste; not to consume; to do without; to lose willingly; to omit; to forbear; to treat with pity; not to afflict; not to destroy; to use with mercy; to grant; to allow; to indulge; to forbear to inflict or impose.

To SPARE, (spāre) *v. n.* To live frugally; to be parsimonious; to be not liberal; to forbear; to be scrupulous; to use mercy; to forgive; to be tender.

SPARE, (spāre) *a.* Scanty; not abundant; parsimonious; frugal; superfluous; unwanted; lean; wanting flesh; macilent.

SPARELY, (spāre'-le) *ad.* Sparingly.

SPARENESS, (spāre'-nēe) *n. s.* State of being spare; leanness.

SPARER, (spā'-rĕr) *n. s.* One who avoids expence.

SPARERIB, (spāre'-rib) *n. s.* Ribs cut away from the body, and having on them spare or little flesh, as a *spererib* of pork.

SPARGEFACTION, (spăr-je-făk'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of sprinkling.

SPARING, (spā'-ring) *a.* Scarce; little; scanty; not plentiful; parsimonious; not liberal.

SPARINGLY, (spā'-ring-lē) *ad.* Not abundantly; frugally; parsimoniously; not lavishly; with abstinence; not with great frequency; cautiously; tenderly.

SPARINGNESS, (spā'-ring-nĕs) *n. s.* Parsimony; want of liberality; caution.

SPARK, (spărk) *n. s.* A small particle of fire, or kindled matter; anything shining; anything vivid or active; a lively, showy, splendid, gay man; a lover.

To SPARK, (spărk) *v. n.* To emit particles of fire; to sparkle.

SPARKFUL, (spărk'-fŭl) *a.* Lively; brisk; airy.

SPARKISH, (spărk'-ish) *a.* Airy; gay; showy; well-dressed; fine.

SPARKLE, (spăr'-kl) *n. s.* A spark; a small particle of fire; any luminous particle; lustre.

To SPARKLE, (spăr'-kl) *v. n.* To emit sparks; to issue in sparks; to shine; to glitter; to emit little bubbles, as liquor in a glass.

To SPARKLE, (spăr'-kl) *v. a.* To disperse; to scatter; to throw about.

SPARKLINESS, (spărk'-lē-nĕs) *n. s.* Vivacity.

SPARKLINGLY, (spărk'-ling-lē) *ad.* With vivid and twinkling lustre.

SPARKLINGNESS, (spărk'-ling-nĕs) *n. s.* Vivid and twinkling lustre.

SPARLING, (spăr'-ling) *n. s.* A smelt.

SPARROW, (spăr'-rō) *n. s.* A small bird.

SPARROWGRASS, (spăr'-rō-grăs) *n. s.* Corrupted from asparagus.

SPARROWHAWK, or *Sparhawk*, (spăr'-rō-hăwk) *n. s.* A small kind of hawk.

SPARRY, (spăr'-rē) *a.* Consisting of spar.

SPASM, (spăzm) *n. s.* Convulsion; violent and involuntary contraction of any part.

SPASMODICK, (spăz-mŏd'-ik) *a.* Convulsive.

SPAT, (spăt) The pret. of *spit.*

To SPATTER, (spăt'-tĕr) *v. a.* To sprinkle with dirt, or anything offensive; to throw out anything offensive; to asperse; to defame.

To SPATTER, (spăt'-tĕr) *v. n.* To spit; to sputter as at anything nauseous taken into the mouth.

SPATTERDASHES, (spăt'-tĕr-dăsh-iz) *n. s.* Coverings for the legs by which the wet is kept off.

SPATULA, (spăt'-tū-lă) *n. s.* A spattle or slice, used by apothecaries and surgeons in spreading plasters or stirring medicines.

SPAVIN, (spăv'-in) *n. s.* This disease in horses is a bony excrescence or crust as hard as a bone, that grows on the inside of the bough.

SPAVINED, (spăv'-vind) *a.* Diseased with spavin.

SPAW, (spȧw) *n. s.* A mineral water, so called from *Spaw* in Germany, a place famous for mineral waters.

SPAWN, (spȧwn) *n. s.* The eggs of fish or of frogs; any product or offspring; in contempt.

To SPAWN, (spȧwn) *v. a.* To produce as fishes do eggs; to generate; to bring forth, in contempt.

To SPAWN, (spȧwn) *v. n.* To produce eggs as fish.

SPAWNER, (spȧwn'-ẽr) *n. s.* The female fish.

To SPEAK, (spēke) Pret. *spake* or *spoke*; part. pass. *spoken*. To utter articulate sounds; to express thoughts by words; to harangue; to make a speech; to talk for or against; to dispute; to discourse; to make mention; to give sound; *to speak with*; to address; to converse with.

To SPEAK, (spēke) *v. a.* To utter with the mouth; to pronounce; to proclaim; to celebrate; to address; to accost; to exhibit; to make known.

SPEAKABLE, (spē'-kȧ-bl) *a.* Possible to be spoken.

SPEAKER, (spē'-kẽr) *n. s.* One that speaks; the prolocutor of the Commons.

SPEAKING *Trumpet*, (spē'-king-trump'-ẽt) *n. s.* A stentorophonick instrument; a trumpet by which the voice may be propagated to a great distance.

SPEAR, (spēre) *n. s.* A long weapon with a sharp point, used in thrusting or throwing; a lance; a lance generally with prongs to kill fish.

To SPEAR, (spēre) *v. a.* To kill or pierce with a spear.

To SPEAR, (spēre) *v. n.* To shoot or sprout.

SPEARMAN, (spēre'-măn) *n. s.* One who uses a lance in fight; one who carries a a spear.

SPEARMINT, (spēre'-mint) *n. s.* A plant; a species of mint.

SPECIAL, (spĕsh'-ȧl) *a.* Noting a sort or species; particular; peculiar; appropriate; designed for particular purpose; extraordinary; uncommon; chief in excellence.

SPECIAL, (spĕsh'-ȧl) *n. s.* Particular.

SPECIALITY, (spĕsh-ē-ȧl'-ē-tē) } *n. s.* Particularity.

SPECIALTY, (spĕsh'-ȧl-tē) }

In law, A bond, bill, or similar instrument; any writing or deed under the hand and seal of the parties.

To SPECIALIZE, (spē'-shē-ȧl-īze) *v. a.* To particularize; to mention specially.

SPECIALLY, (spĕsh'-ȧl-ē) *ad.* Particularly above others; not in a common way; peculiarly.

SPECIES, (spē'-shēz) *n. s.* A sort; a subdivision of a general term; class of nature; single order of beings; appearance to the senses; any visible or sensible representation; representation to the mind; circulating money.

SPECIFICAL, (spē-sĭf'-fē-kȧl) } *a.* That

SPECIFICK, (spē-sĭf-fĭk) } makes a thing of the species of which it is. In medicine, Appropriated to the cure of some particular distemper.

SPECIFICK, (spē-sĭf'-fĭk) *n. s.* A specifick medicine.

SPECIFICALLY, (spē-sĭf'-fē-kȧl-ē) *ad.* In such a manner as to constitute a species; according to the nature of the species.

To SPECIFICATE, (spē-sĭf'-fē-kāte) *v. a.* To mark by notation of distinguishing particularities.

SPECIFICATION, (spĕs-sē-fē-kā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Distinct notation; determination by a peculiar mark; particular mention.

To SPECIFY, (spĕs'-sē-fī) *v. a.* To mention; to show by some particular marks of distinction.

SPECIMEN, (spĕs'-sē-mĕn) *n. s.* A sample; a part of anything exhibited, that the rest may be known.

SPECIOUS, (spē'-shē-ŭs) *a.* Showy; pleasing to the view; plausible; superficially, not solidly right; striking at first view.

SPECIOUSLY, (spē'-shē-ŭs-lē) *ad.* With fair appearance.

SPECIOUSNESS, (spē'-shē-ŭs-nĕs) *n. s.* The state or quality of being specious.

SPECK, (spĕk) *n. s.* A small discoloration; a spot.

To SPECK, (spĕk) *v. a.* To spot; to stain in drops.

SPECKLE, (spĕk'-kl) *n. s.* Small speck; little spot.

To SPECKLE, (spĕk'-kl) *v. a.* To mark with small spots.

SPECLEDNESS, (spĕk'-lĕd-nĕs) *n. s.* State or quality of being speckled.

SPECTACLE, (spĕk'-tȧ-kl) *n. s.* A show; a gazing stock; anything exhibited to the view as eminently remarkable; anything perceived by the sight. In the plural, Glasses to assist the sight.

SPECTACLED, (spĕk'-tȧ-kld) *a.* Furnished with spectacles.

SPECTACULAR, (spĕk-tȧk'-ŭ-lȧr) *a.* Relating to spectacles or shows.

SPECTATOR, (spĕk'-tȧ-tŭr) *n. s.* A looker-on; a beholder.

SPECTATORSHIP, (spĕk-tȧ'-tŭr-ship) *n. s.* Act of beholding; office or quality of a spectator.

SPECTRE, (spĕk'-tẽr) *n. s.* Apparition; appearance of persons dead; something made preternaturally visible.

SPECTRUM, (spĕk'-trŭm) *n. s.* Any image; a visible form.

SPECULAR, (spĕk'-kŭ-lȧr) *a.* Having the qualities of a mirrour or looking-glass, assisting sight; affording view.

To SPECULATE, (spĕk' kŭ-lāte) *v. n.* To

meditate; to contemplate; to take a view of anything with the mind.

To SPECULATE, (spĕk'-ku-lāte) *v. a.* To consider attentively; to look through with the mind.

SPECULATION, (spĕk-u-lā'-shun) *n. s.* Examination by the eye; view; examiner; spy; mental view; intellectual examination; contemplation; a train of thoughts formed by meditation; mental scheme not reduced to practice; power of sight.

SPECULATIST, (spĕk'-u-lā-tist) *n. s.* A speculator.

SPECULATIVE, (spĕk'-ku-lā-tiv) *a.* Given to speculation; contemplative; theoretical; notional; ideal; not practical; belonging to view; prying.

SPECULATIVELY, (spĕk'-ku-lā-tiv-lē) *ad.* Contemplatively; with meditation; ideally; notionally; theoretically; not practically.

SPECULATIVENESS, (spĕk'-ku-lā-tiv-nes) *n. s.* The state of being speculative.

SPECULATOR, (spĕk'-ku-lā-tur) *n. s.* One who forms theories; an observer; a contemplator.

SPECULATORY, (spĕk'-ku-lā-tur-ē) *n. s.* Exercising speculation; calculated for spying or viewing.

SPECULUM, (spĕk'-ku-lum) *n. s.* A mirrour; a looking-glass; that in which representations are formed by reflection; an instrument in surgery used for dilatation.

SPED, (spĕd) The pret. and part. pass. of *speed*.

SPEECH, (spēetsh) *n. s.* The power of articulate utterance; the power of expressing thoughts by vocal words; language; words considered as expressing thoughts; anything spoken; talk; mention; oration; harangue; declaration of thoughts.

To SPEECH, (spēetsh) *v. n.* To harangue; to make a speech.

SPEECHLESS, (spēetsh'-lĕs) *a.* Deprived of the power of speaking; made mute or dumb; mute; dumb.

SPEECHLESSNESS, (spēetsh'-lĕs-nĕs) *n. s.* State of being speechless.

To SPEED, (spēed) *v. n.* Pret. and part. pass. *sped* and *speeded*. To make haste; to move with celerity; to have good success; to succeed well or ill; to have any condition good or bad.

To SPEED, (spēed) *v. a.* To dispatch in haste; to send away quickly; to hasten; to put into quick motion; to furnish in haste; to dispatch; to assist; to help forward; to make to succeed.

SPEED, (spēed) *n. s.* Quickness; celerity; haste; hurry; dispatch; the course or pace of a horse; success; event of any action or incident.

SPEEDILY, (spēed'-ē-lē) *ad.* With haste; quickly.

SPEEDINESS, (spēed'-ē-nes) *n. s.* The quality of being speedy.

SPEEDY, (spēed'-ē) *a.* Quick; swift; nimble; quick of dispatch.

SPELL, (spĕl) *n. s.* Charm consisting of some words of occult power; a turn of work; a vicissitude of labour.

To SPELL, (spĕl) *v. a.* Pret. or part. pass. *spelled* or *spelt*. To write with the proper letters; to read by naming letters singly; to read; to discover by characters or marks; to charm; to relate; to teach.

To SPELL, (spĕl) *v. n.* To form words of letters; to read.

SPELT, (spĕlt) *n. s.* A kind of corn.

SPELTER, (spĕlt'-ĕr) *n. s.* Zinc; a kind of semi-metal.

SPENCE, (spĕnse) *n. s.* A buttery; a larder; a store-room; a place where any provisions are kept.

SPENCER, (spĕn'-sĕr) *n. s.* A butler; one who has the care of the spence.

SPEND, (spĕnd) *v. a.* To consume; to exhaust; to waste; to bestow as expence; to expend as cost; to bestow for any purpose; to effuse; to squander; to lavish; to pass; to suffer to pass away; to wear out; to exhaust of force; to fatigue; to harass.

To SPEND, (spĕnd) *v. n.* To make expence: to be lost or wasted; to be employed to any use.

SPENDER, (spĕnd'-ĕr) *n. s.* One who spends; a prodigal; a lavisher.

SPENDING, (spĕnd'-ing) *n. s.* Act of consuming, expending, or bestowing for any purpose.

SPENDTHRIFT, (spĕnd'-*thrift*) *n. s.* A prodigal; a lavisher.

To SPERE, (spēre) *v. a.* To ask; to enquire.

SPERM, (spĕrm) *v. a.* Seed; that by which the species is continued.

SPERMACETI, (spĕr-mā-sē'-tē) *n. s.* A particular sort of oil which comes from the head of the whale.

SPERMATICAL, (spĕr-măt'-te-kăl) } *a.* Se-
SPERMATICK, (spĕr-măt'-tik) } minal; consisting of seed; belonging to the sperm; containing sperm.

To SPERMATIZE, (spĕr-mă-tize) *v. n.* To yield seed.

SPERMATOCELE, (spĕr'-mă-to-sēle) *n. s.* A rupture caused by the contraction of the seminal vessel, and the semen falling into the scrotum.

SPERMOLOGIST, (spĕr'-mŏl-o-jist) *n. s.* One who gathers or treats of seeds.

To SPEW, (spū) *v. a.* To vomit; to eject from the stomach; to eject; to cast forth; to eject with loathing.

To SPEW, (spū) *v. n.* To vomit; to ease the stomach.

SPEWER, (spū'-ĕr) *n. s.* One who spews.

SPEWING, (spū'-ing) *n. s.* Act of vomiting.

SPHACELUS, (sfā'-sē-lus) *n. s.* A gangrene; a mortification.

SPHERE, (sfēre) *n. s.* A globe; an orbicular body; a body of which the centre is at the same distance from every point of the circumference; any globe of the man-

dane system; a globe representing the the earth or sky; orb; circuit of motion; province; compass of knowledge or action; employment.

To SPHERE, (sfēre) *v. a.* To place in a sphere; to form into roundness.

SPHERICAL, (sfĕr'-re-kăl) } *a.* Round; or-
SPHERICK, (sfĕr'-rik) } bicular; globular; planetary; relating to orbs of the planets.

SPHERICALLY, (sfĕr'-re-kăl-lē) *ad.* In form af a sphere.

SPHERICALNESS, (sfĕr'-re-kăl-nĕs) }
SPHERICITY, (sfe-rĭs'-ĕ-tē) } *n. s.* Roundness; rotundity; globosity.

SPHERICKS, (sfĕr'-rĭks) *n. s.* The doctrine of the sphere.

SPHEROID, (sfē-rȯid') *n. s.* A body oblong or oblate, approaching to the form of a sphere.

SPHEROIDICAL, (sfe-rȯid'-ĕ-kăl) } *a.* Hav-
SPHEROIDAL, (sfe-rȯē'-dăl) } ing the form of a spheroid.

SPHEROIDITY, (sfe-rȯid'-ĕ-tē) *n. s.* Deviation from a sphere.

SPHERULE, (sfĕr'-ūle) *n. s.* A little globe.

SPHINCTER, (sfĭngk'-tĕr) *n. s.* One of the circular and constrictory muscles of the human body.

SPHINX, (sfĭngks) *n. s.* A famous monster in Egypt, having the face of a virgin and the body of a lion.

SPIAL, (spī'-ăl) *n. s.* A spy; a scout; a watcher.

SPICE, (spise) *n. s.* A vegetable production, fragrant to the smell and pungent to the palate; an aromatick substance used in sauces; a small quantity; a sample; a specimen.

To SPICE, (spise) *v. a.* To season with spice; to mix with aromatick bodies; to render nice; to season with scruples.

SPICER, (spī'-sĕr) *n. s.* One who deals in spice.

SPICERY, (spī'-sĕr-ē) *n. s.* The commodity of spices; a repository of spices.

SPICOSITY, (spi-kŏs'-ĕ-tē) *n. s.* The quality of being spiked like ears of corn; fulness of ears.

To SPICULATE, (spĭk'-ū-late) *v. a.* To make sharp at the point.

SPICY, spī'-sē) *a.* Producing spice; abounding with aromaticks; aromatick; having the qualities of spice.

SPIDER, (spī'-dĕr) *n. s.* The animal that spins a web for flies.

SPIGOT, (spĭg'-ŭt) *n. s.* A pin or peg put into the faucet to keep in the liquor.

SPIKE, (spike) *n. s.* A ear of corn; a long nail of iron or wood; a long rod of iron sharpened; so called from its similitude to an ear of corn.

SPIKE, (spike) *n. s.* A smaller species of lavender.

To SPIKE, (spike) *v. a.* To fasten with long nails; to set with spikes; to make sharp at the end.

SPIKED, (spikd) *a.* Having ears, or those parts which contain seeds.

SPIKENARD, (spike'-nȧrd) *n. s.* A plant, and the oil or balsam produced from the plant.

SPIKY, (spī'-kē) *a.* Having a sharp point.

To SPILL, (spĭll) *v. a.* To shed; to lose by shedding.

To SPILL, (spĭll) *v. n.* To waste; to be lavish; to be shed; to be lost by being shed.

SPILT, (spĭlt) Part pass of SPILL.

To SPIN, (spĭn) *v. a.* Pret. *spun* or *span*; part *spun*. To draw out into threads; to form threads by drawing out and twisting any filamentous matter; to protract; to draw out; to form by degrees; to draw out tediously; to put into a turning motion, as a boy's top.

To SPIN, (spĭn) *v. n.* To exercise the art of spinning, or drawing threads; to stream out in a thread or small current; to move round as a spindle.

SPINACH, (spĭn'-năje) }
SPINAGE, } *n. s.* A plant.

SPINAL, (spī'-năl) *a.* Belonging to the back bone.

SPINDLE, (spĭn'-dl) *n. s.* The pin by which the thread is formed, and on which it is conglomerated; a long slender stalk; anything slender.

To SPINDLE, (spĭn'-dl) *v. n.* To shoot into a long small stalk.

SPINDLESHANKED, (spĭn'-dl-shăngkt) *a.* Having small legs.

SPINE, (spine) *n. s.* The back bone.

SPINE, (spine) *n. s.* A thorn.

SPINEL, (spī'-nĕl) *n. s.* A sort of mineral.

SPINET, (spĭn'-nĕt) *n. s.* A small harpsichord; an instrument with keys.

SPINIFEROUS, (spi-nĭf'-fĕr-ŭs) *a.* Bearing thorns.

SPINK, (spingk) *n. s.* A finch; a bird.

SPINNER, (spĭn'-nĕr) *n. s.* One skilled in spinning; a garden spider with long jointed legs.

SPINNING *Wheel*, (spĭn'-nĭng-hweel) *n. s.* The wheel by which, since the disuse of the rock, the thread is drawn.

SPINOSITY, (spi-nŏs'-sĕ-tē) *n. s.* Crabbedness; thorny or briary perplexity.

SPINOUS, (spī'-nŭs) *a.* Thorny; full of thorns.

SPINSTER, (spĭns'-tĕr) *n. s.* A woman that spins. In law, The general term for a girl or maiden woman.

SPINSTRY, (spĭns'-trē) *n. s.* The work of spinning.

SPINY, (spī'-nē) *a.* Thorny; briary; perplexed; difficult; troublesome.

SPIRACLE, (spĭr'-ă-kl) *n. s.* A breathing hole; a vent; a small aperture.

SPIRAL, (spī'-răl) *a.* Curve; winding; circularly involved, like a screw.

SPIRALLY, (spī'-răl-ē) *ad.* In a spiral form.

SPIRATION, (spi-rā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Breathing.

SPIRE, (spire) *n. s.* A curve line; anything wreathed or contorted, every wreath being in a different plane; a curl; a twist; a wreath. Anything growing up taper; a round pyramid, so called perhaps because a line drawn round and round in less and less circles, would be a spire; a steeple; the top or uppermost point.

To SPIRE, (spire) *v. n.* To shoot up pyramidically.

SPIRED, (spird) *a.* Having a steeple or spire.

SPIRIT, (spir'-it) *n. s.* Breath; wind; an immaterial substance, an intellectual being; the soul of man; an apparition; temper; habitual disposition of mind; ardour; courage; elevation; vehemence of mind; genius; vigour of mind; turn or power of mind, moral or intellectual; intellectual powers distinct from the body; sentiment; eagerness; desire; persons distinguished by qualities of the mind; that which gives vigour or cheerfulness to the mind; the purest part of the body bordering, says Sydenham, on immateriality; in this meaning it is commonly written with the plural termination: characteristical likeness; essential qualities; anything eminently pure and refined; that which hath power or energy; an inflammable liquor raised by distillation; as brandy, rum. It may be observed, that in the old poets *spirit* was a monosyllable, and therefore was often written *sprite*, or, less properly, *spright*.

To SPIRIT, (spir'-it) *v. a.* To animate or actuate as a spirit; to excite; to animate; to encourage; to invigorate to action; to draw; to entice.

SPIRITED, (spir'-it-ed) *a.* Lively; vivacious; full of fire.

SPIRITEDLY, (spir'-it-ed-le) *ad.* In a lively or strong manner.

SPIRITEDNESS, (spir'-it-ed-nes) *n. s.* Disposition or make of mind.

SPIRITFUL, (spir'-it-ful) *a.* Lively; full of spirit.

SPIRITFULLY, (spir'-it-ful-le) *ad.* In a sprightly or lively manner.

SPIRITFULNESS, (spir'-it-ful-ness) *n. s.* Sprightliness; liveliness.

SPIRITLESS, (spir'-it-les) *a.* Dejected; low; deprived of vigour; wanting courage; depressed; having no breath; extinct.

SPIRITLESSLY, (spir'-it-les-le) *ad.* Without spirit; without exertion.

SPIRITLESSNESS, (spir'-it-les-ness) *n. s.* State of being spiritless.

SPIRITOUS, (spir'-it-us) *a.* Refined; defecated; advanced near to spirit; fine; ardent; active.

SPIRITOUSNESS, (spir'-it-us-nes) *n. s.* Fineness and activity of parts.

SPIRITUAL, (spir'-it-u-al) *a.* Distinct from matter; immaterial; incorporeal; mental; intellectual; not gross; refined from external things; relative only to the mind; not temporal; relating only to the things of heaven.

SPIRITUALIST, (spir'-it-u-al-ist) *n. s.* One who professes regard to spiritual things only; one whose employment is spiritual.

SPIRITUALITY, (spir-it-u-al'-e-te) *n. s.* Incorporeity; immateriality; essence distinct from matter; intellectual nature; acts independent of the body; pure acts of the soul; mental refinement; that which belongs to any one as an ecclesiastick.

SPIRITUALIZATION, (spir-it-u-al-e-za'-shun) *n. s.* The act of spiritualizing. In chemistry, The action of extracting spirits from natural bodies.

To SPIRITUALIZE, (spir'-it-u-al-ize) *v. a.* To refine the intellect; to purify from the feculencies of the world. To extract spirits from natural bodies.

SPIRITUALLY, (spir'-it-u-al-le) *ad.* Without corporeal grossness; with attention to things purely intellectual.

SPIRITUALTY, (spir'-it-u-al-te) *n. s.* Ecclesiastical body.

SPIRITUOUS, (spir'-it-u-us) *a.* Having the quality of spirit, tenuity and activity of parts; lively; gay; vivid; airy; applied both to persons and things; ardent; inflammable, as *spirituous* liquors.

SPIRITUOSITY, (spir'-it-u-os'-se-te) } *n. s.*
SPIRITUOUSNESS, (spir'-it-u-us-nes) } *n. s.* The quality of being spirituous; tenuity and activity.

To SPIRT, (spirt) *v. n.* To spring out in a sudden stream; to stream out by intervals.

To SPIRT, (spirt) *v. a.* To throw out in a jet.

SPIRT, (spirt) *n. s.* Sudden ejection; sudden and short effort; a fit.

To SPIRTLE, (spir'-tl) *v. a.* To shoot scatteringly.

SPIRY, (spi'-re) *a.* Pyramidal; wreathed; curled.

SPISSITUDE, (spis'-se-tude) *n. s.* Grossness; thickness.

SPIT, (spit) *n. s.* A long prong on which meat is driven to be turned before the fire.

To SPIT, (spit) *v. a.* Pret. and part. pass. *spitted*. To put upon a spit; to thrust through.

To SPIT, (spit) *v. a.* To eject from the mouth.

To SPIT, (spit) *v. n.* Pret. *spat*; part. *spit*. To throw out spittle or moisture of the mouth.

SPIT, (spit) *n. s.* What is thrown from the mouth.

SPITAL, (spit'-tal) *n. s.* A charitable foundation.

SPITE, (spite) *n. s.* Malice; rancour; hate; malignity; malevolence. *Spite of*, or *in spite of*, Notwithstanding; in defiance of.

To SPITE, (spite) *v. a.* To mischief; to treat maliciously; to vex; to thwart malignantly; to fill with spite; to offend.

SPITEFUL, (spite'-ful) *a.* Malicious; malignant.

SPITEFULLY, (spīte'-fụl-ē) *ad.* Maliciously; malignantly.

SPITEFULNESS, (spīte'-fụl-nes) *n. s.* Malice; malignity; desire of vexing.

SPITTER, (spit'-tẹr) *n. s.* One who puts meat on a spit; one who spits with his mouth; a young deer.

SPITTLE, (spit'-tl) *n. s.* Moisture of the mouth; the saliva.

SPLANCHNOLOGY, (splạngk-nọl'-lọ-jē) *n. s.* A treatise or description of the intestines.

To SPLASH, (splạsh) *v. a.* To daub with dirt in great quantities.

SPLASH, (splạsh) *n. s.* Wet or dirt thrown up from a puddle, mire, or the like.

SPLASHY, (splạsh'-ē) *a.* Full of dirty water; apt to daub.

To SPLAY, (splạ) *v. a.* To dislocate or break a horse's shoulder-bone.

SPLAY, (splạ) *a.* Displayed; spread; turned outward.

SPLAYFOOT, (splạ'-fụt) } *a.* Having
SPLAYFOOTED, (splạ'-fụt-ẹd) } the foot turned outward.

SPLAYMOUTH, (splạ'-mọụth) *n. s.* Mouth widened by design.

SPLEEN, (splēen) *n. s.* The milt; one of the viscera, supposed the seat of anger, melancholy, and mirth; anger; spite; ill-humour; a fit of anger; melancholy; hypochondriacal vapours.

SPLEENFUL, (splēen'-fụl) *a.* Angry; peevish; fretful; melancholy.

SPLENDENT, (splẹn'-dẹnt) *a.* Shining; glossy; having lustre; eminently conspicuous.

SPLENDID, (splẹn'-did) *a.* Showy; magnificent; sumptuous; pompous.

SPLENDIDLY, (splẹn'-did-lē) *ad.* Magnificently; sumptuously; pompously.

SPLENDOUR, (splẹn'-dụr) *n. s.* Lustre; power of shining; magnificence; pomp.

SPLENDROUS, (splẹn'-drụs) *a.* Having splendour.

SPLENETICAL, (splẹ-nẹt'-ẹ-kạl) } *a.* Trou-
SPLENETICK, (splẹn'-ẹ-tik) } bled with the spleen; fretful; peevish.

SPLENICK, (splẹn'-ik) *a.* Belonging to the spleen.

SPLENITIVE, (splẹn'-ẹ-tiv) *a.* Hot; fiery; passionate.

SPLENT, (splẹnt) *n. s.* A callous substance which breeds on the shank-bone of a horse; a splint or splinter.

To SPLICE, (splīse) *v. a.* To join the two ends of a rope without a knot.

SPLINT, (splint) *n. s.* A fragment of wood in general; a thin piece of wood or other matter used by chirurgeons to hold the bone newly set in its place.

To SPLINT, (splint) *v. a.* To shiver; to tear asunder; to break into fragments; to secure by splints.

SPLINTER, (splin'-tẹr) *n. s.* A fragment of anything broken with violence; a thin piece of wood.

To SPLINTER, (splin'-tẹr) *v. a.* To shiver; to break into fragments; to secure by splints; to support.

To SPLINTER, (splin'-tẹr) *v. n.* To be broken into fragments; to be shivered.

To SPLIT, (split) *v. a.* Pret. and part. pass. *split*. To cleave; to rive; to divide longitudinally in two; to divide; to part; to break into discord.

To SPLIT, (split) *v. n.* To burst in sunder; to crack; to suffer disruption; to burst.

SPLITTER, (split'-tẹr) *n. s.* One who splits.

SPLUTTER, (splụt'-tẹr) *n. s.* Bustle; tumult.

To SPLUTTER, (splụt'-tẹr) *v. n.* To speak hastily and confusedly.

To SPOIL, (spọil) *v. a.* To seize by robbery; to take away by force; to plunder; to strip of goods; to corrupt; to mar; to make useless.

To SPOIL, (spọil) *v. n.* To practise robbery or plunder; to grow useless; to be corrupted.

SPOIL, (spọil) *n. s.* That which is taken by violence; that which is taken from an enemy; plunder; pillage; booty; that which is gained by strength or effort; that which is taken from another; the act of robbery; robbery; waste.

SPOILER, (spọil'-ẹr) *n. s.* A robber; a plunderer; a pillager; one who mars or corrupts anything.

SPOKE, (spọke) *n. s.* The bar of a wheel that passes from the nave to the felly; the spar of a ladder.

SPOKE, (spọke) The pret. of *speak*.

SPOKEN, (spọ'-kn) Part. pass. of *speak*.

SPOKESMAN, (spọks'-mạn) *n. s.* One who speaks for another.

To SPOLIATE, (spọ'-lẹ-ạte) *v. a.* To rob; to plunder.

SPOLIATION, (spọ-lẹ-ạ'-shụn) *n. s.* The act of robbery or privation.

SPONDAICAL, (spọn-dạ'-ẹ-kạl) } *a.* Be-
SPONDAICK, (spọn-dạ'-ik) } longing to a spondee; like a spondee.

SPONDEE, (spọn'-dẹ) *n. s.* A foot of two long syllables.

SPONDYLE, (spọn'-dil) *n. s.* A vertebre; a joint of the spine.

SPONGE, (spụnje) *n. s.* A soft porous substance, supposed by some the nidus of animals: it is remarkable for sucking up water.

To SPONGE, (spụnje) *v. a.* To blot; to wipe away as with a sponge; to cleanse with a sponge: applied to the act of cleansing cannon; to drain; to squeeze; to harass by extortion; to gain by mean arts.

To SPONGE, (spụnje) *v. n.* To suck in as a sponge; to live by mean arts; to hang on others for maintenance.

SPONGER, (spụn'-jẹr) *n. s.* One who hangs for maintenance on others.

SPONGINESS, (spụn'-jẹ-nes) *n. s.* Softness and fulness of cavities like a sponge.

SPONGIOUS, (spụn'-jẹ-ụs) *a.* Full of small cavities like a sponge.

SPONGY, (spụn'-jẹ) *a.* Soft and full of small interstitial holes; wet; drenched; soaked;

full like a sponge; having the quality of imbibing.

SPONSAL, (spŏn'-sȧl) *a.* Relating to marriage.

SPONSION, (spŏn'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of becoming a surety.

SPONSOR, (spŏn'-sŭr) *n. s.* A surety; one who makes a promise or gives security for another; godfather or godmother.

SPONTANEITY, (spŏn-tȧ-nē'-ē-tē) *n s.* Voluntariness; willingness; accord uncompelled.

SPONTANEOUS, (spŏn-tȧ'-nē-ŭs) *a.* Voluntary; not compelled; acting without compulsion or restraint; acting of itself; acting of its own accord.

SPONTANEOUSLY, (spŏn-tȧ'-nē-ŭs-lē) *ad.* Voluntarily; of its own accord.

SPONTANEOUSNESS, (spŏn-tȧ'-nē-ŭs-nĕs) *n. s.* Voluntariness; freedom of will; accord unforced.

SPONTOON, (spŏn'-toon) *n. s.* A military weapon, a kind of half-pike, or halberd.

SPOOL, (spool) *n. s.* A small piece of cane or reed, with a knot at each end; or a piece of wood turned in that form to wind yarn upon; a quill.

To SPOOM, (spoom) *v. n.* To go on swiftly: a sea term.

SPOON, (spoon) *n. s.* A concave vessel with a handle, used in eating liquids.

To SPOON, (spoon) *v. n.* To ladle with a spoon.

SPOONBILL, (spoon'-bĭl) *n. s.* A bird.

SPOONFUL, (spoon'-fŭl) *n. s.* As much as is generally taken at once in a spoon; a medical spoonful is half an ounce; any small quantity of liquid.

SPOONMEAT, (spoon'-mēte) *n. s.* Liquid food; nourishment taken with a spoon.

SPORADICAL, (spŏ-rȧd'-ē-kȧl) *a.* A term in medicine, opposed to epidemical.

SPORT, (sport) *v. a.* To divert; diversion; game; frolick and merriment; mock; contemptuous mirth; diversion of the field, as of fowling, hunting, fishing.

To SPORT, (sport) *v. a.* To divert; to make merry; to represent by any kind of play.

To SPORT, (sport) *v. n.* To play; to frolick; to game; to wanton; to trifle.

SPORTER, (sport'-ĕr) *v. n.* One who sports.

SPORTFUL, (sport'-fŭl) *a.* Merry; frolick; wanton; acting in jest; ludicrous; done in jest.

SPORTFULLY, (sport'-fŭl-lē) *ad.* Wantonly; merrily.

SPORTFULNESS, (sport'-fŭl-nĕs) *n. s.* Wantonness; play; merriment; frolick.

SPORTINGLY, (sport'-ĭng-lē) *ad.* In jest; in sport.

SPORTIVE, (spor'-tĭv) *a.* Gay; merry; frolick; wanton; playful; ludicrous.

SPORTIVENESS, (spor'-tĭv-nĕs) *n. s.* Gaiety; play; wantonness.

SPORTSMAN, (sports'-măn) *n. s.* One who pursues the recreations of the field.

SPOT, (spŏt) *n. s.* A blot; a mark made by discoloration; a taint; a disgrace; a reproach; a fault; a small extent of place; any particular place.

To SPOT, (spŏt) *v. a.* To mark with discolorations; to maculate; to patch by way of ornament; to corrupt; to disgrace; to taint.

SPOTLESS, (spŏt'-lĕs) *a.* Free from spots; free from reproach or impurity; immaculate; pure; untainted.

SPOTLESSNESS, (spŏt'-lĕs-nĕs) *n. s.* State or quality of becoming spotless.

SPOTTINESS, (spŏt'-tē-nĕs) *n. s.* State or quality of being spotty.

SPOTTY, (spŏt'-tē) *a.* Full of spots; maculated.

SPOUSAL, (spŏŭ'-zȧl) *a.* Nuptial; matrimonial; conjugal; connubial; bridal.

SPOUSAL, (spŏŭ'-zȧl) *n. s.* Marriage nuptials.

SPOUSE, (spŏŭze) *n. s.* One joined in marriage; a husband or wife.

To SPOUSE, (spŏŭze) *v. a.* To espouse; to wed; to join together as in matrimony.

SPOUSELESS, (spŏŭs'-lĕs) *a.* Wanting a husband or wife.

SPOUT, (spŏŭt) *n. s.* A pipe, or mouth of a pipe or vessel out of which anything is poured; water falling in a body; a cataract, such as is seen in the hot climates when clouds sometimes discharge all their water at once.

To SPOUT, (spŏŭt) *v. a.* To pour with violence, or in a collected body, as from a spout; to pour out words with affected grandeur; to mouth.

To SPOUT, (spŏŭt) *v. n.* To issue as from a spout.

To SPRAIN, (sprane) *v. a.* To stretch the ligaments of a joint without dislocation of the bone.

SPRAIN, (sprane) *n. s.* Extension of ligaments without dislocation of the joint.

SPRANG, (sprăng) The pret. of *spring*.

SPRAT, (sprăt) *n. s.* A small sea-fish.

To SPRAWL, (sprȧwl) *v. n.* To struggle as in the convulsions of death; to tumble, or creep with much agitation and contortion of the limbs.

SPRAY, (sprȧ) *n. s.* The extremity of a branch; the foam of the sea.

To SPREAD, (spred) *v. a.* To extend; to expand; to make to cover or fill a large space than before; to cover by extension; to cover over; to stretch; to publish; to divulge; to disseminate.

To SPREAD, (spred) *v. n.* To extend or expand itself.

SPREAD, (spred) *n. s.* Extent; compass, expansion of parts.

SPREADER, (spred'-ĕr) *n. s.* One that spreads; publisher; divulger; disseminator; one that expands or extends.

SPREADING, (spred'-ĭng) *n. s.* Act of extending or expanding.

SPRENT, (sprent) Part. *sprinkled*.

SPRIG, (sprĭg) *n. s.* A small branch; a spray; a brad or nail without a head.

To SPRIG, (sprig) *v. a.* To mark with small branches; to work in sprigs.

SPRIGGY, (sprig'-ge) *n. s.* Full of small branches.

SPRIGHT, (sprite) *n. s.* Spirit; shade; soul; incorporeal agent; walking spirit; apparition; power which gives cheerfulness or courage.

SPRIGHTFUL, (sprite'-fụl) *a.* Lively; brisk; gay; vigorous.

SPRIGHTFULLY, (sprite'-fụl-e) *ad.* Briskly; vigorously.

SPRIGHTFULNESS, (sprite'-fụl-nes) *n. s.* Sprightliness; gaiety; vivacity.

SPRIGHTLESS, (sprite'-les) *a.* Dull; enervated; sluggish.

SPRIGHTLINESS, (sprite'-le-nes) *n. s.* Liveliness; briskness; vigour; gaiety; vivacity.

SPRIGHTLY, (sprite'-le) *a.* Gay; brisk; lively; vigorous; airy; vivacious.

To SPRING, (spring) *v. n.* Pret. *sprung* or *sprang*; part. *sprung*. To arise out of the ground and grow by vegetative power; to begin to grow; to proceed as from seed; to come into existence: to issue forth; to arise; to appear; to begin to appear or to exist; to issue with effect or force; to proceed as from ancestors, or a country; to proceed as from a ground, cause, or reason; to grow; to thrive; to bound; to leap; to jump; to rush hastily; to appear suddenly; to fly with elastick power; to start; to rise from a covert; to issue from a fountain; to proceed as from a source; to shoot; to issue with speed and violence.

To SPRING, (spring) *v. a.* To start; to rouse game; to produce quickly or unexpectedly; to discharge, applied to a mine; to pass by leaping.

SPRING, (spring) *n. s.* The season in which plants rise and vegetate; the vernal season; an elastick body; a body which when distorted has the power of restoring itself to its former state; elastick force; any active power; any cause by which motion or action is produced or propagated; a leap; a bound; a jump; a violent effort; a sudden struggle; a leak; a fountain; an issue of water from the earth; a source; that by which anything is supplied; rise; beginning; cause; original; a plant; a shoot; a young tree.

SPRINGE, (sprinje) *n. s.* A gin; a noose, which fastened to any elastick body, catches by a spring or jerk.

To SPRINGE, (sprinje) *v. a.* To ensnare; to catch in a trap.

SPRINGER, (spring'-er) *n. s.* One who rouses game; a young plant.

SPRINGHALT, (spring'-hạlt) *n. s.* A lameness by which the horse twitches up his legs.

SPRINGINESS, (spring'-e-nes) *n. s.* Elasticity; power of restoring itself.

SPRINGING, (spring'-ing) *n. s.* Growth; increase. In architecture, The side of an arch contiguous to the part whereon it rests.

SPRINGTIDE, (spring'-tide) *n. s.* Tide at the new and full moon; high tide.

SPRINGY, (spring'-e) *a.* Elastick; having the power of restoring itself; full of springs and fountains.

To SPRINKLE, (spring'-kl) *v. a.* To scatter; to disperse in small masses; to scatter in drops; to besprinkle; to wash, wet, or dust by scattering in small particles.

To SPRINKLE, (spring'-kl) *v. n.* To perform the act of scattering in small drops.

SPRINKLE, (spring'-kl) *n. s.* A small quantity scattered; an utensil to sprinkle with.

SPRINKLER, (springk'-ler) *n. s.* One that sprinkles.

SPRINKLING, (springk'-ling) *n. s.* The act of scattering in small drops; a small quantity scattered.

To SPRIT, (sprit) *v. n.* To shoot; to germinate; to sprout: used of barley wetted for malt.

SPRIT, (sprit) *n. s.* Shoot; sprout; a pole: hence our word *bowsprit*.

SPRITSAIL, (sprit'-sale) *n. s.* The sail which belongs to the bowsprit mast.

SPRITE, (sprite) *n. s.* [Contracted from *spirit*.] A spirit; an incorporeal agent. See SPRIGHT.

SPRITEFUL, (sprite'-fụl) *a.* Gay; lively; cheerful.

SPRITEFULLY, (sprite'-fụl-e) *ad.* Vigorously with life and ardour.

SPRITELESS, (sprite'-les) *a.* See SPRIGHTLESS.

SPRITELINESS, (sprite'-le-nes) *n. s.* See SPRIGHTLINESS.

SPRITELY, (sprite'-le) *a.* See SPRIGHTLY.

To SPROUT, (sprọut) *v. n.* To shoot by vegetation; to germinate; to shoot into ramifications; to grow.

SPROUT, (sprọut) *n. s.* A shoot of a vegetable.

SPRUCE, (sproose) *a.* Nice; trim; neat without elegance.

To SPRUCE, (sproose) *v. n.* To dress with affected neatness.

To SPRUCE, (sproose) *v. a.* To trim; to dress.

SPRUCE, (sproose) *n. s.* A species of fir.

SPRUCE-BEER, (sproose-beer') *n. s.* Beer tinctured with a preparation from the spruce fir.

SPRUCELY, (sproose'-le) *ad.* In a nice manner.

SPRUCENESS, (sproose'-nes) *n. s.* Neatness without elegance; trimness; quaintness; delicacy; fineness.

SPRUNG, (sprung). The pret. and part. pass. of *spring*.

To SPUME, (spume) *v. n.* To foam; to froth.

SPUMOUS, (spụ'-mus) } *a.* Frothy; foamy.
SPUMY, (spụ'-me) }

SPUN, (spun). The pret. and part. pass. of *spin*.

SPUNGE, (spunje) *n. s.* See SPONGE.

To SPUNGE, (spunje) *v. n.* To hang on others for maintenance.

SPUNGING-HOUSE, (spun'-jing-house) *n. s.* A house to which debtors are taken before commitment to prison, where the bailiffs sponge upon them, or riot at their cost.

SPUNGY, (spun'-je) *a.* Full of small holes, and soft like a sponge; wet; moist; watery; having the quality of imbibing.

SPUNK, (spungk) *n. s.* Touchwood; rotten wood; a slang term for spirit or animation.

SPUR, (spur) *n. s.* A sharp point fixed upon a rider's heel; incitement; instigation; the longest and largest leading root of a tree: hence probably the spur of a post, the short wooden buttress affixed to it, to keep it fast in the ground. The sharp points on the legs of a cock with which he fights.

To SPUR, (spur) *v. a.* To prick with the spur; to drive with the spur; to instigate; to incite; to urge forward; to drive by force; to fix a spur to.

To SPUR, (spur) *v. n.* To travel with great expedition; to press forward.

SPURGE, (spurje) *n. s.* A plant violently purgative.

SPURGING, (spur'-jing) *n. s.* Act of purging; discharge.

SPURIOUS, (spu'-re-us) *a.* Not genuine; counterfeit; adulterine; not legitimate; bastard.

SPURIOUSLY, (spu'-re-us-le) *ad.* Counterfeitly; falsely.

SPURIOUSNESS, (spu'-re-us-nes) *n. s.* Adulterateness; state of being counterfeit.

To SPURN, (spurn) *v. a.* To kick; to strike or drive with the foot; to reject; to scorn; to put away with contempt; to disdain; to treat with contempt.

To SPURN, (spurn) *v. n.* To make contemptuous opposition; to make insolent resistance; to toss up the heels; to kick or struggle.

SPURN, (spurn) *n. s.* Kick; insolent and contemptuous treatment.

SPURNER, (spurn'-ur) *n. s.* One who spurns.

SPURRED, (spurd) *a.* Wearing spurs; as, He was booted and spurred.

SPURRER, (spur'-rur) *n. s.* One who uses spurs.

SPURRIER, (spur'-re-ur) *n. s.* One who makes spurs.

To SPURT, (spurt) *v. n.* To fly out with a quick stream.

SPUTATION, (spu-ta'-shun) *n. s.* The act of spitting.

SPUTATIVE, (spu'-ta-tiv) *a.* Spitting much; inclined to spit.

To SPUTTER, (sput'-tur) *v. n.* To emit moisture in small flying drops; to fly out in small particles with some noise; to speak hastily and obscurely, as with the mouth full; to throw out the spittle by hasty speech.

To SPUTTER, (sput'-tur) *v. a.* To throw out with noise and hesitation.

SPUTTER, (sput'-tur) *n. s.* Moisture thrown out in small drops.

SPUTTERER, (sput'-tur-ur) *n. s.* One that sputters.

SPY, (spi) *n. s.* One sent to watch the conduct or motions of others; one sent to gain intelligence in an enemy's camp or country.

To SPY, (spi) *v. a.* To discover by the eye at a distance, or in a state of concealment; to espy; to discover by close examination; to search or discover by artifice.

To SPY, (spi) *v. n.* To search narrowly.

SQUAB, (skwob) *a.* Unfeathered; newly hatched; fat; thick and stout; awkwardly bulky.

SQUAB, (skwob) *n. s.* A kind of sofa or couch; a stuffed cushion.

SQUAB, (skwob) *ad.* With a heavy sudden fall; plump and flat.

SQABBISH, (skwob'-ish) *a.* Thick; heavy; fleshy.

To SQABBLE, (skwob'-bl) *v. n.* To quarrel; to debate peevishly; to wrangle; to fight.

SQUABBLE, (skwob'-bl) *n. s.* A low brawl; a petty quarrel.

SQUABBLER, (skwob'-bler) *n. s.* A quarrelsome fellow; a brawler.

SQUAD, (skwod) *n. s.* A company of armed men: usually applied to those who are learning the military exercise.

SQUADRON, (skwa'-drun) *n. s.* A body of men drawn up square; a part of an army; a troop; part of a fleet; a certain number of ships.

SQUADRONED, (skwa'-drund) *a.* Formed into squadrons.

SQALID, (skwol'-lid) *a.* Foul; nasty; filthy.

SQUALIDITY, (skwa-lid'-e-te) } *n. s.* The
SQUALIDNESS, (skwol'-lid-nes) } state or quality of being squalid.

To SQUALL, (skwall) *v. n.* To scream out as a child or woman frightedt

SQUALL, (skwall) *n. s.* Loud scream; sudden gust of wind.

SQUALLER, (skwa'-lur) *n. s.* Screamer; one that screams.

SQUALLY, (skwa'-le) *a.* Windy; gusty; a sailor's word.

SQUALOR, (skwa'-lur) *n. s.* Coarseness; nastiness; want of cleanliness and neatness.

SQUAMOUS, (skwa'-mus) *a.* Scaly; covered with scales.

To SQUANDER, (skwon'-dur) *v. a.* To scatter lavishly; to spend profusely; to throw away in idle prodigality, to scatter; to dissipate; to dispurse.

SQUANDER, (skwon'-dur) *n. s.* The act of squandering.

SQANDERER, (skwon'-dur-ur) *n. s.* A spendthrift; a prodigal; a waster; a lavisher.

SQUARE, (skware) *a.* Cornered; having right angles; forming a right angle; parallel; exactly suitable; strong; stout; well

set, as a *square* man; equal; exact; honest; fair; as *square* dealing. In geometry, *Square* root of any number is that which, multiplied by itself, produces the *square*, as 4 is the *square* root of 16.

SQUARE, (skwāre) *n. s.* A figure with right angles and equal sides; an area of four sides, with houses on each side; a rule or instrument by which workmen measure or form their angles; rule; regularity; exact proportion; justness of workmanship or conduct; squadron; troops formed square; a *square* number is when another called its root can be exactly found, which multiplied by itself produces the square; quaternion; number four; quartile; the astrological situation of planets, distant ninety degrees from each other; rule; conformity.

To SQUARE, (skwāre) *v. a.* To form with right angles; to reduce to a square; to measure; to reduce to a measure; to adjust; to regulate; to mould; to shape; to accommodate; to fit; to respect in quartile.

To SQUARE, (skwāre) *v. n.* To suit with; to fit with; to quarrel; to go to opposite sides.

SQUARENESS, (skwāre'-nĕs) *n. s.* The state of being square.

To SQUASH, (skwŏsh) *v. a.* To crush into pulp.

SQUASH, (skwŏsh) *n. s.* Anything soft and easily crushed; a plant; anything unripe; anything soft; in contempt; a sudden fall; a shock of soft bodies.

To SQUAT, (skwŏt) *v. n.* To sit cowering; to sit close to the ground.

SQUAT, (skwŏt) *a.* Cowering; close to the ground; short and thick; having one part close to another, as those of animal contracted and cowering.

SQUAT, (skwŏt) *n. s.* The posture of cowering or lying close; a sudden fall.

SQUAT, (skwŏt) *n. s.* A sort of mineral.

To SQUEAK, (skwēke) *v. n.* To set up a sudden dolorous cry; to cry out with pain; to cry with a shrill acute tone; to break silence or secresy for fear or pain.

SQUEAK, (skwēke) *n. s.* A cry of pain; a shrill quick cry.

SQUEAKER, (skwēke'-ĕr) *n. s.* One who cries with a shrill acute tone.

To SQUEAL, (skwēle) *v. n.* To cry with a shrill sharp voice; to cry with pain.

SQUEAMISH, (skwē'-mĭsh) *a.* Nice; fastidious; easily disgusted; having the stomach easily turned; being apt to take offence without much reason.

SQUEAMISHLY, (skwē'-mĭsh-lē) *ad.* In a fastidious manner.

SQUEAMISHNESS, (skwē'-mĭsh-nĕs) *n. s.* Niceness; delicacy; fastidiousness.

SQUEASINESS, (skwē'-zē-nĕs) *n. s.* Nausea; queasiness; fastidiousness.

SQUEASY, (skwē'-zē) *a.* Queasy; nice; squeamish; fastidious; scrupulous.

To SQUEEZE, (skwēeze) *v. a.* To press; to crush between two bodies; to oppress; to crush; to harass by extortion; to force between close bodies.

To SQUEEZE, (skwēeze) *v. n.* To act or pass, in consequence of compression; to force way through close bodies.

SQUEEZE, (skwēeze) *n. s.* Compression; pressure.

To SQUELCH, or SQUELSH, (skwĕlsh) *v. a.* To crush; applied to anything soft or pulpy.

SQUELCH, (skwĕlsh) *n. s.* A heavy fall; a flat fall on one side.

SQUIB, (skwĭb) *n. s.* A small pipe of paper filled with wildfire; any sudden flash; a lampoon; a frequent colloquial expression.

SQUILL, (skwĭl) *n. s.* A plant.

SQUINT, (skwĭnt) *a.* Looking obliquely.

SQUINT, (skwĭnt) *n. s.* An oblique look.

To SQUINT, (skwĭnt) *v. n.* To look obliquely; to look not in a direct line of vision.

SQUINTEYED, (skwĭnt'-īde) *a.* Having the sight directed oblique; indirect; oblique; malignant.

SQUIRE, (skwīre) *n. s.* See Esquire. A gentleman next in rank to a knight; an attendant to a noble warriour; an attendant at court.

To SQUIRE, (skwīre) *v. a.* To attend as a squire.

SQUIREHOOD, (skwīre'-hŭd) } *n. s.* Rank
SQUIRESHIP, (skwīre'-shĭp) } and state of an esquire.

SQUIRREL, (skwĕr'-rĕl) *n. s.* A small animal that lives in woods, remarkable for its agility.

To SQUIRT, (skwĕrt) *v. a.* To throw out in a quick stream.

SQUIRT, (skwĕrt) *n. s.* An instrument by which a stream is ejected; a small quick stream.

SQUIRTER, (skwĕrt'-ĕr) *n. s.* One that plies a squirt.

To STAB, (stăb) *v. a.* To pierce with a pointed weapon; to wound mortally or mischievously.

To STAB, (stăb) *v. n.* To give a wound with a pointed weapon; to offer a stab; to give a mortal wound.

STAB, (stăb) *n. s.* A wound with a sharp pointed weapon; a dark injury; a sly mischief.

STABBER, (stăb'-bĕr) *n. s.* One who stabs; a privy murderer.

STABILIMENT, (stă-bĭl'-lē-ment) *n. s.* Support; firmness; act of making firm.

STABILITY, (stă-bĭl'-ĕ-tē) *n. s.* Stableness; steadiness; strength to stand; fixedness; not fluidity; firmness of resolution.

STABLE, (stā'-bl) *a.* Fixed; able to stand; steady; constant; fixed in resolution or conduct; strong; fixed in state or condition; durable.

STABLE, (stā'-bl) *n. s.* A house for beasts.

To STABLE, (stā'-bl) *v. n.* To kennel; to dwell as beasts.

To STABLE, (sta'-bl) *v. a.* To put into a stable.

STABLEBOY, (sta'-bl-boe) } *n. s.* One who
STABLEMAN, (sta'-bl-man) } attends in the stable.

STABLENESS, (sta'-bl-nes) *n. s.* Power to stand; steadiness; constancy; stability.

STABLING, (sta'-bling) *n. s.* House or room for beasts.

To STABLISH, (stab'-lish) *v. a.* To establish; to fix; to settle.

STABLY, (sta'-ble) *ad.* Firmly; steadily.

STABULATION, (stab'-u-la-shun) *n. s.* Act of housing beasts.

STACK, (stak) *n. s.* A large quantity of hay, corn, or wood, heaped up regularly together; a number of chimneys or funnels standing together.

To STACK, (stak) *v. a.* To pile up regularly in ricks.

STACTE, (stak'-te) *n. s.* An aromatick; the gum that distils from the tree which produces myrrh.

STADE, (stade) *n. s.* A furlong.

STADLE, (stad'-el) *n. s.* Anything which serves for support to another; a staff; a crutch; a tree suffered to grow for coarse and common uses, as posts, or rails; young plants left standing at certain distances, when a wood is cut.

STADTHOLDER, (stat'-hold-er) *n. s.* Formerly the chief magistrate of the United Provinces.

STAFF, (staf) *n. s.* Plur. *staves.* A stick with which a man supports himself in walking; a prop; a support; a stick used as a weapon; any long piece of wood; round or step of a ladder; an ensign of an office; a badge of authority; an establishment of officers, in various departments, attached to generals and armies.

STAG, (stag) *n. s.* The male red deer; the male of the hind.

STAGE, (staje) *n. s.* A floor raised to view on which any show is exhibited; a raised floor of temporary use; the theatre; the place of scenick entertainments; any place where anything is publickly transacted or performed; a place in which rest is taken on a journey; as much of a journey as is performed without intermission; a single step of gradual process.

STAGECOACH, (staje-kotsh') *n. s.* A coach that keeps its stages; that passes and repasses on certain days for the accommodation of passengers.

STAGEPLAY, (staje'-pla) *n. s.* Theatrical entertainment.

STAGEPLAYER, (staje'-pla-er) *n. s.* One who publickly represents actions on the stage.

STAGER, (sta'-jer) *n. s.* A player; one who has long acted on the stage of life; a practitioner.

STAGGARD, (stag'-gard) *n. s.* A four year old stag.

To STAGGER, (stag'-ger) *v. n.* To reel; not to stand or walk steadily; to faint; to begin to give way; to hesitate; to fall into doubt; to become less confident or determined.

To STAGGER, (stag'-ger) *v. a.* To make to stagger; to make to reel; to shock; to alarm; to make less steady or confident.

STAGGERING, (stag'-ger-ing) *n. s.* Act of reeling.

STAGGERINGLY, (stag'-ger-ing-le) *ad.* In a reeling manner; with hesitation.

STAGGERS, (stag'-gerz) *n. s.* A kind of horse apoplexy.

STAGNANCY, (stag'-nan-se) *n. s.* The state of being without motion or ventilation.

STAGNANT, (stag'-nant) *a.* Motionless; still; not agitated; not flowing; not running.

To STAGNATE, (stag'-nate) *v. n.* To lie motionless; to have no course or stream.

STAGNATION, (stag-na'-shun) *n. s.* Stop of course; cessation of motion.

STAGIRITE, (stad'-jer-ite) *n. s.* An inhabitant of Stagira; an epithet generally applied to Aristotle.

STAID, (stade) *part. a.* Sober; grave; regular; composed; not wild; not volatile.

STAIDNESS, (stade'-nes) *n. s.* Sobriety; gravity; regularity; contrariety to wildness.

To STAIN, (stane) *v. a.* To blot; to spot; to maculate; to dye; to tinge; to disgrace; to spot with guilt or infamy.

STAIN, (stane) *n. s.* Blot; spot; discoloration; taint of guilt or infamy; cause of reproach; shame.

STAINER, (sta'-ner) *n. s.* One who stains; one who blots; one who dyes; a dyer.

STAINLESS, (stane'-les) *a.* Free from *blots* or spots; free from sin or reproach.

STAIR, (stare) *n. s.* Steps by which we ascend from the lower part of a building to the upper.

STAIRCASE, (stare'-kase) *n. s.* The part of a fabrick that contains the stairs.

STAKE, (stake) *n. s.* A post or strong stick fixed in the ground; a piece of long rough wood; anything placed as a palisade or fence; anything pledged or wagered; the state of being hazarded, pledged, or wagered.

To STAKE, (stake) *v. a.* To fasten, support, or defend with posts set upright; to wager; to hazard; to put to hazard.

STALACTICAL, (sta-lak'-te-kal) *a.* Resembling an icicle.

STALACTITES, (stal'-ak-tites) *n. s.* Spar in the shape of an icicle.

STALE, (stale) *a.* Old; long kept; altered by time; used till it is of no use or esteem; worn out of regard or notice.

STALE, (stale) *n. s.* Something exhibited or offered as an allurement to draw others to any place or purpose; a decoy; a prostitute; urine; old urine; old beer; beer somewhat acidulated; a handle; at the game of chess it is applied to the king, when he is forced into a situation from which he cannot move without going into check; by which the game is ended.

To STALE, (stāle) *v. n.* To wear out; to make old.

To STALE, (stāle) *v. n.* To make water.

STALENESS, (stāle'-nes) *n. s.* Oldness; state of being long kept; state of being corrupted by time.

To STALK, (stąwk) *v. n.* To walk with high and superb steps; to walk behind a stalking horse or cover.

STALK, (stąwk) *n. s.* High, proud, wide, and stately step.

STALK, (stąwk) *n. s.* The stem on which flowers or fruits grow; the stem of a quill.

STALKED, (stąwkd) *a.* Having a stalk, as the long-*stalked* pear.

STALKER, (stąwk'-ėr) *n. s.* One who stalks; a kind of fishing-net.

STALKINGHORSE, (stąwk'-ing-hȯrse) *n. s.* A horse either real or fictitious, by which a fowler shelters himself from the sight of the game; a mask; a pretence.

STALKY, (stąwk'-ė) *a.* Hard like a stalk.

STALL, (stąll) *n. s.* A crib in which an ox is fed, or a horse is kept in the stable; a bench or form where anything is set to sale; a small house or shed in which certain trades are practised; the seat of a knight or dignified clergyman in the choir.

To STALL, (stąll) *v. a.* To keep in a stall or stable; to invest.

To STALL, (stąll) *v. n.* To inhabit; to dwell; to kennel.

STALLAGE, (stąll'-age) *n. s.* Rent paid for a stall.

STALLATION, (stąl-lą'-shun) *n. s.* Installation.

STALLFED, (stąll'-fed) *a.* Fed not with grass, but dry feed.

STALLION, (stąl'-yun) *n. s.* A horse kept for mares.

STALWORTH, (stąl'-wurth) *a.* Stout; strong; brave.

STAMEN, (stą'-men) *n. s.* Threads; foundation.

STAMINA, (stąm'-ė-ną) *n. s.* The first principles of anything; the solids of a human body. In botany, Those little fine threads or capillaments which grow up within the flowers of plants, encompassing round the style, and on which the apices grow at their extremities.

To STAMINATE, (stąm'-ė-nate) *v. a.* To endue with stamina.

STAMINEOUS, (stą-min'-ė-us) *a.* Consisting of threads. *Stamineous* flowers want those coloured leaves which are called petala, and consist only of the stylus and the stamina.

To STAMMER, (stąm'-mer) *v. n.* To speak with unnatural hesitation; to utter words with difficulty.

To STAMMER, (stąm'-mer) *v. a.* To pronounce or declare imperfectly.

STAMMERER, (stąm'-mer-ėr) *n. s.* One who speaks with hesitation.

STAMMERINGLY, (stąm'-mer-ing-lė) *ad.* In a stammering manner.

To STAMP, (stąmp) *v. a.* To strike by pressing the foot hastily downwards; to pound; to beat as in a mortar; to impress with some mark or figure; to fix a mark by impressing it; to make by impressing a mark; to mint; to form; to coin.

To STAMP, (stąmp) *v. n.* To strike the foot suddenly downward.

STAMP, (stąmp) *n. s.* Any instrument by which a distinct and lasting impression is made; a mark set on anything; impression; a thing marked or stamped; a picture cut in wood or metal; a picture made by impression; a cut; a mark set upon things that pay customs to the government; a character of reputation, good or bad, fixed upon anything; authority; currency; value derived from any suffrage or attestation; make; cast; form.

STAMPER, (stąmp'-ėr) *n. s.* An instrument of pounding.

To STANCH, (stąnsh) *v. a.* To stop blood; to hinder from running.

To STANCH, (stąnsh) *v. n.* To stop.

STANCH, (stąnsh) *a.* Sound; such as will not run out; firm; sound of principle; trusty; hearty; determined; strong; not to be broken.

STANCHER, (stąnsh'-ėr) *n. s.* One that stops blood.

STANCHION, (stąn'-shun) *n. s.* A prop; a support.

To STAND, (stąnd) *v. n.* Pret. and pass. part. *stood*. To be upon the feet; not to sit, kneel, or lie down; to be not demolished or overthrown; to be placed as an edifice; to remain erect; not to fall; to become erect; to stop; to halt; not to go forward; to be at a stationary point without progress or regression; to be in a state of firmness, not vacillation; to be in any posture of resistance or defence; to keep the ground; not to yield; not to fly; not to give way; to stay; to be placed with regard to rank or order; to remain in the present state; to be in any particular state; to be, emphatically expressed; not to become void; to remain in force; to have a place; to be in a permanent state; to be with regard to condition or fortune; to have any particular respect; to be without action; to remain; to be fixed; to hold a course at sea; to have direction towards any local point; to place himself; to be placed; to stagnate; not to flow; to be without motion; to insist; to dwell with many words, or much pertinacity; to persist; to persevere; to persist in a claim; to adhere; to abide; to be consistent. *To stand by*, To support; to defend; not to desert; to be present without being an actor; to repose on; to rest in. *To stand for*, To propose one's self a candidate; to maintain; to profess to support. *To stand off*. To keep at a distance; not to comply; to forbear friendship or intimacy. *To stand out*, To hold resolution; to hold a post;

not to yield a point; not to comply; to secede; to be prominent or protuberant. *To stand to*, To ply; to persevere; to remain fixed in a purpose; to abide by a contract or assertion. *To stand under*, To undergo; to sustain. *To stand up*, To erect one's self; to rise from sitting; to arise in order to gain notice; to make a party. *To stand upon*, To concern; to interest, an impersonal sense; to value; to take pride; to insist.

To STAND, (stand) *v. a.* To endure; to resist without flying or yielding; to await; to abide; to suffer; to keep; to maintain with *ground*.

STAND, (stand) *n. s.* A station; a place where one waits standing; post; station; a stop; a halt; stop; interruption; the act of opposing; a point beyond which one cannot proceed; difficulty; perplexity; embarrassement; hesitation; a frame or table on which vessels are placed.

STANDARD, (stan'-dard) *n. s.* An ensign in war; that which is of undoubted authority; that which is the test of other things of the same kind; that which has been tried by the proper test; a settled rate; a standing stem or tree.

STANDARD, (stan'-dard) *a.* Affording a test to others of the same kind, as a *standard measure*.

STANDARDBEARER, (stan'-dard-ba-rer) *n. s.* One who bears a standard or ensign.

STANDEL, (stand'-el) *n. s.* A tree of long standing.

STANDER, (stand'-er) *n. s.* One who stands; a tree that has stood long; one present; a mere spectator. *Stander up*, One who makes himself of a party.

STANDING, (stand'-ing) *part. a.* Settled; established; not temporary; lasting; not transitory; stagnant; not running; fixed; not moveable; continuing erect; not fallen; not cut down.

STANDING, (stand'-ing) *n. s.* Continuance; long possession of an office, character, or place; station; place to stand in; power to stand; rank; condition.

STANDISH, (stan'-dish) *n. s.* A case for pen and ink.

STANE, (stane) *n. s.* Our northern word for *stone*.

STANG, (stang) *n. s.* A perch; a measure of land; a long bar; a wooden pole; the shaft of a cart.

STANK, (stank) *n. s.* A dam, or bank, to stop water.

STANK, (stank) The pret. of *stink*.

STANNARY, (stan'-na-re) *n. s.* A tin mine.

STANNARY, (stan'-na-re) *a.* Relating to the tin works.

STANZA, (stan'-za) *n. s.* A number of lines regularly adjusted to each other; so much of a poem as contains every variation of measure, or relation of rhyme. *Stanza* is originally a room of a house, and came to signify a subdivision of a poem.

STAPLE, (sta'-pl) *n. s.* A settled mart; an established emporium; the original material of a manufacture.

STAPLE, (sta'-pl) *a.* Settled; established in commerce; according to the laws of commerce.

STAPLE, (sta'-pl) *n. s.* A loop of iron; a bar bent and driven in at both ends.

STAPLER, sta'-pl-er) *n. s.* A dealer, as a *wool-stapler*.

STAR, (star) *n. s.* One of the luminous bodies that appear in the nocturnal sky; configuration of the planets supposed to influence fortune; a mark of reference; an asterisk.

STARBOARD, (star'-bord) *n. s.* The right hand side of the ship, as larboard is the left.

STARCH, (startsh) *n. s.* A kind of viscous matter made of flower or potatoes, with which linen is stiffened; a stiff, formal manner.

STARCH, (startsh) *a.* Stiff; precise; rigid.

To STARCH, (startsh) *v. a.* To stiffen with starch.

STARCHAMBER, (star'-tsham-ber) *n. s.* A kind of criminal court of equity, now abolished.

STARCHED, (starsht) *Part. a.* Stiffened with starch; precise; formal.

STARCHEDNESS, (startsh'-ed-nes) *n. s.* Stiffness; formality.

STARCHER, (startsh'-er) *n. s.* One whose trade is to starch.

STARCHLY, (startsh'-le) *ad.* Stiffly; precisely.

STARCHNESS, (startsh'-nes) *n. s.* Stiffness; preciseness.

To STARE, (stare) *v. n.* To look with fixed eyes; to look with wonder, impudence, confidence, stupidity, or horrour; to stand out prominent.

To STARE, (stare) *v. a.* To affect or influence by stares. *To stare in the face*, To be undeniably evident to.

STARE, (stare) *n. s.* Fixed look.

STARER, (sta'-rer) *n. s.* One who looks with fixed eyes.

STARGAZER, (star'-ga-zer) *n. s.* An astronomer, or astrologer.

STARK, (stark) *a.* Stiff; strong; unbending; unyielding; deep; full; still; mere; simple; plain; gross.

STARK, (stark) *ad.* It is used to intend or augment the signification of a word, as *stark* mad in the highest degree.

STARKLY, (stark'-le) *a.* Stiffly; strongly.

STARLESS, (star'-les) *a.* Having no light of stars.

STARLIGHT, (star'-lite) *n. s.* Lustre of the stars.

STARLIGHT, (star'-lite) *a.* Lighted by the stars.

STARLIKE, (star'-like) *a.* Stellated; having various points resembling a star in lustre; bright; illustrious.

STARLING, (star'-ling) *n. s.* A bird which is sometimes taught to talk as a

magpie; a defence to the piers of bridges.

STARRED, (stärd) *a.* Influenced by the stars with respect to fortune; decorated with stars.

STARRY, (stär'-rē) *a.* Decorated with stars; abounding with stars; consisting of stars; stellar; resembling stars.

To START, (stärt) *v. n.* To feel a sudden and involuntary twitch or motion of the animal frame, on the apprehension of danger; to rise suddenly; to move with sudden quickness; to shrink; to winch; to deviate; to set out from the barrier at a race; to set out on any pursuit.

To START, (stärt) *v. a.* To alarm; to disturb suddenly; to startle; to make to start or fly hastily from a hiding place; to rouse by a sudden disturbance; to bring into motion; to produce to view or notice; to produce unexpectedly; to discover; to bring within pursuit; to put suddenly out of place.

START, (stärt) *n. s.* A motion of terrour; a sudden twitch or contraction of the frame from fear or alarm; a sudden rousing to action; excitement; sally; vehement eruption; sudden effusion; sudden fit; intermitted action; a quick spring or motion; a shoot; a push; first emission from the barrier; act of setting out. *To get the start*, To begin before another; to obtain advantage over another.

STARTER, (stärt'-ẽr) *n. s.* One that shrinks from his purpose; one who suddenly moves a question or objection; a dog that rouses the game.

STARTING, (stärt'-ing) *n. s.* The act of starting.

STARTINGPOST, (stärt'-ing-post) *n. s.* Barrier from which the race begins.

To STARTLE, (stär'-tl) *v. n.* To shrink; to move on feeling a sudden impression of alarm or terrour.

To STARTLE, (stär'-tl) *v. a.* To fright; to shock; to impress with sudden terrour, surprise, or alarm; to deter; to make to deviate.

STARTLE, (stär'-tl) *n. s.* Sudden alarm; shock; sudden impression of terrour.

To STARVE, (stärv) *v. n.* To perish; to be destroyed; to perish with hunger; to suffer extreme poverty; to be destroyed with cold.

To STARVE, (stärv) *v. a.* To kill with hunger; to subdue by famine; to kill with cold; to deprive of force or vigour.

STARVELING, (stärv'-ling) *n. s.* An animal thin and weak for want of nourishment.

STARVELING, (stärv'-ling) *a.* Hungry; lean; pining.

STATARY, (stā'-tā-rē) *a.* Fixed; settled.

To STATE, (state) *v. a.* To settle; to regulate; to represent in all the circumstances of modification.

STATEDLY, (stā'-tẽd-lē) *ad.* Regularly; not occasionally.

STATELINESS, (state'-lē-nẽs) *n. s.* Grandeur; majestick appearance; august manner; dignity; appearance of pride; affected dignity.

STATELY, (state'-lē) *a.* August; grand; lofty; elevated; majestick; magnificent; elevated in mien or sentiment.

STATEMENT, (state'-ment) *n. s.* The arrangement of a series of facts or circumstances; the facts or circumstances so arranged; the thing stated.

STATEROOM, (state'-rōm) *n. s.* A magnificent room in a palace or great house.

STATES, (states) *n. s. pl.* Nobility.

STATESMAN, (state'-mān) *n. s.* A politician; one versed in the arts of government; one employed in publick affairs. In the north, One who occupies his own estate; a small landholder.

STATICAL, (stät'-te-kāl) } *a.* Relating to
STATICK, (stät'-tik) } the science of weighing.

STATICKS, (stät'-tiks) *n. s.* The science which considers the weight of bodies.

STATION, (stā'-shūn) *n. s.* The act of standing; a state of rest; a place where any one is placed; post assigned; situation; position; employment; office; character; state; rank; condition of life.

To STATION, (stā'-shūn) *v. a.* To place in a certain post, rank, or place.

STATIONARY, (stā'-shūn-ā-rē) *a.* Fixed, not progressive; respecting place.

STATIONER, (stā'-shūn-ẽr) *n. s.* A bookseller; a seller of paper.

STATIONERY, (stā'-shūn-ẽr-ē) *n. s.* The wares of a stationer, as paper, writing materials, &c.

STATIST, (stā'-tist) *n. s.* A statesman; a politician; one skilled in government.

STATISTICAL, (stā-tis'-te-kāl) } *a.* Politi-
STATISTICK, (stā-tis'-tik) } cal. This word, as well as the substantive, is of very recent date in our language.

STATISTICKS, (stā-tis'-tiks) *n. s.* That part of municipal philosophy, which states and defines the situation, strength, and resources, of a nation.

STATUARY, (stät'-ū-ā-rē) *n. s.* The art of carving images or representations of life; one that practises or professes the art of making statues.

STATUE, (stät'-ū) *n. s.* An image; a solid representation of any living being.

STATURE, (stät'-yūr) *n. s.* The height of any animal.

STATUTABLE, (stät'-ū-tā-bl) *a.* According to statute.

STATUTABLY, (stät'-ū-tā-blē) *ad.* In a manner agreeable to law.

STATUTE, (stät'-ūte) *n. s.* A law; an edict of the legislature.

STATUTORY, (stät'-ū-tūr-ē) *a.* Enacted by statute.

To STAVE, (stave) *v. a.* To break in pieces: used originally of barrels made of small parts or staves; to push away as with a staff; to pour out by breaking the cask; to furnish with rundles or staves.

STAVE, (stāve) *n. s.* A metrical portion; a staff; a common term for the verse of one of the psalms appointed to be sung.

STAVES, (stāvz) *n. s.* The plural of *staff*.

STAUNCH, (stansh) See STANCH.

To STAY, (stā) *v. n.* To continue in a place; to forbear departure; to continue in a state; to wait; to attend; to forbear to act; to stop; to stand still; to dwell; to belong; to rest.

To STAY, (stā) *v. a.* To stop; to withhold; to repress; to delay; to obstruct; to hinder from progression; to keep from departure; to prop; to support; to hold up.

STAY, (stā) *n. s.* Continuance in a place; forbearance of departure; stand; cessation of progression; a stop; an obstruction; a hindrance from progress; restraint; a prop; a support; tackling.

STAYED, (stāde) *part. a.* Fixed; settled; serious; not volatile.

STAYEDLY, (stāde'-lē) *ad.* Composedly; gravely; prudently; soberly; calmly; judiciously.

STAYEDNESS, (stāde'-nēs) *n. s.* Solidity, weight; composure; prudence; gravity; judiciousness.

STAYER, (stā'-ēr) *n. s.* One who stops, holds, or supports.

STAYLACE, (stā'-lāse) *n. s.* A lace with which women fasten their boddice.

STAYMAKER, (stā'-mā-kēr) *n. s.* One that follows the trade of making stays.

STAYS, (stāze) *n. s.* [Without singular.] Boddice; a kind of stiff waistcoat made of whalebone, worn by women; ropes in a ship to keep the mast from falling aft; any support; anything that keeps another extended.

To STAW, (stȧw) *v. n.* To be fixed or set; to stand still: applied to a cart when fixed in a rut, and to the stomach when it is crammed.

STEAD, (stĕd) *n. s.* Room; place which another had or might have; use; help; the frame of a bed. *To stand in stead*, To be of great use; to help; to advantage.

To STEAD, (stĕd) *v. a.* To help; to advantage; to support; to assist; to fill the place of another.

STEADFAST, (stĕd'-fȧst) *a.* Fast in place; firm; fixed; constant; resolute; not turned aside by fear.

STEADFASTLY, (stĕd'-fȧst-lē) *a.* Firmly; constantly.

STEADFASTNESS, (stĕd'-fȧst-nēs) *n. s.* Immutability; fixedness; firmness; constancy; resolution.

STEADILY, (stĕd'-ē-lē) *a.* Without tottering; without shaking; without variation or irregularity.

STEADINESS, (stĕd'-ē-nēs) *n. s.* State of being not tottering nor easily shaken; firmness; constancy; consistent unvaried conduct.

STEADY, (stĕd'-ē) *a.* Firm; fixed; not tottering; regular; constant; undeviating; unremitted; not wavering; not fickle; not changeable with regard to resolution or attention.

To STEADY, (stĕd'-ē) *v. a.* To make steady.

STEAK, (stāke) *n. s.* A slice of flesh broiled or fried; a collop.

To STEAL, (stēle) *v. a.* Pret. *stole*; part. *stolen*. To take by theft; to take clandestinely; to take without right; to withdraw or convey without notice; to gain or effect by private and gradual means.

To STEAL, (stēle) *v. n.* To withdraw privily; to pass silently; to practise theft; to play the thief.

STEALER, (stē'-lēr) *n. s.* One who steals; a thief.

STEALINGLY, (stē'-ling-lē) *ad.* Slyly; by invisible motion; by secret practice.

STEALTH, (stēlth) *n. s.* The act of stealing; theft; the thing stolen; secret act; clandestine practice. *By stealth* means secretly; clandestinely; and is often used in a good sense.

STEALTHY, (stēlth'-ē) *a.* Done clandestinely; performed by stealth.

STEAM, (stēme) *n. s.* The smoke or vapour of anything moist or hot.

To STEAM, (stēme) *v. n.* To smoke or vapour with moist heat; to send up vapours; to pass in vapours.

To STEAM, (stēme) *v. a.* To heat with steam; to exhale; to evaporate.

STEED, (stēed) *n. s.* A horse for state or war.

STEEL, (stēel) *n. s.* Iron, refined and hardened. It is often used metonymically for weapons or armour; it is used proverbially for hardness: as hearts of *steel*.

STEEL, (stēel) *a.* Made of steel.

To STEEL, (stēel) *v. a.* To point or edge with steel; to make hard or firm. It is used, if it be applied to the mind, very often in a bad sense.

STEELY, (stēē'-lē) *a.* Made of steel; hard; firm; unmoved; unfeeling.

STEELYARD, (stēēl'-yard) *n. s.* A kind of balance, in which the weight is moved along an iron rod, and grows heavier as it is removed farther from the fulcrum.

STEEP, (stēep) *a.* Rising or descending with great inclination; precipitous.

STEEP, (stēep) *n. s.* Precipice; ascent or descent approaching to perpendicularity.

To STEEP, (stēep) *v. a.* To soak; to macerate; to imbue; to dip.

STEEPINESS, (stēep'-ē-nēs) *n. s.* State or quality of being steep.

STEEPLE, (stēē'-pl) *n. s.* A turret of a church generally furnished with bells; a spire.

STEEPLED, (stēē'-pld) *a.* Towered; adorned as with towers.

STEEPLY, (stēep'-lē) *a.* With precipitous declivity.

STEEPNESS, (stēep'-nēs) *n. s.* Precipitous declivity.

STEEPY, (stēep'-ē) *a.* Having a precipitous declivity: a poetical word for *steep*.

STEER, (stēer) *n. s.* A young bullock.

To STEER, (steer) *v. a.* To direct; to guide in a passage: originally used of a ship, but applied to other things.

To STEER, (steer) *v. n.* To direct a course at sea; to conduct himself.

STEERAGE, (steer'-aje) *n. s.* The act or practice of steering; direction; regulation of a course; that by which any course is guided; regulation, or management of anything; the stern or hinder part of the ship.

STEERER, (steer'-er) *n. s.* A steersman; a pilot.

STEERSMATE, (steerz'-mate) } *n. s.* A pilot.
STEERSMAN, (steerz'-man) }

STEG, (steg) *n. s.* A gander.

STEGANOGRAPHY, (steg-a-nog'-gra-fe) *n. s.* The art of secret writing by characters or cyphers, intelligible only to the persons who correspond one with another.

STELLAR, (stel'-lar) *a.* Astral; relating to the stars.

STELLARY, (stel'-lar-e) *a.* Astral; starry.

STELLATE, (stel'-late) *a.* Pointed in the manner of a painted star.

STELLATION, (stel-la'-shun) *n. s.* Emission of light as from a star.

STELLIFEROUS, (stel-lif'-fer-us) *a.* Having stars.

STEM, (stem) *n. s.* The stalk; the twig; family; race; generation; the prow or fore part of a ship.

To STEM, (stem) *v. a.* To oppose a current; to pass across or forward, notwithstanding the stream.

STENCH, (stensh) *n. s.* A stink; a bad smell.

STENCHY, (stensh'-e) *a.* Having a bad smell.

STENOGRAPHY, (ste-nog'-gra-fe) *n. s.* The art of writing in short hand.

STENTORIAN, (sten-to'-re-an) *a.* Loud; vociferous.

To STEP, (step) *v. n.* To move by a single change of the place of the foot; to advance by a sudden progression; to go; to walk.

STEP, (step) *n. s.* Progression by one removal of the foot; one remove in climbing; hold for the foot; a stair; quantity of space passed or measured by one removal of the foot; a small length; a small space; walk; gradation; degree; progression; act of advancing; footstep; print of the foot; gait; manner of walking; action; instance of conduct.

STEP, (step) In composition, signifies one who is related only by marriage, as a *step*-mother.

STEPPINGSTONE, (step'-ping-stone) *n. s.* Stone laid to catch the foot, and save it from wet or dirt.

STER, (ster) Used in composition, as *webster*, *maltster*, *spinster*, &c.

STERCORACEOUS, (ster-ko-ra'-shus) *a.* Belonging to dung; partaking of the nature of dung.

STERCORATION, (ster-ko-ra'-shun) *n. s.* The act of dunging; the act of manuring with dung.

STEREOGRAPHICK, (ster-e-o graf ik) *a.* Delineated on a plane; done according to the rules of stereography.

STEREOGRAPHY, (ster-re-og'-gra-fe) *n. s.* The art of drawing the forms of solids upon a plane.

STEREOMETRY, (ster-e-om'-me-tre) *n. s.* The art of measuring all sorts of solid bodies.

STEREOTYPE, (ster'-e-o-tipe) *n. s.* The art of printing from solid plates cast from moveable types, instead of printing from the types themselves.

STEREOTYPE, (ster'-e-o-tipe) } *a.*
STEREOTYPICK, (ster'-e-o-ti-pik) } Pertaining to stereotype.

To STEREOTYPE, (ster'-e-o-tipe) *v. a.* To make type-metal plates to print from at the letter-press, or any other multiform solid types.

STEREOTYPER, (ster'-e-o-tip-er) *n. s.* One who stereotypes.

STEREOTYPOGRAPHY, (ster-e-o-ti-pog'-gra-fe) *n. s.* The art of stereotype printing.

STERILE, (ster'-ril) *a.* Barren; unfruitful; not productive; wanting fecundity.

STERILITY, (ste-ril'-e-te) *n. s.* Barrenness; want of fecundity; unfruitfulness.

To STERILIZE, (ster'-ril-ize) *v. a.* To make barren; to deprive of fecundity, or the power of production.

STERLING, (ster'-ling) *a.* An epithet by which genuine English money is discriminated; of standard rate; genuine; having past the test.

STERN, (stern) *a.* Severe of countenance; truculent of aspect; severe of manners; harsh; unrelenting; cruel; afflictive.

STERN, (stern) *n. s.* The hind part of the ship where the rudder is placed; post of management; direction; the hinder part of anything.

STERNAGE, (stern'-aje) *n. s.* The steerage or stern.

STERNED, (sternd) *a.* Having a particular kind of stern; a naval expression, as a square-*sterned*, or a pink-*sterned* vessel.

STERNLY, (stern'-le) *ad.* In a stern manner; severely.

STERNNESS, (stern'-nes) *n. s.* Severity of look; severity or harshness of manners.

STERNON, (ster'-non) *n. s.* The breast-bone.

STERNUTATION, (ster'-nu-ta'-shun) *n. s.* The act of sneezing.

STERNUTATIVE, (ster-nu'-ta-tiv) *a.* Having the quality of provoking to sneeze.

STERNUTATORY, (ster-nu'-ta-tur-e) *n. s.* Medicine that provokes to sneeze.

To STEW, (stu) *v. a.* To seethe anything in a slow moist heat, with little water.

To STEW, (stu) *v. n.* To be seethed in a slow moist heat.

STEW, (stu) *n. s.* A bagnio; a hot-house; a brothel; a house of prostitution; meat stewed, as a *stew* of veal, beef, or the like; confusion; as when the air is full of dust; smoke, or steam.

STEWARD, (stu'-ard) *n. s.* One who manages the affairs of another; an officer of state.

STEWARDSHIP, (stu'-ard-ship) *n. s.* The office of a steward.

STEWISH, (stu'-ish) *a.* Suiting the brothel or stews.

STEWPAN, (stu'-pan) *n. s.* A pan used for stewing.

STIBIAL, (stib'-e-al) *a.* Antimonial.

STIBIUM, (stib'-e-um) *n. s.* Antimony.

STICHOMANCY, (sti'-ko-man-se) *n. s.* Divination by means of verses put into an urn, then shaken and drawn out.

STICK, (stik) *n. s.* A piece of wood small and long; a thrust; a stab.

To STICK, (stik) *v. a.* Pret. *stuck*; part. pass. *stuck*. To fasten on so as that it may adhere; to stab; to pierce; to fasten by transfixion.

To STICK, (stik) *v. n.* To adhere; to unite itself by its tenacity or penetrating power; to be inseparable; to be united with anything; to stop; to lose motion; to be constant to; to be troublesome by adhering; to remain; not to be lost; to dwell upon; not to forsake; to cause difficulties or scruple; to scruple; to hesitate; to be stopped; to be unable to proceed; to be embarrassed; to be puzzled. *To stick out*, To be prominent with deformity; to refuse compliance.

STICKINESS, (stik'-ke-nes) *n. s.* Adhesive quality; viscosity; glutinousness; tenacity.

To STICKLE, (stik'-kl) *v. n.* To contest; to altercate; to contend rather with obstinacy than vehemence; to trim; to play fast and loose; to act a part between opposites.

STICKLER, (stik'-kl-er) *n. s.* An obstinate contender about anything.

STICKY, (stik'-ke) *a.* Viscous; adhesive; glutinous.

STIDDY, (stid'-de) *n. s.* An anvil.

STIFF, (stif) *a.* Rigid; inflexible; resisting flexure; not flaccid; not limber; not easily flexible; not pliant; not soft; not giving way; not fluid; not easily yielding to the touch; strong; not easily resisted; hardy; stubborn; not easily subdued; obstinate; pertinacious; harsh; not written with ease; constrained; formal; rigorous in certain ceremonies; not disengaged in behaviour; starched; affected; strongly maintained, or asserted with good evidence.

To STIFFEN, (stif'-fn) *v. a.* To make stiff; to make inflexible; to make unpliant; to make torpid.

To STIFFEN, (stif'-fn) *v. n.* To grow stiff; to grow rigid; to become unpliant; to grow hard; to be hardened; to grow less susceptive of impression; to grow obstinate.

STIFLY, (stif'-le) *ad.* Rigidly; inflexibly; stubbornly; strongly.

STIFFNECKED, (stif'-nekt) *a.* Stubborn; obstinate; contumacious.

STIFFNESS, (stif'-nes) *n. s.* Rigidity; inflexibility; hardiness; ineptitude to bend; inaptitude to motion; torpidness; tension; not laxity; obstinacy; stubbornness; contumaciousness; unpleasing formality; constraint; rigorousness; harshness; manner of writing, not easy but harsh and constrained.

To STIFLE, (sti'-fl) *v. a.* To oppress or kill by closeness of air; to suffocate; to keep in; to hinder from emission; to extinguish by hindering communication; to extinguish by artful or gentle means; to suppress; to conceal; to suppress artfully or fraudulently.

STIGMA, (stig'-ma) *n. s.* A brand; a mark with a hot iron.

STIGMATICAL, (stig'-mat'-te-kal) } *a.*
STIGMATICK, (stig'-mat'-tik) }
Branded or marked with some token of infamy, or deformity.

To STIGMATIZE, (stig'-ma-tize) *v. a.* To mark with a brand; to disgrace with a note of reproach.

STILAR, (sti'-lar) *a.* Belonging to the stile of a dial.

STILE, (stile) *n. s.* A set of steps to pass from one enclosure to another; a pin to cast the shadow in a sun-dial: properly *style*.

STILETTO, (stil-let'-to) *n. s.* A small dagger, of which the blade is not edged but round, with a sharp point.

To STILL, (still) *v. a.* To silence; to make silent; to quiet; to appease; to make motionless.

STILL, (still) *a.* Silent; uttering no noise; quiet; calm; motionless; continual; constant; gentle; not loud.

STILL, (still) *ad.* To this time; till now; nevertheless; notwithstanding; in an encreasing degree; always; ever; continually; after that; in continuance.

STILL, (still) *n. s.* A vessel for distillation; an alembick.

To STILL, (still) *v. n.* To drop; to fall in drops.

STILLATORY, (stil'-la-tur-e) *n. s.* An alembick; a vessel in which distillation is performed; the room in which stills are placed; laboratory.

STILLBORN, (still'-born) *a.* Born lifeless; dead in the birth.

STILLNESS, (still'-nes) *n. s.* Calm; quiet; silence; freedom from noise; habitual silence; taciturnity.

STILLY, (stil'-le) *ad.* Silently; not loudly, gently; calmly; not tumultuously.

STILTS, (stilts) *n. s.* Supports on which boys raise themselves when they walk; piles driven into the bed of a river to support the piers of a bridge.

STIMULANT, (stim'-u-lant) *a.* Stimulating.

STIMULANT, (stim'-u-lant) *n. s.* A stimulating medicine.

To STIMULATE, (stim'-u-late) *v. a.* To prick; to prick forward; to excite by some pungent motive. In physick, To excite a quick sensation.

STIMULATION, (stim-u-la'-shun) *n. s.* Excitement; pungency.

STIMULATIVE, (stim'-u-la-tive) *a.* Stimulating.

STIMULATIVE, (stim'-u-la-tive) *n. s.* A provocative excitement; that which stimulates.

STIMULATOR, (stim'-u-la-tur) *n. s.* One who stimulates.

To STING, (sting) *v. a.* Pret. *stung*, or *stang*; part. pass. *stung*. To pierce or wound with a point darted out, as that of wasps or scorpions; to pain acutely.

STING, (sting) *n. s.* A sharp point with which some animals are armed, and which is commonly venomous; anything that gives pain; the point in the last verse, as the *sting* of an epigram; remorse of conscience.

STINGER, (sting'-er) *n. s.* Whatever stings or vexes.

STINGILY, (stin'-je-le) *ad.* Covetousness.

STINGINESS, (stin'-je-nes) *n. s.* Avarice; covetousness; niggardliness.

STINGO, (sting'-go) *n. s.* Old strong beer.

STINGY, (stin'-je) *a.* Covetous; niggardly; avaricious.

To STINK, (stingk) *v. n.* Pret. *stunk*, or *stank*. To emit an offensive smell, commonly a smell of putrefaction.

STINK, (stingk) *n. s.* Offensive smell.

STINKARD, (stingk'-ard) *n. s.* A mean stinking paltry fellow.

STINKER, (stingk'-er) *n. s.* Something intended to offend by the smell.

STINKINGLY, (stingk-ing-le) *ad.* With a stink.

STINKPOT, (stingk'-pot) *n. s.* An artificial composition offensive to the smell.

To STINT, (stint) *v. a.* To bound; to limit; to confine; to restrain; to stop.

To STINT, (stint) *v. n.* To cease; to stop; to desist.

STINT, (stint) *n. s.* Limit; bound; restraint; a proportion; a quantity assigned.

STINTER, (stint'-er) *n. s.* Whatever or whoever stints, restrains, or cramps.

STIPEND, (sti'-pend) *n. s.* Wages; settled pay.

To STIPEND, (sti'-pend) *v. a.* To pay by settled wages.

STIPENDIARY, (sti-pen'-de-a-re) *a.* Receiving salaries; performing any service for a stated price.

STIPENDIARY, (sti-pen'-de-a-re) *n. s.* One who performs any service for a settled payment.

To STIPPLE, (stip'-pl) *v. n.* To engrave, not in stroke or line, but in dots.

STIPTICK, (stip'-tik.) See STYPTICK.

To STIPULATE, (stip'-pu-late) *v. n.* To contract; to bargain; to settle terms.

STIPULATION, (stip-u-la'-shun) *n. s.* Bargain.

STIPULATOR, (stip-u-la'-tur) *n. s.* One who contracts or bargains.

To STIR, (ster) *v. a.* To move; to remove from its places; to agitate; to bring into debate; to incite; to instigate; to animate; to raise; to excite. *To stir up*, To incite; to animate; to instigate by inflaming the passions.

To STIR, (ster) *v. n.* To move one's self; to go out of the place; to change place; to be in motion; not to be still; to pass from inactivity to motion.

STIR, (ster) *n. s.* Tumult; bustle; commotion; disturbance; tumultuous disorder.

STIRABOUT, (ster'-a-bout) *n. s.* A dish, formed of oatmeal boiled in water to a certain consistency.

STIRP, (sterp) *n. s.* Race; family; generation.

STIRRER, (ster'-rer) *n. s.* One who is in motion; one who puts in motion; an inciter; an instigator.

STIRRUP, (ster'-rup) *n. s.* An iron hoop suspended by a strap, in which the horseman sets his foot when he mounts or rides.

To STITCH, (stitsh) *v. a.* To sew; to work with a needle on anything; to join. *To stitch up*, To mend what was rent.

To STITCH, (stitsh) *v. n.* To practise needlework.

STITCH, (stitsh) *n. s.* A pass of the needle and thread through anything; a sharp lancinating pain; a link of yarn in knitting.

STITCHERY, (stitsh'-er-e) *n. s.* Needlework.

STITHY, (stith'-e) *n. s.* An anvil

To STIVE, (stive) *v. a.* To stuff up close; to make hot or sultry.

STIVER, (sti'-ver) *n. s.* A Dutch coin about the value of a halfpenny.

STOAT, (stote) *n. s.* A small stinking animal of the weazel kind.

STOCCADE, (stok-kade') *n. s.* An enclosure or fence made with pointed stakes.

STOCK, (stok) *n. s.* The trunk; the body of a plant; the trunk in which a graft is inserted; a log; a post; the handle of any thing; a support of a ship while it is building; a cravat; a close neck-cloth; anciently a cover for the leg, now *stocking*; a race; a lineage; a family; the principal; capital store; fund already provided; quantity; store; cattle in general; a fund established by the government; prison for the legs: commonly without singular.

To STOCK, (stok) *v. a.* To store; to fill sufficiently.

STOCKBROKER, (stok'-bro-ker) *n. s.* One who deals in stock, or the publick funds.

STOCKDOVE, (stok'-duv) *n. s.* Ringdove.

STOCKFISH, (stok'-fish) *n. s.* Dried cod, so called from its hardness.

STOCKING, (stok'-ing) *n. s.* The covering of the leg.

STOCKJOBBER, (stŏk'-jŏb-bẽr) *n. s.* A low wretch who gets money by buying and selling shares in the funds.

STOCKJOBBING, (stŏk'-jŏb-ing) *n. s.* The act of buying and selling stock in the publick funds for the turn of the scale, or on speculation.

STOCKISH, (stŏk'-ish) *a.* Hard; blockish.

STOCKS, (stŏks) *n. s. pl.* Prison for the legs; wooden work upon which ships are built; publick funds.

STOCKSTILL, (stŏk'-stil) *a.* Motionless as logs.

STOICAL, (stŏ'-e-kăl) *a.* Of or belonging to the Stoicks; cold; stiff; austere; affecting to hold all things indifferent.

STOICALLY, (stŏ'-e-kăl-le) *ad.* After the manner of the Stoicks; austerely; with pretended indifference to all things.

STOICALNESS, (stŏ'-e-kăl-ness) *n. s.* The state of being stoical; the temper of a Stoick.

STOICISM, (stŏ'-e-sizm) *n. s.* The opinions and maxims of the Stoicks.

STOICK, (stŏ'-ik) *n. s.* A disciple of the heathen philosopher Zeno, who taught under a piazza or portico in the city of Athens; and maintained, that a wise man ought to be free from all passions, to be unmoved either by joy or grief, and to esteem all things as governed by unavoidable necessity.

STOLE, (stōle) *n. s.* A long vest.

STOLE, (stōle.) The pret. of *steal*.

STOLEN, (stōln) Part. pass. of *steal*.

STOLID, (stŏl'-lid) *a.* Stupid; foolish.

STOLIDITY, (stŏ-lid'-e-te) *n. s.* Stupidity; want of sense.

STOMACH, (stŭm'-măk) *n. s.* The ventricle in which food is digested; appetite; desire of food; inclination; liking; anger; temper; resentment; stubbornness; pride; haughtiness.

To STOMACH, (stŭm'-măk) *v. a.* To resent; to remember with anger and malignity.

STOMACHER, (stŭm'-mă-tsher) *n. s.* An ornamental covering worn by women on the breast.

STOMACHICAL, (stŏ-măk'-e-kăl) } *a.* Re-
STOMACHICK, (stŏ-măk'-ik) } lating to the stomach; pertaining to the stomach.

STOMACHICK, (stŏ-măk'-ik) *n. s.* A medicine for the stomach.

STONE, (stōne) *n. s.* Stones are bodies insipid, hard, not ductile or malleable, nor soluble in water; piece of stone cut for building; gem; precious stone; calculous concretion in the kidneys or bladder; the disease arising from a calculus; the case which in some fruits contains the seed, and is itself contained in the fruit; testicle; a weight containing fourteen pounds; a funeral monument.

STONE, (stōne) *a.* Made of stone.

To STONE, (stōne) *v. a.* To pelt or beat or kill with stones; to clear from stones.

STONECUTTER, (stōne'-kŭt-tẽr) *n. s.* One whose trade is to hew stones.

STONEFRUIT, (stōne'-frōōt) *n. s.* Fruit which the seed is covered with a hard shell enveloped in the pulp.

STONEHEARTED, (stōne'-hărt-ĕd) }
STONYHEARTED, (stŏ'-ne-hărt-ĕd) } Hardhearted; cruel; pitiless.

STONEHORSE, (stōne'-hŏrse) *n. s.* A horse not castrated.

STONEPIT, (stōne'-pit) *n. s.* A quarry; pit where stones are dug.

STONER, (stŏ'-nẽr) *n. s.* One who strikes, beats, or kills with stones.

STONESCAST, (stōne'-kăst) *n. s.* Distance to which a stone may be thrown.

STONEWORK, (stōne'-wŭrk) *n. s.* Building of stone.

STONINESS, (stŏ'-ne-nes) *n. s.* The quality of having many stones; hardness.

STONY, (stŏ'-ne) *a.* Made of stone; abounding with stones; petrifick; hard; inflexible; unrelenting.

STOOD, (stŏŏd) The pret. of *To stand*.

STOOK, (stŏŏk) *n. s.* A shock of corn containing twelve sheaves.

To STOOK, (stŏŏk) *v. a.* To set up the sheaves in stooks.

STOOL, (stŏŏl) *n. s.* A seat without a back, so distinguished from a chair; *evacuation* by purgative medicines.

To STOOM, (stŏŏm) *v. a.* To put bags of herbs, or other ingredients into wine.

To STOOP, (stŏŏp) *v. n.* To bend down; to bend forward; to lean forward standing or walking; to yield; to bend; to submit; to descend from rank or dignity; to condescend; to come down on prey as a falcon: to alight from the wing.

STOOP, (stŏŏp) *n. s.* Act of *stooping*; inclination downward; descent from dignity or superiority; fall of a bird upon his prey; a vessel of liquor; a post fastened in the earth: a northern word.

STOOPER, (stŏŏp'-ẽr) *n. s.* One who stoops.

To STOP, (stŏp) *v. a.* To hinder from progressive motion; to hinder from successive operation; to hinder from any change of state; to hinder from action or practice; to put an end to the motion or action of anything; to intercept; to repress; to suspend; to suppress; to regulate musical strings with the fingers; to close any aperture; to obstruct; to encumber.

To STOP, (stŏp) *v. n.* To cease to go forward; to cease from any course of action.

STOP, (stŏp) *n. s.* Cessation of progressive motion; hindrance of progress; obstruction; act of stopping; repression; hindrance of operation; cessation of action; interruption; that which obstructs; obstacle; impediment; instrument by which the sounds of wind musick are regulated; regulation of musical chords by the fingers; a point in writing, by which sentences are distinguished.

STOPCOCK, (stŏp'-kŏk) *n. s.* A pipe made to let out liquor, stopped by a turning cock.

STOPPAGE, (stŏp'-aje) *n. s.* The act of stopping; the state of being stopped.

STOPPER, (stŏp'-pẽr) *n. s.* One who closes any aperture; a stopple. See STOPPLE.

STOPPLE, (stŏp'-pl) *n. s.* That by which any hole or the mouth of any vessel is filled up.

STORAX, (stō'-rąks) *n. s.* A plant; a resinous and odoriferous gum.

STORE, (stōre) *n. s.* Large number; large quantity; plenty; a stock accumulated; a supply hoarded; the state of being accumulated; hoard; storehouse; magazine.

To STORE, (stōre) *v. a.* To furnish; to replenish; to stock against a future time; to lay up; to hoard.

STOREHOUSE, (stōre'-hŏuse) *n. s.* Magazine; treasury; place in which things are hoarded and reposited against a time of use.

STORER, (stō'-rẽr) *n. s.* One who lays up.

STORIED, (stō'-rĕd) *a.* Furnished with stories; adorned with historical pictures.

STORK, (stŏrk) *n. s.* A bird of passage; nearly allied to the crane and heron.

STORM, (stŏrm) *n. s.* A tempest; a commotion of the elements; assault in a fortified place; commotion; sedition; tumult; clamour; bustle; violence; vehemence; tumultuous force.

To STORM, (stŏrm) *v. a.* To attack by open force.

To STORM, (stŏrm) *v. n.* To raise tempests; to rage; to fume; to be loudly angry.

STORMBEAT, (stŏrm'-bēte) *a.* Injured by storm.

STORMINESS, (stŏr'-mē-nĕs) *n. s.* State or quality of being stormy.

STORMY, (stŏrm'-ē) *a.* Tempestuous; violent; passionate.

STORY, (stō'-rē) *n. s.* History; account of things past; small tale; petty narrative; account of a single incident; an idling or trifling tale; a petty fiction; a floor; a flight of rooms.

STORYTELLER, (stō'-rē-tĕl-lẽr) *n. s.* One who relates tales in conversation.

STOT, (stŏt) *n. s.* A young bullock or steer.

STOVE, (stōve) *n. s.* A hot-house; a place artificially made warm; a place in which fire is made, and by which heat is communicated.

To STOVE, (stōve) *v. a.* To keep warm in a house artificially heated.

STOUR, (stŏŭr) *n. s.* Assault; incursion; tumult; confusion.

STOUT, (stŏŭt) *a.* Strong; lusty; valiant; brave; bold; intrepid; resolute; firm.

STOUT, (stŏŭt) *n. s.* A cant name for strong beer.

STOUTLY, (stŏŭt'-lē) *ad.* Lustily; boldly; obstinately.

STOUTNESS, (stŏŭt'-nĕs) *n. s.* Strength; valour; boldness; fortitude; stubbornness.

To STOW, (stō) *v. a.* To lay up; to reposit in order; to lay in the proper place.

STOWAGE, (stō'-aje) *n. s.* Room for laying up; the state of being laid up; the things stowed; money paid for stowing goods.

STRABISM, (strą'-bizm) *n. s.* A squinting; act of looking asquint.

To STRADDLE, (strąd'-dl) *v. n.* To stand or walk with the feet removed far from each other to the right and left; to part the legs wide.

To STRAGGLE, (strąg'-gl) *v. n.* To wander without any certain direction; to rove; to ramble; to wander dispersedly; to exuberate; to shoot too far; to be dispersed; to be apart from any main body; to stand single.

STRAGGLER, (strąg'-gl-ẽr) *n. s.* A wanderer; a rover; one who forsakes his company; one who rambles without any settled direction; anything that pushes beyond the rest, or stands single.

STRAIGHT, (strāte) *a.* Not crooked; in a right line; tense; tight.

STRAIGHT, (strāte) *ad.* Immediately; directly.

To STRAIGHTEN, (strāt'-tn) *v. a.* To make not crooked; to make straight; to make tense; to tighten.

STRAIGHTENER, (strāt'-tn-ẽr) *n. s.* A director; one who sets right.

STRAIGHTFORTH, (strāt'-fŏrth) *ad.* Directly; thenceforth.

STRAIGHTLY, (strāte'-lē) *ad.* In a right line; not crooked; tightly; with tension.

STRAIGHTNESS, (strāte'-nĕs) *n. s.* Rectitude; the contrary to crookedness; tension; tightness.

STRAIGHTWAY, (strāte'-wą) *ad.* Immediately; straight.

To STRAIN, (strāne) *v. a.* To squeeze through something; to purify by filtration; to squeeze in an embrace; to sprain; to weaken by too much violence; to put to its utmost strength; to make strait or tense; to push beyond the proper extent; to force; to constrain; to make uneasy or unnatural.

To STRAIN, (strāne) *v. n.* To make violent efforts; to be filtered by compression.

STRAIN, (strāne) *n. s.* An injury by too much violence; a style or manner of speaking; song; note; sound; rank; character; turn; tendency; inborn disposition.

STRAINABLE, (strāne'-ą-bl) *a.* Capable of being pushed beyond the proper extent.

STRAINER, (strą'-nẽr) *n. s.* An instrument of filtration; one who exerts his utmost strength.

STRAINING, (strą'-ning) *n. s.* The act of filtration; the substances strained; the act of putting to the utmost stretch.

STRAINT, (strānt) *n. s.* Violent tension.

STRAIT, (strāte) *a.* Narrow; close; not wide; intimate; strict; rigorous; difficult; distressful.

STRAIT, (strāte) *n. s.* A narrow pass, or frith; distress; difficulty.

To STRAITEN, (strā'-tn) *v. a.* To make narrow; to contract; to confine; to make

tight; to deprive of necessary room; to distress; to perplex.

STRAITLACED, (strāte'-lāste) *a.* Griped with stays; stiff; constrained; without freedom.

STRAITLY, (strāte'-lē) *ad.* Narrowly; strictly; rigorously; closely.

STRAITNESS, (strāte'-nēs) *n. s.* Narrowness; strictness; rigour; distress; difficulty; want; scarcity.

STRAKE, (strāke) *n. s.* A seam between two planks of a ship; a narrow board: the strake of a cart is the iron with which the cart wheels are bound.

To STRAMASH, (strā-māsh') *v. a.* To beat; to bang; to break irreparably; to destroy.

STRAMASH, (strām'-māsh) *n. s.* Crash; tumult; catastrophe: in a ludicrous sense.

STRAMINEOUS, (strā-min'-ē-ŭs) *a.* Strawy; consisting of straw; light; chaffy; like straw.

STRAND, (strānd) *n. s.* The verge of the sea, or of any water; a twist of a rope.

To STRAND, (strānd) *v. a.* To drive or force upon the shallows.

STRANGE, (stranje) *a.* Foreign; of another country; not domestick; wonderful; causing wonder; odd; irregular; not according to the common way; unknown; new; remote; unacquainted.

STRANGELY, (stranje'-lē) *ad.* With some relation to foreigners; wonderfully; in a way to cause wonder, but commonly with a degree of dislike.

STRANGENESS, (stranje'-nēs) *n. s.* Foreignness; the state of belonging to another country; uncommunicativeness; distance of behaviour; remoteness from common manners or notions; uncouthness; mutual dislike; wonderfulness; power of raising wonder.

STRANGER, (strān'-jer) *n. s.* A foreigner; one of another country; one unknown; a guest; one not a domestick; one unacquainted; one not admitted to any communication or fellowship.

To STRANGLE, (strāng'-gl) *v. a.* To choak; to suffocate; to kill by intercepting the breath; to suppress; to hinder from birth or appearance.

STRANGLER, (strāng'-gl-ēr) *n. s.* One who strangles.

STRANGLES, (strāng'-glz) *n. s.* Swellings in a horse's throat.

STRANGULATION, (strāng-gū-lā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of strangling; suffocation; the state of being strangled.

STRANGURY, (strāng'-gū-rē) *n. s.* A difficulty of urine, attended with pain.

STRAP, (strāp) *n. s.* A narrow long slip of cloth or leather.

To STRAP, (strāp) *v. a.* To beat with a strap.

STRAPPADO, (strāp-pā'-dō) *n. s.* A kind of military torture, formerly practised by drawing up an offender to the top of a beam, and letting him fall; in consequence of which, dislocation of a limb usually happened.

STRAPPING, (strāp'-ping) *a.* Vast; large; bulky: used of large men or women in contempt.

STRATA, (strā'-tā) *n. s.* The plural of *stratum*. Beds; layers.

STRATAGEM, (strāt'-tā-jem) *n. s.* An artifice in war; a trick by which an enemy is deceived; an artifice; a trick by which some advantage is obtained.

STRATIFICATION, (strāt-ē-fē-kā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Arrangement of different matter; arrangement in beds or layers.

To STRATIFY, (strāt'-ē-fī) *v. a.* To range in beds or layers.

STRATOCRACY, (strā-tŏk'-rā-sē) *n. s.* A military government.

STRATOGRAPHY, (strā-tŏg'-grā-fē) *n. s.* Description of whatever relates to an army.

STRATUM, (strā'-tŭm) *n. s.* A bed; a layer.

STRAW, (strāw) *n. s.* The stalk on which corn grows, and from which it is threshed; anything proverbially worthless.

To STRAW, (strāw) See *To* STRAW.

STRAWBERRY, (strāw'-ber-rē) *n. s.* A plant and its fruit.

STRAWBUILT, (strāw'-bilt) *a.* Made up of straw.

STRAWCOLOURED, (strāw'-kŭl-ŭrd) *a.* Of a light yellow.

STRAWY, (strāw'-ē) *a.* Made of straw; consisting of straw; like straw; light.

To STRAY, (strā) *v. n.* To wander; to rove; to rove out of the way; to range beyond the proper limits; to err; to deviate from the right.

STRAY, (strā) *n. s.* Going astray; wandering beyond its limits; lost by wandering.

STRAYER, (strā'-ēr) *n. s.* One who strays; a wanderer.

STREAK, (strēke) *n. s.* A line of colour different from that of the ground.

To STREAK, (strēke) *v. a.* To stripe; to variegate in hues; to dapple; to stretch.

STREAKY, (strē'-kē) *a.* Striped; variegated by hues.

STREAM, (strēme) *n. s.* A running water; the course of running water; a current; anything issuing from a head, and moving forward with continuity of parts; anything forcible and continued; course; current.

To STREAM, (strēme) *v. n.* To flow; to run in a continuous current; to emit a current; to pour out water in a stream; to be overflown; to issue forth with continuance, not by fits.

STREAMER, (strē'-mer) *n. s.* An ensign; a flag; a pennon; anything flowing loosely from a stock.

STREAMLET, (strēme'-lēt) *n. s.* A small stream.

STREAMY, (strē'-mē) *a.* Abounding in running water; flowing with a current.

To STREEK, (streek) *v. a.* To lay out a dead body.

STREET, (street) *n. s.* A way; properly a paved way, between two rows of houses; proverbially, a publick place.

STREETWALKER, (street'-wą-kęr) *n. s.* A common prostitute that offers herself to sale in the open street.

STREIGHT, (strąte) *n. s.* See STRAIT.

STRENGTH, (strength) *n. s.* Force; vigour; power of the body; power of endurance; firmness; durability; toughness; hardness; vigour of any kind; power of any kind; sureness; fastness; support; security; that which supports; force opposed to softness, in writing or painting; potency of liquors; validity; security; confidence imparted.

To STRENGTHEN, (strẹng'-*th*n) *v. a.* To make strong; to confirm; to establish; to animate; to fix in resolution; to make to increase in power or security.

To STRENGTHEN, (strẹng'-*th*n) *v. n.* To grow strong.

STRENGTHENER, (strẹng'-*th*n-ęr) } *n. s.*
STENGTHNER, (strẹng'-*th*n-ęr) } That which gives strength; that which makes strong.

STRENUOUS, (strẹn'-ų-ųs) *a.* Brave; bold; active; valiant; dangerously laborious; zealous; vehement.

STRENUOUSLY, (strẹn'-ų-ųs-lę) *ad.* Vigorously; actively; zealously; vehemently; with ardour.

STRENUOUSNESS, (strẹn'-ų-ųs-nęs) *n. s.* The state of being strenuous; earnestness; laboriousness.

STREPEROUS, (strẹp'-ęr-ųs) *a.* Loud; noisy.

STRESS, (strẹs) *n. s.* Importance; important part; importance imputed; weight ascribed; violence; force, either acting or suffered.

To STRETCH, (stretsh) *v. a.* To extend; to spread out to a distance; to elongate, or strain to a greater space; to expand; to display; to strain to the utmost; to make tense; to carry by violence farther than is right; to strain, as to *stretch* a text; to *stretch* credit.

To STRETCH, (stretsh) *v. n.* To be extended, locally, intellectually, or consequentially; to bear extension without rupture; to *sally* beyond the truth.

STRETCH, (stretsh) *n. s.* Extension; reach; occupation of more space; force of body extended; effort; struggle, from the act of running; utmost extent of meaning; utmost reach of power.

STRETCHER, (stretsh'-ęr) *n. s.* Anything used for extension; the timber against which the rower plants his feet.

To STREW, (stroo) *v. a.* To spread by scattering; to scatter loosely.

STRIÆ, (stri'-ę) *n. s.* In natural history, The small channels in the shells of cockles and scallops. In architecture, The fillets which separate the furrows or grooves of fluted columns.

STRIATE, (stri'-ąte) } *a.* Formed in
STRIATED, (stri'-ą-tęd) } striæ.

STRIATURE, (stri'-ą-ture) *n. s.* Disposition of striæ.

STRICKEN, (strik'-kn) The part. of *strike.*

STRICKLE, (strik'-kl) *n. s.* An instrument used to whet scythes with.

STRICT, (strikt) *a.* Exact; accurate; rigorously nice; severe; rigorous; not mild; not indulgent; confined; not extensive; close; tight; tense; not relaxed.

STRICTLY, (strikt'-lę) *ad.* Exactly; with rigorous accuracy; rigorously; severely; without remission or indulgence; closely; tightly; with tenseness.

STRICTNESS, (strikt'-nęs) *n. s.* Exactness; rigorous accuracy; nice regularity; severity; rigour; closeness; tightness; not laxity.

STRICTURE, (strikt'-yur) *n. s.* A stroke; a touch; contraction; closure by contraction; a slight touch upon a subject; not a set discourse. In medicine, The diminution or contraction of any tube or channel of the body.

STRIDE, (stride) *n. s.* A long step; a wide divarication of the legs.

To STRIDE, (stride) *v. n.* Pret. *strode* or *strid*; part. pass. *stridden.* To walk with long steps; to stand with the legs far from each other.

To STRIDE, (stride) *v. a.* To pass by a step.

STRIDULOUS, (strid'-ų-lus) *a.* Making a small noise; hissing; creaking; chattering.

STRIFE, (strife) *n. s.* Contention; contest; discord; war; contest of emulation; opposition; contrariety.

STRIFEFUL, (strife'-fųl) *a.* Contentious; discordant.

To STRIKE, (strike) *v. a.* Pret. *struck*; part. pass. *struck, stricken.* To act upon by a blow; to hit with a blow; to punish; to afflict; to dash; to throw by a quick motion; to notify by sound; to stamp; to impress; to contract; to lower; to vale, as to *strike* sail, or to *strike* a flag; to alarm; to put into motion; to surprise; to make a bargain; to produce by a sudden action; to affect suddenly in any particular manner; to cause to sound by blows; to forge; to mint: it is used in the participle for *advanced in years.* *To strike off,* To erase from a reckoning or account; to separate by a blow, or any sudden action. *To strike out,* To produce by collision; to blot; to efface; to bring to light; to form at once by a quick effort.

To STRIKE, (strike) *v. n.* To make a blow; to collide; to clash; to act by repeated percussion; to sound by the stroke of a hammer; to make an attack; to act by external influx; to sound with blows; to be dashed; to be stranded; to pass with a quick or strong effect; to pay homage, as by lowering the sail; to be put by some sudden act or motion into any state; to

STRIKE, (strike) v. a. To hit; to touch with a blow; to dash; to clash; to sound by striking; to make by striking; to form suddenly; to impress; to affect with any passion suddenly; to stamp; to coin; to lower; to depress; to forbid; to cancel; to blot out; to make a bargain; to drive; to impel; to produce suddenly; to destroy; to captivate; to attack; to delete; to quit; to run against; to dash; to form by lowering; to form by striking; to form by impression; to form by coalescing; to form by sinking; to form by depressing; to form by striking; to form by striking; to form by striking

STRUMA, (stroo'-ma) *n. s.* A glandular swelling; the scrophula.

STRUMOUS, (stroo'-mus) *a.* Having wellings in the glands; tainted with the king's evil.

STRUMPET, (strum'-pet) *n. s.* A whore; a prostitute.

STRUNG, (strung) The pret. and part. pass. of *string*.

To STRUT, (strut) *v. n.* To walk with affected dignity; to swell with stateliness.

STRUT, (strut) *n. s.* An affectation of stateliness in the walk.

STRUTTER, (strut'-ter) *n. s.* One who swells with stateliness; one who is blown up with self-conceit; a bragger.

STUB, (stub) *n. s.* A thick short stock left when the rest is cut off; a log; a block.

STUBBED, (stub'-bed) *a.* Truncated; short and thick; hardy; not delicate; not nice.

STUBBEDNESS, (stub'-bed-nes) *n. s.* The state of being short, thick, and truncated.

STUBBEL, (stub'-bl) *n. s.* The stalks of corn left in the field by the reaper.

STUBBORN, (stub'-burn) *a.* Obstinate; inflexible; contumacious; persisting; persevering; steady; stiff; not pliable; inflexible; not easily admitting impression; hardy; firm.

STUBBORNLY, (stub'-burn-le) *ad.* Obstinately; contumaciously; inflexibly.

STUBBORNNESS, (stub'-burn-nes) *n. s.* Obstinacy; vicious stoutness; contumacy; inflexibility.

STUBBY, (stub'-be) *a.* Short and thick; short and strong.

STUBNAIL, (stub'-nale) *n. s.* A nail broken off; a short thick nail.

STUCCO, (stuk'-ko) *n. s.* A kind of fine plaster for walls.

To STUCCO, (stuk'-ko) *v. a.* To plaster walls with stucco.

STUCK, (stuk) The pret. and part. pass. of *stick*.

STUD, (stud) *n. s.* A post; a stake; a prop; a nail with a large head driven for ornament; any ornamental knob or protuberance; a collection of breeding horses and mares.

To STUD, (stud) *v. a.* To adorn with studs or shining knobs.

STUDENT, (stu'-dent) *n. s.* A man given to books; a scholar; a bookish man.

STUDIED, (stud'-ed) *a.* Learned; versed in any study; qualified by study; having any particular inclination.

STUDIER, (stud'-e-er) *n. s.* One who studies.

STUDIOUS, (stu'-de-us) *a.* Given to books and contemplation; given to learning; diligent; busy; attentive to; careful; contemplative; suitable to meditation.

STUDIOUSLY, (stu'-de-us-le) *ad.* Contemplatively; with close application to literature; diligently; carefully; attentively.

STUDIOUSNESS, (stu'-de-us-nes) *n. s.* Addiction to study.

STUDY, (stud'-e) *n. s.* Application of mind to books and learning; perplexity; deep cogitation; attention; meditation; contrivance; any particular kind of learning; subject of attention; apartment appropriated to literary employment; the sketched ideas of a painter, not wrought into a whole.

To STUDY, (stud'-e) *v. n.* To think with very close application; to muse; to endeavour diligently.

To STUDY, (stud'-e) *v. a.* To apply the mind to; to consider attentively; to learn by application.

STUFF, (stuff) *n. s.* Any matter or body; materials out of which anything is made; furniture; goods; that which fills anything; essence; elemental part; cloth or texture of any kind; textures of wool thinner and slighter than cloth; matter or thing.

To STUFF, (stuff) *v. a.* To fill very full with anything; to fill to uneasiness; to thrust into anything; to fill by being put into anything; to swell out by putting something in; to fill with something improper or superfluous; to obstruct the organs of scent or respiration; to fill meat with something of high relish; to form by stuffing.

To STUFF, (stuff) *v. n.* To feed gluttonously.

STUFFING, (stuf'-fing) *n. s.* That by which anything is filled; relishing ingredients put into meat.

To STULTIFY, (stul'-te-fi) *v. a.* To prove foolish or void of understanding.

To STUMBLE, (stum'-bl) *v. n.* To trip in walking; to slip; to err; to slide into crimes or blunders; to strike against by chance; to light on by chance.

STUMBLE, (stum'-bl) *n. s.* A trip in walking; a blunder; a failure.

STUMBLER, (stum'-bl-er) *n. s.* One that stumbles.

STUMBLINGBLOCK, (stum'-bling-blok) }
STUMBLINGSTONE, (stum'-bling-stone) } *n. s.* Cause of stumbling; cause of errour; cause of offence.

STUMBLINGLY, (stum'-bling-le) *ad.* With failure; with blunder.

STUMP, (stump) *n. s.* The part of any solid body remaining after the rest is taken away.

To STUMP, (stump) *v. a.* To lop.

To STUMP, (stump) *v. n.* To walk about heavily, or clumsily, like a clown: a colloquial term.

STUMPY, (stump'-e) *a.* Full of stumps; hard; stiff; strong; short; stubby. Sometimes applied to a short but stout person.

To STUN, (stun) *v. a.* To confound or dizzy with noise; to make senseless or dizzy with a blow.

STUNG, (stung) The pret. and part. pass. of *sting*.

STUNK, (stungk) The pret. of *stink*.

To STUNT, (stunt) *v. a.* To hinder from growth.

STUPE, (stupe) *n. s.* Cloth or flax dipped in

warm medicaments, and applied to a hurt or sore.

To STUPE, (stupe) *v. a.* To foment; to dress with stupes.

STUPEFACTION, (stu-pe-fak'-shun) *n. s.* Insensibility; dulness; stupidity; sluggishness of mind; heavy folly.

STUPEFACTIVE, (stu-pe-fak'-tiv) *a.* Causing insensibility; dulling; obstructing the senses; narcotick; opiate.

STUPEFACTIVE, (stu-pe-fak'-tiv) *n. s.* An opiate.

STUPENDOUS, (stu-pen'-dus) *a.* Wonderful; amazing; astonishing.

STUPENDOUSLY, (stu-pen'-dus-le) *ad.* In a wonderful manner.

STUPENDOUSNESS, (stu-pen'-dus-nes) *n. s.* Wonderfulness.

STUPID, (stu'-pid) *a.* Dull; wanting sensibility; wanting apprehension; heavy; sluggish of understanding; performed without skill or genius.

STUPIDITY, (stu-pid'-e-te) *n. s.* Dulness; heaviness of mind; sluggishness of understanding.

STUPIDLY, (stu-pid-le) *ad.* With suspension or inactivity of understanding; dully; without apprehension.

STUPIDNESS, (stu-pid-nes) *n. s.* Dulness; stupidity.

STUPIFIER, (stu'-pe-fi-er) *n. s.* That which causes stupidity.

To STUPIFY, (stu'-pe-fi) *v. a.* To make stupid; to deprive of sensibility; to dull.

STUPOR, (stu'-pur) *n. s.* Suspension or diminution of sensibility; astonishment.

To STUPRATE, (stu'-prate) *v. a.* To ravish; to violate.

STUPRATION, (stu-pra'-shun) *n. s.* Rape; violation.

STURDILY, (stur'-de-le) *ad.* Stoutly; hardly; obstinately; resolutely.

STURDINESS, (stur'-de-nes) *n. s.* Stoutness; hardness; brutal strength.

STURDY, (stur'-de) *a.* Hardy; stout; brutal; obstinate; strong; forcible; stiff; stout.

STURGEON, (stur'-jun) *n. s.* A sea-fish.

STURK, (sturk) *n. s.* A young ox or heifer.

To STUT, (stut) } *v. n.* To speak
To STUTTER, (stut'-ter) } with hesitation; to stammer.

STUTTER, (stut'-ter) } *n. s.* One that
STUTTERER, (stut'-ter-er) } speaks with hesitation; a stammerer.

STUTTERINGLY, (stut'-ter-ing-le) }
STUTTINGLY, (stut'-ing-le) } *ad.* With stammering or hesitating speech.

STY, (sti) *n. s.* A cabin to keep hogs in; any place of bestial debauchery.

To STY, (sti) *v. a.* To shut up in a sty.

STYGIAN, (stid'-je-an) *a.* Hellish; infernal; pertaining to Styx, one of the poetical rivers of hell.

STYLE, (stile) *n. s.* Manner of writing with regard to language; manner of speaking appropriate to particular characters; mode of painting. It is likewise applied to musick. Title; appellation; a pointed iron used anciently in writing on tables of wax; anything with a sharp point, as a graver; the pin of a dial; the stalk which rises from amid the leaves of a flower.

To STYLE, (stile) *v. a.* To call; to term; to name.

STYPTICAL, (stip'-tik-al) } *a.* The same
STYPTICK, (stip'-tik) } as astringent; but generally expresses the most efficacious sort of astringents, or those which are applied to stop hæmorrhages.

STYPTICITY, (stip-tis'-e-te) *n. s.* The power of staunching blood.

STYPTICK, (stip'-tik) *n. s.* An astringent medicine; a medicine applied to stop hæmorrhages.

SUASIBLE, (swa'-se-bl) *a.* Easy to be persuaded.

SUASIVE, (swa'-siv) *a.* Having power to persuade.

SUASORY, (swa'-so-re) *a.* Having tendency to persuade.

SUAVITY, (swav'-e-te) *n. s.* Sweetness to the senses; sweetness to the mind.

SUB, (sub) In composition, signifies a subordinate degree.

SUBACID, (sub-as'-sid) *a.* Sour in a small degree.

SUBACRID, (sub-ak'-krid) *a.* Sharp and pungent in a small degree.

SUBACTION, (sub-ak'-shun) *n. s.* The act of reducing to any state, as of mixing two bodies completely, or beating anything to a very small powder.

SUBALTERN, (sub'-al-tern) *a.* Inferiour; subordinate; what in different respects is both superiour and inferiour. It is used in the army of all officers below a captain.

SUBALTERN, (sub'-al-tern) *n. s* A subaltern officer.

SUBAQUEOUS, (sub-a'-kwe-us) *a.* Lying under water.

SUBCHANTER, (sub-tshan'-ter) *n. s.* The deputy of the precentor in a cathedral; the succentor.

SUBCOMMITTEE, (sub-kom-mit'-e) *n. s.* A subordinate committee.

SUBDEACON, (sub-de'-kn) *n. s.* In the Romish church, The deacon's servant.

SUBDEAN, (sub-dene') *n. s.* The vicegerent of a dean.

SUBDEANERY, (sub-de'-ner-e) *n. s.* The rank and office of subdean.

SUBDITITIOUS, (sub-de-tish'-us) *a.* Put secretly in the place of something else.

To SUBDIVIDE, (sub-de-vide') *v. a.* To divide a part into yet more parts.

SUBDIVISION, (sub-de-vizh'-un) *n. s.* The act of subdividing; the parts distinguished by a second division.

SUBDOLOUS, (sub'-do-lus) *a.* Cunning; subtle; sly.

SUBDUABLE, (sub-du'-a-bl) *a.* That may be subdued.

To SUBDUCE, (sub-duse') } *v. a.* To with-
To SUBDUCT, (sub-dukt') } draw; to take away; to substract by arithmetical operation.

SUBDUCTION, (sub-duk'-shun) *n. s.* The act of taking away; arithmetical subtraction.

To SUBDUE, (sub-du') *v. a.* To crush; to oppress; to sink; to overpower; to conquer; to reduce under a new dominion; to tame; to subact; to break.

SUBDUEMENT, (sub-du'-ment) *n. s.* Conquest.

SUBDUER, (sub-du'-er) *n. s.* Conqueror; tamer.

SUBDUPLE, (sub'-du-pl) *n. s.* In mathematicks, A quantity which is half of another, or contained twice in it, as 3 is the subduple of 6.

SUBJACENT, (sub-ja'-sent) *a.* Lying under.

To SUBJECT, (sub-jekt') *v. a.* To put under; to reduce to submission; to make subordinate; to make submissive; to enslave; to make obnoxious; to expose; to make liable; to submit; to make accountable; to make subservient.

SUBJECT, (sub'-jekt) *a.* Placed or situated under; living under the dominion of another; exposed; liable; obnoxious; being that on which any action operates, whether intellectual or material.

SUBJECT, (sub'-jekt) *n. s.* One who lives under the dominion of another, opposed to *governor*; that on which any operation, either mental or material, is performed; that in which anything inheres or exists.

SUBJECTION, (sub-jek'-shun) *n. s.* The act of subduing; the state of being under government.

SUBJECTIVE, (sub-jek'-tiv) *a.* Relating not to the object, but the subject.

SUBJECTIVELY, (sub-jek'-tiv-le) *ad.* In relation to the subject.

SUBINDICATION, (sub-in-de-ka'-shun) *n. s.* Signification; the act of making known by signs.

To SUBJOIN, (sub-join') *v. a.* To add at the end; to add afterwards.

SUBITANEOUS, (su-be-ta'-ne-us) *a.* Sudden; hasty.

To SUBJUGATE, (sub'-ju-gate) *v. a.* To conquer; to subdue; to bring under dominion by force.

SUBJUGATION, (sub-ju-ga'-shun) *n. s.* The act of subduing.

SUBJUNCTION, (sub-jungk'-shun) *n. s.* The state of being subjoined; the act of subjoining.

SUBJUNCTIVE, (sub-jungk'-tiv) *a.* Subjoined to something else. In grammar, The verb undergoes a different formation, to signify the same intentions as the indicative, yet not absolutely but relatively to some other verb, which is called the *subjunctive* mood.

SUBLAPSARIAN, (sub-lap'-sa-re-an) } *a.*
SULAPSARY, (sub-lap'-sa-re) }
Done after the fall of man.

SUBLAPSARIANS, (sub-lap-sa'-re-anz) *n. s.* A sect of Christians who maintain that God's decree of reprobation was made after the fall of Adam.

SUBLATION, (sub-la'-shun) *n. s.* The act of taking away.

SUBLIMABLE, (sub-li'-ma-bl) *a.* Possible to be sublimed.

To SUBLIMATE, (sub'-le-mate) *v. a.* To raise by the force of chemical fire; to exalt; to heighten; to elevate.

SUBLIMATE, (sub'-le-mate) *n. s.* Any substance procured by the process of sublimation.

SUBLIMATION, (sub-le-ma'-shun) *n. s.* Exaltation; elevation; act of heightening or improving. A chemical operation which raises bodies in the vessel by the force of fire. *Sublimation* differs very little from distillation, excepting that in distillation only the fluid parts of bodies are raised, but in this the solid and dry.

SUBLIME, (sub-blime') *a.* High in place; exalted aloft; high in excellence; exalted by nature; high in style or sentiment; lofty; grand; elevated by joy; lofty of mien; elevated in manner.

SUBLIME, (sub-lime') *n. s.* The grand or lofty style.

To SUBLIME, (sub-lime') *v. a.* To raise by a chemical fire; to raise on high; to exalt; to heighten; to improve.

SUBLIMELY, (sub-lime'-le) *ad.* Loftily; grandly.

SUBLIMENESS, (sub-lime'-nes) *n. s.* Sublimity.

SUBLIMITY, (sub-lim'-e-te) *n. s.* Height of place; local elevation; height of nature; excellence; loftiness of style or sentiment.

SUBLINGUAL, (sub-ling'-gwal) *a.* Placed under the tongue.

SUBLUNAR, (sub-lu'-nar) } *a.* Situated
SUBLUNARY, (sub'-lu-nar-e) } beneath the moon; earthly; terrestrial; of this world.

SUBMARINE, (sub'-ma-reen) *a.* Lying or acting under the sea.

To SUBMERGE, (sub-merje') *v. a.* To drown; to put under water.

To SUBMERGE, (sub-merje') *v. n.* To go under water; to lie under water: spoken of swallows.

SUBMERSION, (sub-mer'-shun) *n. s.* The act of drowning; state of being drowned; state of lying under water.

To SUBMINISTER, (sub-min'-is-ter) *n. s.* To subserve; to be useful.

SUBMINISTRANT, (sub-min'-is-trant) *a.* Subservient; serving in subordination.

SUBMISS, (sub-mis') *a.* Humble; submissive; obsequious; gentle.

SUBMISSION, (sub-mish'-un) *n. s.* Delivery of himself to the power of another; acknowledgement of inferiority or dependence; humble or suppliant behaviour; acknowledgement of a fault; confession of errour; obsequiousness; resignation; obedience.

SUBMISSIVE, (sub-mis'-siv) *a.* Humble; testifying submission or inferiority.

SUBMISSIVELY, (sub-mis'-siv-le) *ad.* Humbly; with confession of inferiority.

SUBMISSIVENESS, (sub-mis-siv-nes) *n. s.* Humility; confession of fault, or inferiority.

SUBMISSLY, (sub-mis'-le) *ad.* Humbly; with submission.

SUBMISSNESS, (sub-mis'-nes) *n. s.* Humility; lowliness of mind; resignation; obedience.

To SUBMIT, (sub-mit') *v. a.* To let down; to sink; to subject; to resign without resistance to authority; to leave to discretion; to refer to judgment.

To SUBMIT, (sub-mit') *v. n.* To be subject; to acquiesce in the authority of another; to yield.

SUBMITTER, (sub-mit'-ter) *n. s.* One who submits.

SUBMULTIPLE, (sub-mul'-te-pl) *n. s.* A *submultiple* number or quantity is that which is contained in another number, a certain number of times exactly: thus 3 is *submultiple* of 21, as being contained in it seven times exactly.

SUBNASCENT, (sub-nas'-sent) *a.* Growing beneath something else.

SUBORDINACY, (sub-or'-de-na-se) }
SUBORDINANCY, (sub-or'-de-nan-se) } *n. s.* The state of being subject; series of subordination.

SUBORDINATE, (sub-or'-de-nate) *a.* Inferiour in order, in nature, in dignity or power; descending in a regular series.

SUBORDINATE, (sub-or'-de-nate) *n. s.* An inferiour person; one of a descent in a regular series.

To SUBORDINATE, (sub-or'-de-nate) *v. a.* To range under another; to make subordinate.

SUBORDINATELY, (sub-or'-de-nate-le) *ad.* In a series regularly descending.

SUBORDINATION, (sub-or'-de-na-shun) *n. s.* The state of being inferiour to another; a series regularly descending; place of rank.

To SUBORN, (sub-orn') *v. a.* To procure privately; to procure by secret collusion; to procure by indirect means.

SUBORNATION, (sub-or-na'-shun) *n. s.* The crime of procuring any to do a bad action.

SUBORNER, (sub-or'-ner) *n. s.* One that procures a bad action to be done.

SUBPŒNA, (sub-pe'-na) *n. s.* A writ commanding attendance in a court under a penalty.

To SUBPŒNA, (sub-pe'-na) *v. a.* To serve with a subpœna.

SUBPRIOR, (sub-pri'-ur) *n. s.* The vicegerent of a prior.

SUBREPTION, (sub-rep'-shun) *n. s.* The act of obtaining a favour by surprise or unfair representation.

SUBREPTITIOUS, (sub-rep-tish'-us) *a.* Falsely crept in; fraudulently foisted; fraudulently obtained.

SUBREPTITIOUSLY, (sub-rep-tish'-us-le) *ad.* By falsehood; by stealth.

SUBREPTIVE, (sub-rep'-tiv) *a.* Subreptitious.

To SUBROGATE, (sub'-ro-gate) *v. a.* To put in the place of another.

To SUBSCRIBE, (sub-skribe') *v. a.* To give consent to, by underwriting the name; to attest by writing the name, to submit.

To SUBSCRIBE, (sub-skribe') *v. n.* To give consent; to promise a stipulated sum for the promotion of any undertaking.

SUBSCRIBER, (sub-skri'-ber) *n. s.* One who subscribes; one who contributes to any undertaking.

SUBSCRIPT, (sub'-skript) *n. s.* Anything underwritten.

SUBSCRIPTION, (sub-skrip'-shun) *n. s.* Anything underwritten; consent or attestation given by underwriting the name; the act or state of contributing to any undertaking; submission; obedience.

SUBSECUTIVE, (sub-sek'-ku-tiv) *a.* Following in train.

SUBSEQUENCE, (sub'-se-kwense) }
SUBSEQUENCY, (sub'-se-kwen-se) } *n. s.* The state of following; not precedence.

SUBSEQUENT, (sub'-se-kwent) *a.* Following in train; not preceding.

SUBSEQUENTLY, (sub'-se-kwent-le) *ad.* Not so as to go before; so as to follow in train.

To SUBSERVE (sub-serv') *v. a.* To serve in subordination; to serve instrumentally.

SUBSERVIENCE, (sub-ser'-ve-ense) }
SUBSERVIENCY, (sub-ser'-ve-en-se) } *n. s.* Instrumental fitness; use, or operation.

SUBSERVIENT, (sub-ser'-ve-ent) *a.* Subordinate; instrumentally useful.

To SUBSIDE, (sub-side') *v. n.* To sink; to tend downwards. It is commonly used of one part of a compound, sinking in the whole.

SUBSIDENCE, (sub-si'-dense) }
SUBSIDENCY, (sub-si'-den-se) } *n. s.* The act of sinking; tendency downwards.

SUBSIDIARY, (sub-sid'-e-a-re) *a.* Assistant; brought in aid.

To SUBSIDIZE, (sub'-se-dize) *v. a.* To furnish with a subsidy.

SUBSIDY, (sub'-se-de) *n. s.* Aid, commonly such as is given in money; an aid in money to a foreign power, to enable it to carry on a war.

To SUBSIST, (sub-sist') *v. n.* To be; to have existence; to continue; to retain the present state or condition; to have means of living; to be maintained; to inhere; to have existence by means of something else.

To SUBSIST, (sub-sist') *v. a.* To feed; to maintain.

SUBSISTENCE, (sub-sis'-tense) }
SUBSISTENCY, (sub-sis'-ten-se) } *n. s.* Real being; competence; means of supporting life; inherence in something else.

SUBSISTENT, (sub-sis'-tent) *a.* Having real being; inherent.

SUBSTANCE, (sub'-stanse) *n. s.* Being; something existing; something of which we can say that it is; that which supports accidents; the essential part; something real, not imaginary; something solid, not empty; body; corporeal nature; wealth; means of life.

SUBSTANTIAL, (sub-stan'-shal) *a.* Real; actually existing; true; solid; not merely seeming; corporeal; material; strong; stout; bulky; responsible; moderately wealthy; possessed of substance.

SUBSTANTIALITY, (sub-stan-she-al'-e-te) *n. s.* The state of real existence; corporeity; materiality.

SUBSTANTIALLY, (sub-stan'-shal-e) *ad.* In manner of a substance; with reality of existence; strongly; solidly; truly; really; with fixed purpose; with competent wealth.

SUBSTANTIALNESS, (sub-stan'-shal-nes) *n. s.* The state of being substantial; firmness; strength; power of holding or lasting.

SUBSTANTIALS, (sub-stan'-shalz) *n. s.* Essential parts.

To SUBSTANTIATE, (sub-stan'-she-ate) *v. a.* To make to exist.

SUBSTANTIVE, (sub'-stan-tiv) *n. s.* A noun; the name of a thing, of whatever we conceive in any way to subsist, or of which we have any notion.

SUBSTANTIVE, (sub'-stan-tiv) *a.* Solid; depending only on itself; betokening existence.

SUBSTANTIVELY, (sub-stan'-tiv-le) *ad.* As a substantive.

To SUBSTITUTE, (sub'-ste-tute) *v. a.* To put in the place of another.

SUBSTITUTE, (sub'-ste-tute) *n. s.* One placed by another to act with delegated power: it is used likewise for things, as one medicine is a *substitute* for another.

SUBSTITUTION, (sub-ste-tu'-shun) *n. s.* The act of placing any person or thing in the room of another; the state of being placed in the room of another.

SUBSTRATUM, (sub-stra'-tum) *n. s.* A layer of earth, or any other substance lying under another.

SUBSTRUCTION, (sub-struk'-shun) *n. s.* Underbuilding.

SUBSTRUCTURE, (sub-strukt'-yur) *n. s.* A foundation.

SUBSTYLAR, (sub-sti'-lar) *a.* *Substylar* line is, in dialing, a right line, whereon the gnomon or style of a dial is erected at right angles with the plane.

SUBTANGENT, (sub-tan'-jent) *n. s.* In any curve, is the line which determines the intersection of the tangent with the axis prolonged.

To SUBTEND, (sub'-tend) *v. a.* To be extended under.

SUBTENSE, (sub'-tense) *n. s.* The cord of an arch.

SUBTERFUGE, (sub'-ter-fuje) *n. s.* A shift; an evasion; a trick.

SUBTERRANEAN, (sub-ter-ra'-ne-an) }
SUBTERRANEOUS, (sub-ter-ra'-ne-us) } *a.* Lying under the earth; placed below the surface.

SUBTILE, (sub'-til) *a.* Thin; not dense; not gross; nice; fine; delicate; not coarse; piercing; acute. Cunning; artful; sly; subdolus. In this sense it is now commonly written *subtle*. Refined; acute beyond necessity.

SUBTILELY, (sub'-til-le) *ad.* In a subtile manner; thinly; not densely; finely; not grossly.

SUBTILENESS, (sub'-til-nes) *n. s.* Fineness; rareness; cunning; artfulness.

To SUBTILIATE, (sub-til'-yate) *v. a.* To make thin.

SUBTILIATION, (sub-til-ya'-shun) *n. s.* The act of making thin.

SUBTILIZATION, (sub-til-e-za'-shun) *n. s.* The making anything so volatile as to rise readily in steam or vapour; refinement; superfluous acuteness.

To SUBTILIZE, (sub'-til-ize) *v. a.* To make thin; to make less gross or coarse; to refine; to spin into useless niceties.

To SUBTILIZE, (sub'-til-ize) *v. n.* To talk with too much refinement.

SUBTILTY, (sub'-til-te) *n. s.* Thinness; fineness; exility of parts; nicety; exility; refinement; too much acuteness; cunning; artifice; slyness.

SUBTLE, (sut'-tl) *a.* Sly; artful; cunning.

SUBTLETY, (sut'-tl-te) *n. s.* Artfulness; cunning.

SUBTLY, (sut'-le) *ad.* Slyly; artfully; cunningly; nicely; delicately.

To SUBTRACT, (sub-trakt') *v. a.* To withdraw part from the rest.

SUBTRACTION, (sub-strak'-shun) *n. s.* The act of taking away part from the whole. In arithmetick, The taking of a lesser number out of a greater of like kind, whereby to find out a third number, being or declaring the inequality, excess, or difference between the numbers given. In law, *Subtraction* happens, when any person who owes any suit, duty, custom, or service to another, withdraws or neglects to perform it.

SUBTRACTER, (sub-trakt'-er) *n. s.* The number to be taken out of a larger number.

SUBTRAHEND, (sub-tra-hend') *n. s.* The number to be substracted or taken out of another.

SUBVENTION, (sub-ven'-shun) *n. s.* The act of coming under; the act of supporting; aid.

SUBVERSION, (sub-ver'-shun) *n. s.* Overthrow; ruin; destruction.

SUBVERSIVE, (sub-ver'-siv) *a.* Having tendency to overturn.

To SUBVERT, (sub-vert') *v. a.* To overthrow; to overturn; to destroy; to turn upside down; to corrupt; to confound.

SUBVERTER, (sub-vert'-er) *n. s.* Overthrower; destroyer.

SUBURB, (sub'-urb) *n. s.* Building without the walls of a city; the confines; the outpart.

SUBURBAN, (sub-urb'-an) *a.* Inhabiting the suburb.

SUBWORKER, (sub-wurk'-er) *n. s.* Underworker; subordinate helper.

SUCCEDANEOUS, (suk-se-da'-ne-us) *a.* Supplying the place of something else.

SUCCEDANEUM, (suk-se-da'-ne-um) *n. s.* That which is put to serve for something else.

To SUCCEED, (suk-seed') *v. n.* To follow in order; to come into the place of one who has quitted or died; to obtain one's wish; to terminate an undertaking in the desired effect; to terminate according to wish; to have a good effect.

To SUCCEED, (suk'-seed) *v. a.* To follow; to be subsequent or consequent to.

SUCCEEDER, (suk-seed'-er) *n. s.* One who follows; one who comes into the place of another.

SUCCESS, (suk-ses') *n. s.* The termination of any affair happy or unhappy. *Success* without any epithet is commonly taken for good success.

SUCCESSFUL, (suk-ses'-ful) *a.* Prosperous; happy; fortunate.

SUCCESSFULLY, (suk-ses'-ful-e) *ad.* Prosperously; luckily; fortunately.

SUCCESSFULNESS, (suk-ses'-ful-nes) *n. s.* Happy conclusion; desired event; series of good fortune.

SUCCESSION, (suk-sesh'-un) *n. s.* Consecution; series of one thing or person following another; a series of things or persons following one another; a lineage; an order of descendants; the power or right of coming to the inheritance of ancestors.

SUCCESSIVE, (suk-ses'-siv) *a.* Following in order; continuing a course or consecution uninterrupted; inherited by succession.

SUCCESSIVELY, (suk-ses'-siv-le) *ad.* In uninterrupted order; one after another.

SUCCESSIVENESS, (suk-ses'-siv-nes) *n. s.* The state of being successive.

SUCCESSOR, (suk-ses'-ur) *n. s.* One that follows in the place or character of another correlative to *predecessor*.

SUCCINCT, (suk-singkt') *a.* Tucked or girded up; having the clothes drawn up to disengage the legs; short; concise; brief.

SUCCINCTLY, (suk-singkt'-le) *ad.* Briefly; concisely; without superfluity of diction.

SUCCINCTNESS, (suk-singkt'-nes) *n. s.* Brevity; conciseness.

To SUCCOUR, (suk'-kur) *v. a.* To help; to assist in difficulty or distress; to relieve.

SUCCOUR, (suk'-kur) *n. s.* Aid; assistance; relief of any kind; help in distress; the person or things that bring help.

SUCCOURER, (suk'-kur-er) *n. s.* Helper; assistant; reliever.

SUCCUBUS, (suk'-ku-bus) *n. s.* A pretended kind of demon.

SUCCULENCE, (suk'-ku-lense) } *n. s.* Juiciness.
SUCCULENCY, (suk'-ku-e-se) }

SUCCULENT, (suk'-ku-lent) *a.* Juicy; moist.

To SUCCUMB, (suk-kumb') *v. n.* To yield, to sink under any difficulty.

SUCCUSSATION, (suk-kus-sa'-shun) *n. s.* A trot.

SUCCUSSION, (suk-kush'-un) *n. s.* The act of shaking. In physick, Such a shaking of the nervous parts as is procured by strong stimuli, like sternutatories, friction, and the like, which are commonly used in apoplectick affections.

SUCH, (sutsh) *a.* Of that kind; of the like kind; the same that; comprehended under the term premised; like what has been said.

To SUCK, (suk) *v. a.* To draw by making a rarefaction of the air; to draw in with the mouth; to draw the teat of a female; to empty by sucking; to draw or drain.

To SUCK, (suk) *v. n.* To draw by rarefying the air; to draw the breast; to draw; to imbibe.

SUCK, (suk) *n. s.* The act of sucking; milk given by females.

SUCKER, (suk'-ker) *n. s.* Anything that draws; the embolus of a pump; a round piece of leather, laid wet on a stone, and drawn up in the middle, rarefies the air within, which pressing upon its edges, holds it down to the stone; a pipe through which anything is sucked; a young twig shooting from the stock.

To SUCKLE, (suk'-kl) *v. a.* To nurse at the breast.

SUCKLING, (suk'-ling) *n. s.* A young creature yet fed by the pap.

SUCTION, (suk'-shun) *n. s.* The act of sucking.

SUDARY, (su'-da-e) *n. s.* A napkin or handkerchief.

SUDATION, (su-da'-shun) *n. s.* Sweat.

SUDATORY, (su'-da-tur-e) *n. s.* Hot-house; sweating-bath.

SUDDEN, (sud'-den) *a.* Happening without previous notice; coming without the common preparatives; coming unexpectedly; hasty; violent; rash; passionate; precipitate.

SUDDEN, (sud'-den) *n. s.* Any unexpected occurrence; surprise. *On or of a sudden*, or *upon a sudden*, Sooner than was expected; without the natural or commonly accustomed preparatives.

SUDDENLY, (sud'-den-le) *ad.* In an unexpected manner; without preparation; hastily; without premeditation.

SUDDENNESS, (sud'-den-nes) *n. s.* State of being sudden; unexpected presence; manner of coming or happening unexpectedly.

SUDORIFICK, (su-do-rif'-fik) *a.* Provoking or causing sweat.

SUDORIFICK, (su-do-rif'-fik) *n. s.* A medicine promoting sweat.

SUDOROUS, (su'-do-rus) *a.* Consisting of sweat.

SUDS, (sudz) *n. s.* A lixivium of soap and water.

To SUE, (su) *v. a.* To prosecute by law; to gain by legal procedure.

To SUE, (sū) *v. n.* To beg; to entreat; to petition.

SUET, (sū-ĕt) *n. s.* A hard fat, particularly that about the kidneys.

SUETY, (sū'-ĕt-ē) *a.* Consisting of suet; resembling suet.

***To* SUFFER,** (sŭf'-fĕr) *v. a.* To bear; to undergo; to feel with sense of pain; to endure; to support; not to sink under; to allow; to permit; not to hinder; to pass through; to be affected by; to be acted upon.

***To* SUFFER,** (sŭf'-fĕr) *v. n.* To undergo pain or inconvenience; to undergo punishment; to be injured.

SUFFERABLE, (sŭf'-fĕr-ă-bl) *a.* Tolerable; such as may be endured.

SUFFERABLENESS, (sŭf'-fĕr-ă-bl-nĕs) *n. s.* Tolerableness.

SUFFERABLY, (sŭf'-fĕr-ă-blē) *ad.* Tolerably; so as to be endured.

SUFFERANCE, (sŭf'-fĕr-ănse) *n. s.* Pain; inconvenience; misery; patience; moderation; toleration; permission; not hindrance.

SUFFERER, (sŭf'-fĕr-ĕr) *n. s.* One who endures or undergoes pain or inconvenience; one who allows; one who permits.

SUFFERING, (sŭf'-fĕr-ing) *n. s.* Pain suffered.

***To* SUFFICE,** (sŭf'-fīse) *v. n.* To be enough; to be sufficient; to be equal to the end or purpose.

***To* SUFFICE,** (sŭf'-fīse) *v. a.* To afford; to supply; to satisfy; to be equal to want or demand.

SUFFICIENCY, (sŭf-fish'-ĕn-sē) *n. s.* State of being adequate to the end proposed; qualification for any purpose; competence; enough; supply equal to want; that conceit which makes a man think himself equal to things above him, and is commonly compounded with *self*.

SUFFICIENT, (sŭf-fish'-ĕnt) *a.* Equal to any end or purpose; enough; competent; not deficient; qualified for anything by fortune or otherwise.

SUFFICIENTLY, (sŭf-fish'-ĕnt-lē) *ad.* To a sufficient degree; enough.

***To* SUFFOCATE,** (sŭf'-fō-kāte) *v. a.* To choak by exclusion or interception of air.

SUFFOCATION, (sŭf-fō-kā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of choaking; the state of being choaked.

SUFFOCATIVE, (sŭf'-fō-kā-tiv) *a.* Having the power to choak.

SUFFOSSION, (sŭf'-fŏsh-ŭn) *n. s.* The act of digging under.

SUFFRAGAN, (sŭf'-frā-găn) *n. s.* A bishop considered as subject to his metropolitan; an assistant bishop: this is the more proper sense of the word.

SUFFRAGE, (sŭf'-fraje) *n. s.* Vote; voice given in a controverted point; united voice of persons.

SUFFUMIGATION, (sŭf-fū-mē-gā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The burning of odorous substances to remove evil smells, or destroy miasma.

***To* SUFFUSE,** sŭf'-fūze') *v. a.* To spread over with something expansible, as with a vapour or a tincture.

SUFFUSION, (sŭf-fū'-zhŭn) *n. s.* The act of overspreading with anything; that which is suffused or spread.

SUGAR, (shŭg'-ăr) *n. s.* The native salt of the *sugar*-cane, obtained by the expression and evaporation of its juice; anything proverbially sweet; a chymical dry chrystallization.

***To* SUGAR,** (shŭg'-ăr) *v. a.* To impregnate or season with sugar; to sweeten.

SUGARCANDY, (shŭg-ăr-kăn'-dē) *n. s.* Sugar candied, or crystallized.

SUGARY, (shŭg'-ăr-ē) *a.* Sweet; tasting of sugar; fond of sugar or sweet things.

***To* SUGGEST,** (sŭd-jĕst') *v. a.* To hint; to intimate; to insinuate good or ill; to tell privately; to seduce; to draw to ill by insinuation; to inform secretly.

SUGGESTER, (sŭd-jĕst'-ĕr) *n. s.* One that remindeth another.

SUGGESTION, (sŭd-jĕs'-tē-ŭn) *n. s.* Private hint; intimation; insinuation; secret notification; secret incitement.

SUICIDE, (sū'-ē-side) *n. s.* Self-murder; the horrid crime of destroying one's self; a self-murderer.

SUIT, (sūte) *n. s.* A set; a number of things correspondent one to the other; clothes made one part to answer another; consecution; series; regular order; retinue; company; a petition; an address of entreaty; courtship; pursuit; prosecution. In law, *Suit* is sometimes put for the instance of a cause, and sometimes for the cause itself deduced in judgement. Suit of court; suit-service; attendance of tenants at the court of their lord.

***To* SUIT,** (sūte) *v. a.* To fit; to adapt to something else; to be fitted to; to become; to dress; to clothe.

***To* SUIT,** (sūte) *v. n.* To agree; to accord.

SUITABLE, (sū'-tă-bl) *a.* Fitting; according with; agreeable to.

SUITABLENESS, (sū'-tă-bl-nĕs) *n. s.* Fitness; agreeableness.

SUITABLY, (sū'-tă-blē) *ad.* Agreeably; according to.

SUITER, (sū'-tĕr) } *a.* One that sues; a pe-
SUITOR, (sū'-tŭr) } titioner; a supplicant; a wooer; one who courts a mistress.

SULCATED, (sŭl'-kā-tĕd) *a.* Furrowed.

***To* SULK,** (sŭlk) *v. n.* To be sluggishly discontented; to be silently sullen; to be morose or obstinate.

SULKILY, (sŭl'-kē-lē) *ad.* In the sulks; morosely.

SULKINESS, (sŭl'kē-nĕs) *n. s.* State of silent sullenness; moroseness; gloominess.

SULKY, (sŭl'-kē) *a.* Sluggishly discontented; silently sullen; morose.

SULLEN, (sŭl'-lĕn) *a.* Solitary; gloomily angry; sluggishly discontented; mischievous; malignant; intractable; obstinate; dark; cloudy; heavy; dull; sorrowful.

SULLENLY, (sŭl'-lĕn-lē) *ad.* Gloomily; malignantly; intractably.

SULLENNESS, (sul'-len-nes) *n. s.* Gloominess; moroseness; sluggish anger; intractability.
SULLENS, (sul'-lenz) *n. s.* Morose temper; gloominess of mind.
To SULLY, (sul'-le) *v. a.* To soil; to tarnish; to dirt, to spot.
SULPHUR, (sul'-fur) *n. s.* Brimstone.
SULPHURATE, (sul-fu'-rate) *a.* Of or belonging to sulphur; of the colour of sulphur.
SULPHURATION, (sul-fu-ra'-shun) *n. s.* Act of dressing or anointing with sulphur.
SULPHUREOUS, (sul-fu'-re-us) } *a.* Made
SULPHUROUS, (sul'-fu-rus) } of brimstone; having the qualities of brimstone; containing sulphur; impregnated with sulphur.
SULPHUREOUSLY, (sul'-fu-rus-le) *ad.* In a sulphureous manner.
SULPHUREOUSNESS, (sul-fu'-re-us-nes) *n. s.* The state of being sulphureous.
SULPHURY, (sul'-fur-e) *a.* Partaking of sulphur.
SULTAN, (sul'-tan) *n. s.* The Turkish emperour.
SULTANA, (sul-ta'-na) } *n. s.* The queen
SULTANESS, (sul'-ta-nes) } of an Eastern emperour.
SULTRINESS, (sul'-tre-nes) *n. s.* The state of being sultry; close and cloudy heat.
SULTRY, (sul'-tre) *a.* Hot without ventilation; hot and close; hot and cloudy.
SUM, (sum) *n. s.* The whole of anything; many particulars aggregated to a total; quantity of money; compendium; abridgement; the whole abstracted; the amount; the result of reasoning or computation; height; completion.
To SUM, (sum) *v. a.* To compute; to collect particulars into a total; to cast up; to comprise; to comprehend; to collect into a narrow compass.
SUMMARILY, (sum'-ma-re-le) *ad.* Briefly; the shortest way.
SUMMARY, (sum'-ma-re) *a.* Short; brief; compendious.
SUMMARY, (sum'-ma-re) *n. s.* Compendium; abstract; abridgement.
SUMMER, (sum'-mer) *n. s.* One who casts up on account; a reckoner.
SUMMER, (sum'-mer) *n. s.* The season in which the sun arrives at the hither solstice; The principal beam of a floor.
To SUMMER, (sum'-mer) *v. n.* To pass the summer.
SUMMERHOUSE, (sum'-mer-house) *n. s.* An apartment in a garden used in the summer.
SUMMERSAULT. See SOMERSET.
SUMMIT, (sum'-mit) *n. s.* The top; the utmost height.
To SUMMON, (sum'-mun) *v. a.* To call with authority; to admonish to appear; to cite; to excite; to call up; to raise.
SUMMONER, (sum'-mun-er) *n. s.* One who cites; one who summons.
SUMMONS, (sum'-munz) *n. s.* A call of authority; admonition to appear; citation.
SUMPTER, (sum'-ter) *n. s.* A horse that carries the clothes or furniture.
SUMPTUARY, (sum'-tu-a-re) *a.* Relating to expence; regulating the cost of life.
SUMPTUOUS, (sum'-tu-us) *a.* Costly; expensive; splendid.
SUMPTUOUSLY, (sum'-tu-us-le) *ad.* Expensively; with great cost; splendidly.
SUMPTUOUSNESS, (sum'-tu-us-nes) *n. s.* Expensiveness; costliness.
SUN, (sun) *n. s.* The luminary that makes the day; a sunny place; a place eminently warmed by the sun; anything eminently splendid.
To SUN, (sun) *v. a.* To insolate; to expose to the sun; to warm in the sun.
SUNBEAM, (sun'-beme) *n. s.* Ray of the sun.
SUNBEAT, (sun'-bete) *part. a.* Shone on fiercely by the sun.
SUNBRIGHT, (sun'-brite) *a.* Resembling the sun in brightness.
SUNBURNT, (sun'-burnt) *part. a.* Tanned; discoloured by the sun; scorched by the sun.
SUNDAY, (sun'-da) *n. s.* The day anciently dedicated to the sun; the first day of the week; the Christian sabbath.
To SUNDER, (sun'-der) *v. a.* To part; to separate; to divide.
SUNDER, (sun'-der) *n. s.* Two; two parts.
SUNDIAL, (sun'-di-al) *n. s.* A marked plate on which the shadow points the hour.
SUNDRIED, (sun'-dride) *part. a.* Dried by the heat of the sun.
SUNDRY, (sun'-dre) *a.* Several; more than one.
SUNFLOWER, (sun'-flou-er) *n. s.* A plant.
SUNG, (sung) The pret. and part. of *sing*.
SUNK, (sungk) The pret. and part. pass. of *sink*.
SUNLESS, (sun'-les) *a.* Wanting sun; wanting warmth.
SUNLIGHT, (sun'-light) *n. s.* The light of the sun.
SUNNY, (sun'-ne) *a.* Resembling the sun; bright; exposed to the sun; bright with the sun; coloured by the sun.
SUNRISE, (sun'-rize) } *n. s.* Morn-
SUNRISING, (sun'-ri-zing) } ing; the appearance of the sun; east.
SUNSET, (sun'-set) *n. s.* Close of the day; evening; west.
SUNSHINE, (sun'-shine) *n. s.* Action of the sun; place where the heat and lustre of the sun are powerful.
SUNSHINE, (sun'-shine) } *a.* Bright with
SUNSHINY, (sun'-shi-ne) } the sun; bright like the sun.
To SUP, (sup) *v. a.* To drink by mouthfuls; to drink by little at a time; to sip.
To SUP, (sup) *v. n.* To eat the evening meal.
To SUP, (sup) *v. a.* To treat with supper.
SUP, (sup) *n. s.* A small draught; a mouthful of liquor.

SUPER, (sū'-pər) *a.* In composition, Notes either more than another, or more than enough, or on the top.

SUPERABLE, (sū'-pər-ā-bl) *a.* Conquerable; such as may be overcome.

SUPERABLENESS, (sū'-pər-ā-bl-nēs) *n. s.* Quality of being conquerable.

SUPERABLY, (sū'-pər-ā-blē) *ad.* So as may be overcome.

To **SUPERABOUND**, (sū-pər-ā-bound') *v. n.* To be exuberant; to be stored with more than enough.

SUPERABUNDANCE(sū-pər-ā-bun'-dānse) *n. s.* More than enough; great quantity.

SUPERABUNDANT, (sū-pər-ā-bun'-dānt) *a.* Being more than enough.

SUPERABUNDANTLY, (sū-pər-ā-bun'-dānt-lē) *ad.* More than sufficiently.

To **SUPERADD**, (sū-pər-ād') *v. a.* To add over and above; to join anything extrinsick.

SUPERADDITION, (sū-pər-ād-dish'-ūn) *n. s.* The act of adding to something else; that which is added.

To **SUPERANNUATE**, (sū-pər-ān'-nū-āte) *v. a.* To impair or disqualify by age or length of life.

SUPERANNUATION, (sū-pər-ān-nū-ā'-shūn) *n. s.* The state of being disqualified by years.

SUPERB, (sū-pərb') *a.* Grand; pompous; lofty; august; stately; magnificent.

SUPERBLY, (sū-pərb'-lē) *ad.* In a superb manner.

SUPERCARGO, (sū-pər-kar'-gō) *n. s.* An officer in the ship whose business is to manage the trade.

SUPERCILIOUS, (sū-pər-sil'-yus) *a.* Haughty; dogmatical; dictatorial; arbitrary; despotick; overbearing.

SUPERCILIOUSLY, (sū-pər-sil'-yus-lē) *ad.* Haughtily; dogmatically; contemptuously.

SUPERCILIOUSNESS, (sū-pər-sil'-yus-nēs) *n. s.* Haughtiness; contemptuousness.

SUPERCRESCENCE, (sū-pər-kres'-sense) *n. s.* That which grows upon another growing thing.

SUPEREMINENCE,**SUPEREMINENCY**, (sū-pər-ēm'-me-nense, sū-pər-ēm'-me-nen-se) *n. s.* Uncommon degree of eminence; eminence above others though eminent.

SUPEREMINENT, (sū-pər-ēm'-me-nent) *a.* Eminent in a high degree.

SUPEREMINENTLY, (sū-pər-ēm'-me-nent-lē) *ad.* In the most eminent manner.

To **SUPEREROGATE**, (sū-pər-ēr'-rō-gate) *v. n.* To do more than duty requires.

SUPEREROGATION, (sū-pər-ēr-rō-gā'-shūn) *n. s.* Performance of more than duty requires.

SUPEREROGATIVE, (sū-pər-ēr'-rō-gā-tiv) *a.* Supererogatory.

SUPEREROGATORY, (sū-pər-ēr'-rō-gā-tūr-ē) *a.* Performed beyond the strict demands of duty.

SUPERFETATION, (sū-pər-fē-tā'-shūn) *n. s.* One conception following another, so that both are in the womb together, but come not to their full time for delivery together.

SUPERFICE, (sū'-pər-fis) *n. s.* Outside; surface.

SUPERFICIAL, (sū-pər-fish'-āl) *a.* Lying on the surface; not reaching below the surface; shallow; contrived to cover something; not profound; not learned.

SUPERFICIALLY, (sū-pər-fish'-āl-ē) *ad.* On the surface; not below the surface; without penetration; without close heed; without going deep; without searching to the bottom of things.

SUPERFICIALNESS, (sū-pər-fish'-āl-nēs) *n. s.* Shallowness; position on the surface; slight knowledge; false appearance; show without substance.

SUPERFICIES, (sū-pər-fish'-ē-ēz) *n. s.* Outside; surface; superfice.

SUPERFINE, (sū-pər-fine') *a.* Eminently fine.

SUPERFLUENCE, (sū-pər-flū'-ense) *n. s.* More than is necessary.

SUPERFLUITANCE, (sū-pər-flū'-ē-tānse) *n. s.* The act of floating above.

SUPERFLUITANT, (sū-pər-flū'-ē-tant) *a.* Floating above.

SUPERFLUITY, (sū-pər-flū'-ē-tē) *n. s.* More than enough; plenty beyond use or necessity.

SUPERFLUOUS, (sū-pər'-flū-us) *a.* Exuberant; more than enough; unnecessary.

SUPERFLUOUSNESS, (sū-pər'-flū-us-nēs) *n. s.* The state of being superfluous.

SUPERFLUX, (sū'-pər-fluks) *n. s.* That which is more than is wanted.

SUPERFOLIATION, (sū-pər-fō-lē-ā'-shūn) *n. s.* Excess of foliation.

SUPERHUMAN, (sū-pər-hū'-mān) *a.* Above the nature or power of man.

SUPERINCUMBENT, (sū-pər-in-kum'-bent) *a.* Lying on the top of something else.

To **SUPERINDUCE**, (sū-pər-in-dūse') *v. a.* To bring in as an addition to something else; to bring on as a thing not originally belonging to that on which it is brought.

SUPERINDUCTION,(sū-pər-in-duk'-shūn) *n. s.* The act of superinducing.

SUPERINJECTION, (sū-pər-in-jek'-shūn) *n. s.* An injection succeeding another.

SUPERINSTITUTION, (sū-pər-in-stē-tū'-shūn) *n. s.* In law, One institution upon another, as if A be instituted and admitted to a benefice upon a title, and B be instituted and admitted by the presentation of another.

To **SUPERINTEND**, (sū-pər-in-tend') *v. a.* To oversee; to overlook; to take care of others with authority.

SUPERINTENDENCE, **SUPERINTENDENCY**, (sū-pər-in-tend'-ense, sū-pər-in-tend'-en-se) *n. s.* Superiour care; the act of overseeing with authority.

SUPERINTENDENT, (sū-pər-in-ten'-dent) *n. s.* One who oversees others authoritatively.

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SUPERINTENDENT, (sŭ-per-in-ten'-dent) *s.* Overlooking others with authority.

SUPERIORITY, (sŭ-pe-re-or'-e-te) *n. s.* Pre-eminence; the quality of being greater or higher than another in any respect.

SUPERIOUR, (sŭ-pe'-re-ŭr) *a.* Higher; greater in dignity or excellence; preferable or preferred to another; upper; higher locally; free from emotion or concern; unconquered; unaffected.

SUPERIOUR, (sŭ-pe'-re-ŭr) *n. s.* One more excellent or dignified than another.

SUPERLATIVE, (sŭ-per'-lă-tiv) *a.* Implying or expressing the highest degree; rising to the highest degree.

SUPERLATIVELY, (sŭ-per'-lă-tiv-le) *ad.* In a manner of speech expressing the highest degree; in the highest degree.

SUPERLATIVENESS, (sŭ-per'-lă-tiv-nes) *n. s.* The state of being in the highest degree.

SUPERLUNAR, (sŭ-per-lŭ'-năr) } *a.* Not
SUPERLUNARY, (sŭ-per-lŭ'-nă-re) } sublunary; placed above the moon; not of this world.

SUPERNAL, (sŭ-per'-năl) *a.* Having an higher position; locally above us; relating to things above; placed above; celestial; heavenly.

SUPERNATURAL, (sŭ-per-năt'-ŭ-răl) *a.* Being above the power of nature.

SUPERNATURALLY, (sŭ-per-năt'-ŭ-răl-e) *ad.* In the manner above the course or power of nature.

SUPERNUMERARY, (sŭ-per-nŭ'-mer-ă-re) *a.* Being above a stated, a necessary, an usual, or a round number; of a number kept in reserve.

SUPERSALIENCY, (sŭ-per-sa'-le-en-se) *n. s.* The act of leaping upon anything.

To **SUPERSCRIBE**, (sŭ-per-skribe') *v. a.* To subscribe upon the top or outside.

SUPERSCRIPTION, (sŭ-per-skrip'-shun) *n. s.* The act of superscribing; that which is written on the top or outside.

SUPERSECULAR, (sŭ-per-sek'-ŭ-lăr) *a.* Above the world.

To **SUPERSEDE**, (sŭ-per-sede') *v. a.* To make void or inefficacious by superiour power; to set aside.

SUPERSEDEAS, (sŭ-per-se'-de-ăs) *n. s.* In law, Is a writ to stay the doing of that which in appearance of law ought to be done, were it not for the cause whereupon the writ is granted.

SUPERSERVICEABLE, (sŭ-per-ser'-ve-să-bl) *a.* Over officious; more than is necessary or required.

SUPERSTITION, (sŭ-per-stish'-ŭn) *n. s.* Unnecessary fear or scruples in religion; observance of unnecessary and uncommanded rites or practices; religion without morality; rite or practice proceeding from scrupulous or timorous religion, in this sense it is plural; false religion; reverence of things not proper objects of reverence; false worship; over-nicety; exactness too scrupulous.

SUPERSTITIOUS, (sŭ-per-stish'-ŭs) *a.* Addicted to superstition; full of idle fancies or scruples with regard to religion; over accurate; scrupulous; beyond need.

SUPERSTITIOUSLY, (sŭ-per-stish'-ŭs-le) *ad.* In a superstitious manner; with erroneous religion.

SUPERSTITIOUSNESS, (sŭ-per-stish'-ŭs-nes) *n. s.* The state of being superstitious.

To **SUPERSTRUCT**, (sŭ-per-strŭkt') *v. a.* To build upon anything.

SUPERSTRUCTION, (sŭ-per-strŭk'-shun) *n. s.* An edifice raised on anything.

SUPERSTRUCTIVE, (sŭ-per-strŭk'-tiv) *a.* Built upon something else.

SUPERSTRUCTURE, (sŭ-per-strŭkt'-yŭr) *n. s.* That which is raised or built upon something else.

To **SUPERVENE**, (sŭ-per-vene') *v. n.* To come as an extraneous addition.

SUPERVENIENT, (sŭ-per-ve'-ne-ent) *a.* Added; additional.

SUPERVENTION, (sŭ-per-ven'-shun) *n. s.* The act of supervening.

To **SUPERVISE**, (sŭ-per-vize') *v. a.* To overlook; to oversee; to intend.

SUPERVISION, (sŭ-per-vizh'-ŭn) *n. s.* Act of supervising.

SUPERVISOR, (sŭ-per-vi'-zŭr) *n. s.* An overseer; an inspector; a superintendent.

To **SUPERVIVE**, (sŭ-per-vive') *v. n.* To overlive; to outlive.

SUPINATION, (sŭ-pe-na'-shun) *n. s.* The act of lying, or state of being laid with the face upward. In anatomy, The position of the hand, in which the palm is lifted upwards, or exposed.

SUPINE, (sŭ-pine') *a.* Lying with the face upward, opposed to *prone*; leaning backwards; negligent; careless; indolent; drowsy; thoughtless; inattentive.

SUPINE, (sŭ'-pine) *n. s.* In Latin grammar, A term signifying a particular kind of verbal noun.

SUPINELY, (sŭ-pine'-le) *ad.* With the face upward; drowsily; thoughtlessly; indolently.

SUPINENESS, (sŭ-pine'-nes) *n. s.* Posture with the face upward; drowsiness; carelessness; indolence.

SUPINITY, (sŭ-pin'-e-te) *n. s.* Posture of lying with the face upwards; carelessness; indolence; thoughtlessness.

SUPPEDANEOUS, (sŭp-pe-da'-ne-ŭs) *a.* Placed under the feet.

SUPPER, (sŭp'-per) *n. s.* The last meal of the day; the evening repast.

SUPPERLESS, (sŭp'-per-les) *a.* Wanting supper; fasting at night.

To **SUPPLANT**, (sŭp-plant') *v. a.* To trip up the heels; to displace by stratagem; to turn out; to displace; to overpower; to force away.

SUPPLANTER, (sŭp-plant'-er) *n. s.* One that supplants; one that displaces.

SUPPLE, (sŭp'-pl) *a.* Pliant; flexible; yielding; soft; not obstinate; flattering; fawning; bending.

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To SUPPLE, (sup'-pl) *v. n.* To grow soft; to grow pliant.

SUPPLEMENT, (sup'-ple-ment) *n. s.* Addition to anything by which its defects are supplied.

SUPPLEMENTAL, (sup-ple-ment'-al) }
SUPPLEMENTARY, (sup-ple-ment'-ar-e) } *a.* Additional; such as may supply the place of what is lost or wanting.

SUPPLENESS, (sup'-pl-nes) *n. s.* Pliantness; flexibility; readiness to take any form; readiness of compliance; facility.

SUPPLETORY, sup'-ple-tur-e) *a.* Brought in to fill up deficiencies.

SUPPLIAL, (sup-pli'-al) *n. s.* The act of supplying.

SUPPLIANCE, (sup-pli'-anse) *n. s.* Continuance.

SUPPLIANT, (sup'-ple-ant) *a.* Entreating; beseeching; precatory; submissive.

SUPPLIANT, (sup'-ple-ant) *n. s.* An humble petitioner; one who begs submissively.

SUPPLIANTLY, (sup'-ple-ant-le) *ad.* In a submissive manner.

SUPPLICANT, (sup'-ple-kant) *n. s.* One that entreats or implores with great submission; an humble petitioner.

SUPPLICANT, (sup'-ple-kant) *a.* Entreating; submissively petitioning.

To SUPPLICATE, (sup'-ple-kate) *v. n.* To implore; to entreat; to petition submissively and humbly.

SUPPLICATION, (sup-ple-ka'-shun) *n. s.* Petition humbly delivered; entreaty; petitionary worship; the adoration of a suppliant or petitioner.

SUPPLICATORY, (sup'-ple-ka-tur-e) *a.* Petitionary.

SUPPLIER, (sup-pli'-er) *n. s.* One who supplies; one who makes up for an omission.

To SUPPLY, (sup-pli') *v. a.* To fill up as any deficiencies happen; to give something wanted; to yield; to afford; to serve instead of; to give or bring, whether good or bad; to accommodate; to furnish.

SUPPLY, (sup-pli') *n. s.* Relief of want; cure of deficiencies.

SUPPLYMENT, (sup-pli'-ment) *n. s.* Prevention of deficiency.

To SUPPORT, (sup-port') *v. a.* To sustain; to prop; to bear up; to endure anything painful without being overcome; to endure; to bear; to keep from fainting.

SUPPORT, (sup-port') *n. s.* Act or power of sustaining; prop; sustaining power; necessaries of life; maintenance; supply.

SUPPORTABLE, (sup-port'-a-bl) *a.* Tolerable; to be endured.

SUPPORTABLENESS, (sup-port'-a-bl-nes) *n. s.* The state of being tolerable.

SUPPORTANCE, (sup'-port'-anse) *n. s.* Maintenance; support.

SUPPORTER, (sup-port'-er) *n. s.* One that supports; prop; that by which anything is borne up from falling; sustainer; comforter; maintainer; defender. In heraldry, Figures of beasts, birds, and sometimes of human beings, which support the arms.

SUPPOSABLE, (sup-po'-za-bl) *a.* That may be supposed.

SUPPOSAL, (sup'-po-zal) *n. s.* Position without proof; imagination; belief.

To SUPPOSE, (sup-poze') *v. a.* To lay down without proof; to advance by way of argument or illustration without maintaining the truth of the position; to admit without proof; to imagine; to believe without examination; to require as previous.

SUPPOSER, (sup-po'-zer) *n. s.* One that supposes.

SUPPOSITION, (sup-po-zish'-un) *n. s.* Position laid down; hypothesis; imagination yet unproved.

SUPPOSITIONAL, (sup-po-zish-un-al) *a.* Hypothetical.

SUPPOSITITIOUS, (sup-poz-e-tish'-us) *a.* Not genuine; put by a trick into the place or character belonging to another; supposed; imaginary; not real.

SUPPOSITITIOUSLY, (sup-poz-e-tish'-us-le) *ad.* By supposition.

SUPPOSITITIOUSNESS, (sup-poz-e-tish'-us-nes) *n. s.* State of being counterfeit.

SUPPOSITIVE, (sup'-poz'-ze-tiv) *a.* Supposed; including a supposition.

SUPPOSITIVE, (sup poz'-ze-tiv) *n. s.* What implies supposition, as *if*.

SUPPOSITIVELY, (sup-poz'-ze-tiv-le) *ad.* Upon supposition.

To SUPPRESS, (sup-pres') *v. a.* To crush; to overpower; to overwhelm; to subdue; to reduce from any state of activity or commotion; to conceal; not to tell; not to reveal; to keep in; not to let out.

SUPPRESSION, (sup-presh'-un) *n. s.* The act of suppressing; not publication.

SUPPRESSIVE, (sup-pres'-iv) *a.* Suppressing; overpowering; concealing; keeping in.

SUPPRESSOR, (sup-pres'-sur) *n. s.* One that suppresses, crushes, or conceals.

To SUPPURATE, (sup'-pu-rate) *v. a.* To generate pus or matter.

To SUPPURATE, (sup'-pu-rate) *v. n.* To grow to pus.

SUPPURATION, (sup-pu-ra'-shun) *n. s.* The ripening or change of the matter of a tumour into pus; the matter suppurated.

SUPPURATIVE, (sup'-pu-ra-tiv) *a.* Digestive; generating matter.

SUPPURATIVE, (sup'-pu-ra-tiv) *n. s.* A suppurating medicine.

SUPRA, (su'-pra) In composition, signifies *above* or *before*.

SUPRALAPSARIAN, (su-pra-lap-sa'-re-an) *n. s.* One who maintains that God passed his decree of election and reprobation before the fall of Adam.

SUPREMACY, (su-pre'-ma-se) *n. s.* Highest place; highest authority; state of being supreme.

SUPREME, (su-preme') *a.* Highest in dignity highest in authority, used only of in-

tellectual or political elevation; highest; most excellent.

SUPREMELY, (su-preme'-le) *ad.* In the highest degree.

SURAL, (su'-ral) *a.* Being in the calf of the leg.

SURANCE, (shoo'-rense) *n. s.* Warrant; security; assurance.

SURBASE, (sur'-base) *n. s.* A kind of skirt, border, or moulding, above the base.

To SURCEASE, (sur-sese') *v. n.* To be at an end; to stop; to cease; to be no longer in use or being; to leave off; to practise no longer; to refrain finally.

To SURCEASE, (sur-sese') *v. a.* To stop; to put to an end.

To SURCHARGE, (sur-tsharje') *v. a.* To overload; to overburthen.

SURCHARGE, (sur-tsharje') *n. s.* Burthen added to burthen; overburthen; more than can be well borne. In law, An extra charge made by assessors upon such as neglect to make a due return of the taxes to which they are liable.

SURCHARGER, (sur-tshar'-jer) *n. s.* One that overburthens.

SURCINGLE, (sur'-sing-gl) *n. s.* A girth with which the burthen is bound upon a horse; the girdle of a cassock.

SURCLE, (surk'-kl) *n. s.* A shoot; a twig; a sucker.

SURCOAT, (sur'-kote) *n. s.* A short coat worn over the rest of the dress.

SURD, (surd) *a.* Deaf; wanting the sense of hearing; unheard; not perceived by the ear; not expressed by any term.

SURD, (surd) *n. s.* In arithmetick, A number or quantity that is incommensurable to unity: thus the square root of 2 and the cube root of 10 are surds; otherwise called incommensurable or irrational numbers, or imperfect powers.

SURDITY, (surd'-e-te) *n. s.* Deafness.

SURE, (shore) *a.* Certain; unfailing; infallible; certainly doomed; confident; undoubting; certainly knowing; safe; firm; certain; past doubt or danger; stable; steady; not liable to failure. *To be sure*, Certainly.

SURE, (shore) *ad.* Certainly; without doubt; doubtless.

SUREFOOTED, (shore-fut'-ed) *a.* Treading firmly; not stumbling.

SURELY, (shore'-le) *ad.* Certainly; undoubtedly; without doubt; firmly; without hazard.

SURENESS, (shore'-nes) *n. s.* Certainty.

SURETISHIP, (shure'-te-ship) *n. s.* The office of a surety or bondsman; the act of being bound for another.

SURETY, (shore'-te) *n. s.* Certainty; indubitableness; security; safety; foundation of stability; support; evidence; ratification; confirmation; security against loss or damage; security for payment; hostage; bondsman; one that gives security for another; one that is bound for another.

SURF, (surf) *n. s.* The swell or dashing of the sea that beats against rocks or the shore.

SURFACE, (sur'-fis) *n. s.* Superficies; outside; superfice.

To SURFEIT, (sur'-fit) *v. a.* To feed with meat or drink to satiety and sickness; to cram over-much.

To SURFEIT, (sur'-fit) *v. n.* To be fed to satiety and sickness.

SURFEIT, (sur'-fit) *n. s.* Sickness or satiety caused by overfulness.

SURFEITER, (sur'-fit-er) *n. s.* One who riots; a glutton.

SURFEITWATER, (sur'-fit-wa-ter) *n. s.* Water that cures surfeits.

SURGE, (surje) *n. s.* A swelling sea; wave rolling above the general surface of the water; billow; wave.

To SURGE, (surje) *v. n.* To swell; to rise high.

SURGEON, (sur'-jun) *n. s.* One who cures by manual operation; one whose duty is to act in external maladies by the direction of the physician.

SURGEONRY, (sur'-jun-re) } *n. s.* The act
SURGERY, (sur'-jer-e) } of curing by manual operation.

SURGICAL, (sur'-je-kal) *a.* Pertaining to the art and skill of a surgeon; chirurgical.

SURGY, (sur'-je) *a.* Rising in billows.

SURLILY, (sur'-le-le) *ad.* In a surly manner.

SURLINESS, (sur'-le nes) *n. s.* Gloomy moroseness; sour anger.

SURLY, (sur'-le) *a.* Gloomily morose; rough; uncivil; sour; silently angry.

SURMISAL, (sur-mi'-zal) *n. s.* Imperfect notion; surmise.

To SURMISE, (sur'-mize) *v. a.* To suspect; to image imperfectly; to imagine without certain knowledge.

SURMISE, (sur'-mize) *n. s.* Imperfect notion; suspicion; imagination not supported by knowledge.

SURMISER, (sur'-mi-zer) *n. s.* One who surmises.

To SURMOUNT, (sur-mount') *v. a.* To rise above; to conquer; to overcome; to surpass; to exceed.

SURMOUNTABLE, (sur-mount'-a-bl) *a.* Conquerable; superable.

SURMOUNTER, (sur-mount'-er) *n. s.* One that rises above another.

SURMOUNTING, (sur'-mount'-ing) *n. s.* The act of getting uppermost.

To SURNAME, (sur'-name) *n. s.* The name of the family; the name which one has over and above the Christian name; an appellation added to the original name.

To SURNAME, (sur-name') *v. a.* To name by an appellation added to the original name.

To SURPASS, (sur-pas') *v. a.* To excel; to exceed; to go beyond in excellence.

SURPASSABLE, (sur-pas'-a-bl) *a.* That may be excelled.

SURPASSING, (sur-pas'-sing) *part. a.* Excellent in an high degree.

SURPASSINGLY, (sur-pas'-sing-le) *ad.* In a very excellent manner.

SURPLICE, (sur'-plis) *n. s.* The white garb which the clergy wear in their acts of ministration.

SURPLICE-FEES, (sur'-plis-fees) *n. s.* Fees paid to the clergy for occasional duties.

SURPLUS, (sur'-plus) } *n. s.* A
SURPLUSAGE, (sur'-plus-aje) } supernumerary part; overplus; what remains when use is satisfied.

SURPRISAL, (sur-pri'-zal) } *n. s.* The act
SURPRISE, (sur-prize') } of taking unawares; the state of being taken unawares; sudden confusion or perplexity.

To **SURPRISE**, (sur-prize') *v. a.* To take unawares; to fall upon unexpectedly; to astonish by something wonderful; to confuse or perplex by something sudden.

SURPRISING, (sur-pri'-zing) *part. a.* Wonderful; raising sudden wonder or concern.

SURPRISINGLY, (sur-pri'-zing-le) *ad.* To a degree that raises wonder; in a manner that raises wonder.

SURREBUTTER, (sur'-re-but-ter) *n. s.* In law, A second rebutter; answer to a rebutter.

SURREJOINDER, (sur-e-join'-der) *n. s.* In law, A second defence of the plaintiff's action, opposite to the rejoinder of the defendant, which the civilians call *triplicatio*.

To **SURRENDER**, (sur-ren'-der) *v. a.* To yield up; to deliver up; to deliver up an enemy.

To **SURRENDER**, (sur-ren'-der) *v. n.* To yield; to give one's self up.

SURRENDER, (sur-ren'-der) } *n. s.* The act
SURRENDRY, (sur-ren'-dre) } of yielding; the act of resigning or giving up to another.

SURREPTION, (sur-rep'-shun) *n. s.* Act of obtaining or procuring surreptitiously; sudden and unperceived invasion or intrusion.

SURREPTITIOUS, (sur-rep-tish'-us) *a.* Done by stealth; gotten or produced fraudulently.

SURREPTITIOUSLY, (sur-rep-tish'-us-le) *ad.* By stealth; fraudulently.

To **SURROGATE**, (sur'-ro-gate) *v. a.* To put in the place of another.

SURROGATION, (sur-ro-ga'-shun) *n. s.* The act of putting in another's place.

SURROGATE, (sur'-ro-gate) *n. s.* A deputy; a delegate; the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge.

To **SURROUND**, (sur-rownd') *v. a.* To environ; to encompass; to enclose on all sides.

SURSOLID, (sur-sol'-id) *n. s.* In algebra, The fourth multiplication or power of any number whatever taken as the root. *Sursolid Problem*, In mathematicks, That which cannot be resolved but by curves of a higher nature than a conick section.

SURTOUT, (sur-toot') *n. s.* A large coat worn over all the rest.

To **SURVENE**, (sur'-vene) *v. a.* To supervene; to come as an addition.

To **SURVEY**, (sur-va') *v. a.* To overlook; to have under the view; to view as from a higher place; to oversee as one in authority; to view as examining; to measure and estimate land or buildings.

SURVEY, (sur'-va) *n. s.* View; prospect; superintendence; mensuration.

SURVEYAL, (sur-va'-al) *n. s.* The same as survey.

SURVEYOR, (sur-va'-ur) *n. s.* An overseer; one placed to superintend others; a measurer of land.

SURVEYORSHIP, (sur-va'-ur-ship) *n. s.* The office of a surveyor.

To **SURVIEW**, (sur-vu') *v. a.* To overlook; to have in view; to survey.

SURVIEW, (sur-vu') *n. s.* Survey.

To **SURVISE**, (sur-vize') *v. a.* To look over.

SURVIVAL, (sur-vi'-val) } *n. s.* Sur-
SURVIVANCE, (sur-vi'-vanse) } vivorship.

To **SURVIVE**, (sur-vive') *v. n.* To live after the death of another; to live after anything; to remain alive.

To **SURVIVE**, (sur-vive') *v. a.* To outlive.

SURVIVER, (sur-vi'-ver) } *n. s.* One who
SURVIVOR, (sur-vi'-vur) } outlives another.

SURVIVERSHIP, (sur-vi'-ver-ship) } *n. s.*
SURVIVORSHIP, (sur-vi'-vur-ship) } The state of outliving another.

SUSCEPTIBILITY, (sus-sep-te-bil'-e-te) *n. s.* Quality of admitting; tendency to admit.

SUSCEPTIBLE, (sus-sep'-te-bl) *a.* Capable of admitting; disposed to admit.

SUSCEPTIBLENESS, (sus-sep'-te-bl-nes) *n. s.* Susceptibility.

SUSCEPTION, (sus-sep'-shun) *n. s.* Act of taking.

SUSCEPTIVE, (sus-sep'-tiv) *a.* Capable to admit.

SUSCEPTIVITY, (sus-sep-tiv'-e-te) *n. s.* Capability of admitting.

SUSCIPIENCY, (sus-sip'-pe-en-se) *n. s.* Reception; admission.

SUSCIPIENT, (sus-sip'-pe-ent) *n. s.* One who takes; one that admits or receives.

SUSCIPIENT, (sus-sip'-pe-ent) *a.* Receiving; admitting.

To **SUSCITATE**, (sus'-se-tate) *v. a.* To rouse; to excite.

SUSCITATION, (sus-se-ta'-shun) *n. s.* The act of rousing or exciting.

To **SUSPECT**, (sus'-pekt) *v. a.* To imagine with a degree of fear and jealousy what is not known; to imagine guilty without proof; to hold uncertain; to doubt.

To **SUSPECT**, (sus-pekt') *v. n.* To imagine guilt.

SUSPECTABLE, (sus-pek'-te-bl) *a.* That may be suspected.

SUSPECTEDNESS, (sus-pek'-ted-nes) *n. s.* State of being suspected; state of being doubted.

SUSPECTER, (sus-pek'-ter) *n. s.* One who suspects.

To SUSPEND, (sus-pend') *v. a.* To hang; to make to hang by anything; to make to depend upon; to interrupt; to make to stop for a time; to delay; to hinder from proceeding; to keep undetermined; to debar for a time from the execution of an office or enjoyment of a revenue.

SUSPENDER, (sus-pend'-er) *n. s.* One who suspends or delays.

SUSPENSE, (sus-pense') *n. s.* Uncertainty; delay of certainty or determination; indetermination; act of withholding the judgement; stop in the midst of two opposites.

SUSPENSION, (sus-pen'-shun) *n. s.* Act of making to hang on anything; act of making to depend on anything; act of delaying; act of withholding or balancing the judgement; interruption; temporary cessation; temporary privation of an office, as the clerk incurred *suspension*.

SUSPENSIVE, (sus-pen'-siv) *a.* Doubtful.

SUSPENSORY, (sus-pen'-sur-e) *a.* Suspending; belonging to that by which a thing hangs; doubtful.

SUSPICABLE, (sus'-pe-ka-bl) *a.* That may be suspected; liable to suspicion.

SUSPICION, (sus-pish'-un) *n. s.* The act of suspecting; imagination of something ill without proof.

SUSPICIOUS, (sus-pish'-us) *a.* Inclined to suspect; inclined to imagine ill without proof; indicating suspicion or fear; liable to suspicion; giving reason to imagine ill.

SUSPICIOUSLY, (sus-pish'-us-le) *a.* With suspicion; so as to raise suspicion.

SUSPICIOUSNESS, (sus-pish'-us-nes) *n. s.* Tendency to suspicion.

SUSPIRAL, (sus-pi'-ral) *n. s.* A spring of water passing under ground towards a conduit or cistern, also a breathing-hole or ventiduct.

SUSPIRATION, (sus-pe-ra'-shun) *n. s.* Sigh; act of fetching the breath deep.

To SUSPIRE, (sus-spire') *v. n.* To sigh; to fetch the breath deep; to breathe.

To SUSTAIN, (sus-tane') *v. a.* To bear; to prop; to hold up; to support; to keep from sinking under evil; to maintain; to keep; to help; to relieve; to assist; to endure; to bear without yielding; to suffer; to bear as inflicted.

SUSTAIN, (sus-tane') *n. s.* What sustains or supports.

SUSTAINABLE, (sus-ta'-na-bl) *a.* Tolerable; capable of being sustained.

SUSTAINER, (sus-ta'-ner) *n. s.* One that props; one that supports; one that suffers; a sufferer.

SUSTENANCE, (sus-te'-nanse) *n. s.* Support; maintenance; necessaries of life; victuals.

SUSTENTATION, (sus-ten-ta'-shun) *n. s.* Support; preservation from falling; use of victuals; maintenance; support of life.

SUSURRATION, (sus-sur-ra'-shun) *n. s.* Whisper; soft murmur.

SUTILE, (su'-til) *a.* Done by stitching.

SUTLER, (sut'-ler) *n. s.* A man that sells provisions and liquor in a camp.

SUTURE, (sute'-yur) *n. s.* A manner of sewing or stitching, particularly of stitching wounds; a particular articulation: the bones of the cranium are joined to one another by four *sutures*.

SWAB, (swob) *n. s.* A kind of mop to clean floors.

To SWAB, (swob) *v. a.* To clean with a mop.

SWABBER, (swob'-ber) *n. s.* A sweeper of the deck.

SWAD, (swod) *n. s.* A peasecod; a squab, or short fat person.

To SWADDLE, (swod'-dl) *v. a.* To swathe; to bind in clothes, generally used of binding new-born children.

SWADDLE, (swod'-dl) *n. s.* Clothes bound round the body.

SWADDLINGBAND, SWADDLINGCLOTH, (swod'-ling-band, swod'-ling-kloth) *n. s.* Cloth wrapped round a new-born child.

To SWAG, (swag) *v. n.* To sink down by its weight; to hang heavy.

SWAGBELLIED, (swag'-bel-led) *a.* Having a large belly.

To SWAGE, (swaje) *v. a.* To ease; to soften; to mitigate; to appease; to quiet.

To SWAGE, (swaje) *v. n.* To abate.

To SWAGGER, (swag'-ger) *v. n.* To bluster; to bully; to be turbulently and tumultuously proud and insolent.

SWAGGERER, (swag'-ger-er) *n. s.* A blusterer; a bully; a turbulent noisy fellow.

SWAGGY, (swag'-ge) *a.* Dependent by its weight.

SWAIN, (swane) *n. s.* A young man; a pastoral youth.

SWAINMOTE, (swane'-mote) *n. s.* A court touching matters of the forest.

To SWALE, (swale) } *v. n.* To waste or
To SWEAL, (swele) } blaze away; to melt, as the candle *swales*.

To SWALE, (swale) *v. a.* To consume; to waste.

SWALLOW, (swol'-lo) *n. s.* A small bird of passage.

To SWALLOW, (swol'-lo) *v. a.* To take down the throat; to receive without examination; to absorb; to take in; to engulph; to occupy; to seize and waste; to engross; to engage completely.

SWALLOW, (swol'-lo) *n. s.* The throat; voracity; a gulph; a whirlpool.

SWAM, (swam) The pret. of *swim*.

SWAMP, (swomp) *n. s.* A marsh; a bog; a fen.

To SWAMP, (swomp) *v. a.* To whelm or sink as in a swamp.

SWAMPY, (swom'-pe) *a.* Boggy; fenny.

SWAN, (swon) *n. s.* A large water-fowl.

SWANSKIN, (swon'-skin) *n. s.* A kind of soft flannel, imitating for warmth the down of a swan.

To SWAP, (swop) *v. a.* To strike with a

long or sweeping stroke; to strike against; to throw violently.

To SWAP, (swǫp) *v. n.* To fall down; to ply the wings with noise; to strike the air.

SWAP, (swǫp) *n. s.* A blow; a stroke; an exchange.

SWAP, (swǫp) *ad.* Hastily; with hasty violence, as he did it *swap*: a low word.

To SWAP, (swǫp) *v. a.* To exchange one thing for another.

SWARD, (swąrd) *n. s.* The surface of the ground, whence *green sward*.

SWARE, (swąre) The pret. of *swear*.

SWARM, (swąrm) *n. s.* A great body or number of bees or other small animals, particularly those bees that migrate from the hive; a multitude; a crowd.

To SWARM, (swąrm) *v. n.* To rise as bees in a body and quit the hive; to appear in multitudes; to crowd; to throng; to be crowded; to be over-run; to be thronged; to breed multitudes.

To SWARM, (swąrm) *v. a.* To press closely, as bees in swarming; to throng.

SWART, (swąrt) } *a.* Black; darkly
SWARTH, (swąrth) } brown; tawny.

To SWART, (swąrt) *v. a.* To blacken; to dusk.

SWARTHILY, (swąr'-*the*-lę) *ad.* Blackly; duskily; tawnily.

SWARTHINESS, (swąr'-*the*-nes) *n. s.* Darkness of complexion; tawniness.

SWARTHY, (swąr'-*the*) *a.* Dark of complexion; black; dusky; tawny.

SWARTNESS, (swąrt'-nes) *n. s.* Darkness of colour; duskiness.

SWARTY, (swąr'-tę) *a.* Swarthy; than which it is an older word.

To SWASH, (swǫsh) *v. n.* To make a great clatter or noise; to make a show of valour; to vapour; to bully, whence a *swash-buckler*.

SWASH, (swǫsh) *n. s.* A blustering noise, in order to make a show of valour; impulse of water flowing with violence.

SWASH, (swǫsh) } *a.* Soft, like fruit too
SWASHY, (swǫsh'-e) } ripe.

SWASHBUCKLER, (swǫsh'-bŭk-lęr) *n. s.* A kind of sword-player; a braggadocio; a bully.

SWASHER, (swǫsh'-ęr) *n. s.* One who makes a show of valour or force of arms.

SWATE, (swąte) Pret. of *To Sweat*.

SWATH, (swąth) *n. s.* A line of grass or corn cut down by the mower; a continued quantity; a band; a fillet.

To SWATHE, (swąth) *v. a.* To bind, as a child with bands and rollers; to confine.

To SWAY, (swą) *v. a.* To wave in the hand; to move or wield anything massy, as to *sway* the sceptre; to bias; to direct to either side; to govern; to rule; to overpower; to influence.

To SWAY, (swą) *v. n.* To hang heavy; to be drawn by weight; to have weight; to have influence; to bear rule; to govern; to incline to one side.

SWAY, (swą) *n. s.* The swing or sweep of a weapon; anything moving with bulk and power; weight; preponderation; cast of the balance; power; rule; dominion; influence; direction; weight on one side.

To SWEAL. See *To* SWALE.

To SWEAR, (swąre) *v. n.* Pret. *swore* or *sware*; part. pass. *sworn*. To obtest some superiour power; to utter an oath; to declare or promise upon oath; to give evidence upon oath; to obtest the great name profanely.

To SWEAR, (swąre) *v. a.* To put to an oath; to bind by an oath administered; to declare upon oath, as he *swore* treason against his friend.

SWEARER, (swą'-ręr) *n. s.* A wretch who obtests the great name wantonly and profanely.

SWEARING, (swąre'-ing) *n. s.* The act of declaring upon oath; the act or practice of using profane oaths.

SWEAT, (swęt) *n. s.* The matter evacuated at the pores by heat or labour; labour; toil; drudgery; evaporation of moisture.

To SWEAT, (swęt) *v. n.* Pret. *sweate, swet, sweated*; part. pass. *sweaten*. To be moist on the body with heat or labour; to toil; to labour; to drudge; to emit moisture.

To SWEAT, (swęt) *v. a.* To emit as sweat; to make to sweat.

SWEATER, (swęt'-ęr) *n. s.* One who sweats, or makes to sweat.

SWEATINESS, (swęt'-ę-nes) *n. s.* The state of being sweaty.

SWEATING, (swęt'-ing) *n. s.* The act of making to sweat; moisture emitted.

SWEATY, (swęt'-ę) *a.* Covered with sweat; moist with sweat; consisting of sweat.

SWEDE, (sweed) *n. s.* A native of Sweden.

SWEDISH, (swę'-dish) *a.* Respecting the Swedes.

To SWEEP, (sweep) *v. a.* Pret. and part. pass. *swept*. To drive away with a besom; to clean with a besom; to carry with pomp; to drive or carry off with celerity and violence; to pass over with celerity and force; to rub over.

To SWEEP, (sweep) *v. n.* To pass with violence, tumult, or swiftness; to pass with pomp; to pass with an equal motion; to move with a long reach.

SWEEP, (sweep) *n. s.* The act of sweeping; the compass of any violent or continued motion; violent and general destruction; direction of any motion not rectilinear.

SWEEPER, (sweep'-ęr) *n. s.* One that sweeps.

SWEEPINGS, (sweep'-ingz) *n. s.* Refuse; that which is swept away.

SWEEPSTAKE, (sweep'-stąke) *n. s.* Originally perhaps a game at cards: it is now applied to the winner of the whole that is staked or wagered, and is a common phrase at horse-races, usually called *sweepstakes*.

SWEET, (sweęt) *a.* Pleasing to any sense;

luscious to the taste; fragrant to the smell; melodious to the ear; beautiful to the eye; not salt; not sour; mild; soft; gentle; grateful; pleasing; not stale; not stinking, as that meat is *sweet*.

SWEET, (sweet) *n. s.* Sweetness; something pleasing; a perfume; a confection.

SWEETBREAD, (sweet'-bred) *n. s.* The pancreas of the calf.

SWEETBRIAR, (sweet'-bri-ar) *n. s.* A fragrant shrub.

To SWEETEN, (sweet'-tn) *v. a.* To make sweet; to make mild or kind; to palliate; to reconcile; to make grateful or pleasing; to soften; to make delicate.

To SWEETEN, (sweet'-tn) *v. n.* To grow sweet.

SWEETENER, (sweet'-tn-er) *n. s.* One that palliates; one that represents things tenderly; that which tempers acrimony.

SWEETHEART, (sweet'-hart) *n. s.* A lover or mistress.

SWEETING, (sweet'-ing) *n. s.* A sweet luscious apple.

SWEETISH, (sweet'-ish) *a.* Somewhat sweet.

SWEETISHNESS, (sweet'-ish-nes) *n. s.* Quality of being somewhat sweet.

SWEETLY, (sweet'-le) *ad.* In a sweet manner; with sweetness.

SWEETMEAT, (sweet'-mete) *n. s.* Delicacies made of fruits preserved with sugar.

SWEETNESS, (sweet'-nes) *n. s.* The quality of being sweet in any of its senses; fragrance; melody; lusciousness; deliciousness; agreeableness; delightfulness; gentleness of manners; mildness of aspect.

SWEETWILLOW, (sweet-wil'-lo) *n. s.* Gale or Dutch myrtle.

To SWELL, (swell) *v. n.* Part. pass. *swollen*. To grow bigger; to grow turgid; to extend the parts; to tumify by obstruction; to be exasperated; to look big; to be turgid; to protuberate; to rise into arrogance; to be elated; to be inflated with anger; to grow upon the view.

To SWELL, (swell) *v. a.* To cause to rise or encrease; to make tumid; to aggravate; to heighten; to raise to arrogance.

SWELL, (swell) *n. s.* Extension of bulk; the fluctuating motion of the sea, after the expiration of a storm; also the surf.

SWELLING, (swel'-ling) *n. s.* Morbid tumour; protuberance; prominence; effort for a vent.

To SWELTER, (swel'-ter) *v. n.* To be pained with heat.

To SWELTER, (swel'-ter) *v. a.* To parch, or dry up with heat.

SWELTRY, (swel'-tre) *a.* Suffocating with heat.

SWEPT, (swept) The part. and pret. of *sweep*.

To SWERVE, (swerv) *v. n.* To wander; to rove; to deviate; to depart from rule, custom, or duty; to ply; to bend; to climb on a narrow body.

SWERVING, (swerv'-ing) *n. s.* The act of departing from rule, custom, or duty.

SWIFT, (swift) *a.* Moving far in a short time; quick; fleet; speedy; nimble; rapid; ready; prompt.

SWIFT, (swift) *n. s.* A bird like a swallow; martin.

SWIFTFOOT, (swift-fut) *a.* Nimble.

SWIFTLY, (swift'-le) *ad.* Fleetly; rapidly; nimbly; with celerity; with velocity.

SWIFTNESS, (swift'-nes) *n. s.* Speed; nimbleness; rapidity; quickness; velocity; celerity.

To SWIG, (swig) *v. n.* To drink by large draughts.

To SWIG, (swig) *v. a.* To suck greedily.

SWIG, (swig) *n. s.* A large draught.

To SWILL, (swill) *v. a.* To drink luxuriously and grossly; to drench; to inebriate; to swell with plenitude.

To SWILL, (swill) *v. n.* To be intoxicated; to drink grossly.

SWILL, (swill) *n. s.* Drink, grossly poured down; hogwash.

SWILLER, (swil'-ler) *n. s.* A drunkard.

SWILLINGS, (swil'-lingz) *n. s.* Hogwash.

To SWIM, (swim) *v. n.* Pret. *swam* or *swum*. To float on the water; not to sink; to move progressively in the water by the motion of the limbs; to be conveyed by the stream; to glide along with a smooth or dizzy motion; to be dizzy; to be vertiginous; to be floated; to have abundance of any quality; to flow in anything.

To SWIM, (swim) *v. a.* To pass by swimming.

SWIM, (swim) *n. s.* Motion in liquid; a kind of smoothly sliding motion.

SWIMMER, (swim'-mer) *n. s.* One who swims.

SWIMMING, (swim'-ming) *n. s.* The act of floating on the water, or of moving progressively in the water by the motion of the limbs; dizziness.

SWIMMINGLY, (swim'-ming-le) *ad.* Smoothly; without obstruction.

To SWINDLE, (swin'-dl) *v. a.* To cheat; to impose upon the credulity of mankind, and thereby to defraud the unwary by false pretences and fictitious assumptions.

SWINDLER, (swind'-ler) *n. s.* A sharper; a cheat.

SWINE, (swine) *n. s.* A hog; a pig; a creature remarkable for stupidity and nastiness.

SWINEHERD, (swine'-herd) *n. s.* A keeper of hogs.

SWINESTY, (swine'-sti) *n. s.* A hogsty; a place in which swine are shut to be fed.

To SWING, (swing) *v. n.* To wave to and fro hanging loosely; to fly backward and forward on a rope.

To SWING, (swing) *v. a.* Pret. *swang*, *swung*. To make to play loosely on a string; to whirl round in the air; to wave loosely.

SWING, (swing) *n. s.* Motion of anything hanging loosely; a line on which anything

hangs loose; influence or power of a body put in motion; course; unrestrained liberty; abandonment to any motive; unrestrained tendency.

To SWINGE, (swinje) *v. a.* To whip; to bastinade; to punish; to move as a lash.

SWINGE, (swinje) *n. s.* A sway; a sweep of anything in motion.

SWINGER, (swing'-ẽr) *n. s.* One who swings; a hurler.

SWINGER, (swin'-jẽr) *n. s.* A great falsehood; a preposterous lie.

SWINGING, (swin'-jing) *a.* Great; huge.

SWINGINGLY, (swin'-jing-lẽ) *ad.* Vastly; greatly.

SWINISH, (swi'-nish) *a.* Befitting swine; resembling swine; gross; brutal.

SWIPES, (swipes) *n. s.* Bad small beer.

SWISS, (swis) } *n. s.* A native of
SWITZER, (swit'-zẽr) } Switzerland.

SWISS, (swis) *a.* Of or belonging to Switzerland.

SWITCH, (switsh) *n. s.* A small flexible twig.

To SWITCH, (switsh) *v. a.* To lash; to jerk.

To SWITCH, (switsh) *v. n.* To walk with a kind of jerk.

SWIVEL, (swiv'-vl) *n. s.* Something fixed in another body so as to turn round in it; a small cannon, which turns on a swivel.

SWOLLEN, (swoln) } The part. pass. of
SWOLN, (swoln) } *swell.*

To SWOON, (swoon) *v. n.* To suffer a suspension of thought and sensation; to faint.

SWOON, (swoon) *n. s.* A lipothymy; a fainting fit.

To SWOOP, (swoop) *v. a.* To seize by falling at once as a hawk upon his prey; to prey upon; to catch up.

SWOOP, (swoop) *n. s.* Fall of a bird of prey upon his quarry.

SWORD, (sord) *n. s.* A weapon used either in cutting or thrusting; the usual weapon of fights hand to hand; destruction by war, as fire and *sword*; vengeance of justice; emblem of authority.

SWORDED, (sord'-ed) *a.* Girt with a sword.

SWORDKNOT, (sord-not) *n. s.* Riband tied to the hilt of the sword.

SWORDSMAN, (sords'-man) *n. s.* Soldier; fighting man; one skilled in the use of the sword.

SWORDPLAYER, (sord'-pla-ẽr) *n. s.* Gladiator; fencer; one who exhibits in publick his skill at the weapons by fighting prizes.

SWORE, (swore) The pret. of *swear.*

SWORN, (sworn) The part. pass. of *swear.*

SWUM, (swum) Pret. and part. pass. of *swim.*

SWUNG, (swung) Pret. and part. pass. of *swing.*

SYBARITICAL, (sib'-a-rit-e-kal) } *a.* Luxurious; wanton. From the *Sybaritæ*, inhabitants of Sybaris, so given to voluptuousness, that their luxury became proverbial.

SYBARITICK, (sib'-a-rit-ik) }

SYCAMINE, (sik'-a-mine) } *n. s.* A tree.
SYCAMORE, (sik'-a-more) }

SYCOPHANCY, (sik'-o-fan-se) *n. s.* The practice of an informer; the practice of a flatterer.

SYCOPHANT, (sik'-o-fant) *n. s.* A talebearer; a malicious parasite; a flatterer.

SYCOPHANTICAL, (sik-o-fan'-te-kal) *a.* Basely; parasitical; flattering.

SYCOPHANTICK, (sik-o-fan'-tik) *a.* Mischievously officious; fawning.

SYLLABICAL, (sil-lab'-e-kal) *a.* Relating to syllables; consisting of syllables.

SYLLABICALLY, (sil-lab'-e-kal-e) *ad.* In a syllabical manner.

SYLLABICK, (sil-lab'-ik) *a.* Relating to syllables.

SYLLABLE, (sil'-la-bl) *n. s.* As much of a word as is uttered by the help of one vowel, or one articulation.

To SYLLABLE, (sil'-la-bl) *v. a.* To utter; to pronounce; to articulate.

SYLLABUB, (sil'-la-bub) *n. s.* See *sillabub.*

SYLLABUS, (sil'-la-bus) *n. s.* An abstract; a compendium containing the heads of a discourse.

SYLLOGISM, (sil'-lo-jizm) *n. s.* An argument composed of three positions, as all men are mortal: Peter is a man; therefore, Peter is mortal.

SYLLOGISTICAL, (sil-lo-jis'-te-kal) } *a.*
SYLLOGISTICK, (sil-lo-jis-tik) } Relating to a syllogism; consisting of a syllogism.

SYLLOGISTICALLY, (sil-lo-jis'-te-kal-e) *ad.* In the form of a syllogism.

To SYLLOGIZE, (sil'-lo-jize) *v. n.* To reason by syllogism.

SYLLOGIZER, (sil'-lo-ji-zer) *n. s.* One who reasons by syllogism.

SYLPH, (silf) } *n. s.* A fabled being
SYLPHID, (sil'-fid) } of the air.

SYLVAN, (sil'-van) *a.* Woody; shady; relating to woods.

SYLVAN, (sil'-van) *n. s.* A wood-god, or satyr; an inhabitant of the woods.

SYMBOL, (sim'-bul) *n. s.* An abstract; a compendium; a comprehensive form; a type; that which comprehends in its figure a representation of something else.

SYMBOLICAL, (sim-bol'-e-kal) *a.* Representative; typical; expressing by signs; comprehending something more than itself.

SYMBOLICALLY, (sim-bol'-e-kal-e) *ad.* Typically; by representation.

SYMBOLIZATION, (sim-bo-li-za'-shun) *n. s.* The act of symbolizing; representation; resemblance.

To SYMBOLIZE, (sim'-bo-lize) *v. n.* To have something in common with another by representative qualities.

To SYMBOLIZE, (sim'-bo-lize) *v. a.* To make representative of something.

SYMMETRICAL, (sim-met'-tre-kal) *a.* Proportionate; having parts well adapted to each other.

To SYMMETRIZE, (sim'-me-trize) *v. a.* To make proportionate.

SYMMETRY, (sim'-me-tre) *n. s.* Adaptation of parts to each other; proportion; harmony; agreement of one part to another.

SYMPATHETICAL, (sim-pa-*thet*'-e-kal) } SYMPATHETICK, (sim-pa-*thet*'-ik) } *a.* Having mutual sensation; being affected either by what happens to the other; feeling in consequence of what another feels.

SYMPATHETICALLY, (sim-pa-*thet*'-e-kal-e) *ad.* With sympathy; in consequence of sympathy.

To SYMPATHIZE, (sim'-pa-*thize*) *v. n.* To feel with another; to feel in consequence of what another feels; to feel mutually; to agree; to fit.

SYMPATHY, (sim'-pa-*the*) *n. s.* Fellow-feeling; mutual sensibility; the quality of being affected by the affection of another.

SYMPHONIOUS, (sim-fo'-ne-us) *a.* Harmonious; agreeing in sound.

To SYMPHONIZE, (sim'-fo-nize) *v. n.* To agree with; to be in unison with.

SYMPHONY, (sim'-fo-ne) *n. s.* Concert of instruments; harmony of mingled sounds.

SYMPHYSIS, (sim'-fe-sis) *n. s.* A connascency, or growing together.

SYMPOSIACK, (sim-po'-zhe-ak) *a.* Relating to merry makings; happening where company is drinking together.

SYMPOSIUM, (sim-po'-zhe-um) *n. s.* A feast; a merry making; a drinking together.

SYMPTOM, (sim'-tum) *n. s.* Something that happens concurrently with something else, not as the original cause nor as the necessary or constant effect; a sign; a token.

SYMPTOMATICAL, (sim-to-mat'-te-kal) } SYMPTOMATICK, (sim-to-mat'-tik) } *a.* Happening concurrently, or occasionally. *Symptomatical* is often used to denote the difference between the primary and secondary causes in diseases.

SYMPTOMATICALLY, (sim-to-mat'-te-kal-e) *ad.* In the nature of a symptom.

SYNAGOGUE, (sin'-a-gog) *n. s.* An assembly of the Jews to worship.

SYNALEPHA, (sin-a-le'-fa) *n. s.* A contraction or excision of a syllable in a Latin verse, by joining together two vowels in the scanning or cutting off the ending vowel, as *ill' ego*.

SYNARTHROSIS, (sin-ar-thro'-sis) *n. s.* A close conjunction of two bones.

SYNCHRONAL, (sin'-kro-nal) *a.* Happening at the same time; belonging to the same time.

SYNCHRONICAL, (sin-kron'-e-kal) *a.* Happening together at the same time.

SYNCHRONISM, (sing'-kro-nizm) *n. s.* Concurrence of events happening at the same time.

To SYNCHRONIZE, (sing'-kro-nize) *v. n.* To concur at the same time; to agree in regard to the same time.

SYNCHRONOUS, (sing'-kro-nus) *a.* Happening at the same time.

SYNCOPE, (sing'-ko-pe) *n. s.* Fainting fit; contraction of a word by cutting off a part in the middle. In musick, The division of a note, used when two or more notes of one part answer to a single one of the other.

SYNDICK, (sin'-dik) *n. s.* A kind of chief magistrate; a curator.

SYNDROME, (sin'-dro-me) *n. s.* Concurrent action; concurrence.

SYNECDOCHE, (se-nek'-do-ke) *n. s.* A figure by which part is taken for the whole, or the whole for part.

SYNECDOCHICAL, (sin-ek-dok'-e-kal) *a.* Expressed by a synecdoche; implying a synecdoche.

SYNECDOCHICALLY, (sin-ek-dok'-e-kal-le) *ad.* According to a synecdochical way of speaking.

SYNNEUROSIS, (sin-nu-ro'-sis) *n. s.* The connexion made by a ligament.

SYNOD, (sin'-nud) *n. s.* An assembly called for consultation: it is used particularly of ecclesiasticks. A provincial *synod* is commonly used, and a general *council*. Conjunction of the heavenly bodies.

SYNODAL, (sin'-no-dal) *n. s.* Money paid anciently to the bishop, &c. at Easter visitation.

SYNODAL, (si-nod'-al) } SYNODICAL, (si-nod'-e-kal) } SYNODICK, (si-nod'-ik) } *a.* Relating to a synod; transacted in a synod; reckoned from one conjunction with the sun to another.

SYNODICALLY, (si-nod'-e-kal-e) *ad.* By the authority of a synod or publick assembly.

SYNONYMA, (si-non'-ne-ma) *n. s.* Names which signify the same thing.

SYNONYMAL, (si-non'-ne-mal) *a.* Synonymous.

SYNONYMALLY, (si-non'-ne-mal-le) *ad.* Synonymously.

SYNONYME, (sin'-o-nim) *n. s.* A word of the same meaning as some other word.

To SYNONYMISE, (si-non'-ne-mize) *v. a.* To express the same thing in different words.

SYNONYMOUS, (si-non'-ne-mus) *a.* Expressing the same thing by different words; having the same signification; univocal.

SYNONYMOUSLY, (si-non'-ne-mus-le) *ad.* In a synonymous manner.

SYNONYMY, (si-non'-ne-me) *n. s.* The quality of expressing by different words the same thing.

SYNOPSIS, (sin-op'-sis) *n. s.* A general view; all the parts brought under one view.

SYNOPTICAL, (sin-op'-te-kal) *a.* Affording a view of many parts at once.

SYNOPTICALLY, (sin-op'-te-kal-le) *ad.* In a synoptical manner.

SYNTACTICAL, (sin-tak'-te-kal) *a.* Conjoined; fitted to each other; relating to the construction of the speech.

SYNTAX, (sin'-taks) } SYNTAXIS, (sin-taks'-is) } *n. s.* A system; a number of things joined together. That part of gram-

mar which teaches the construction of words.

SYNTHESIS, (sĭn'-*thẹ*-sĭs) *n. s.* The act of joining; opposed to *analysis*.

SYNTHETICAL, (sĭn-*thẹt'*-ẹ-kạl) } *a.* Con-
SYNTHETICK, (sĭn-*thẹt'*-tĭk } joining; compounding; forming composition; opposed to *analytick*.

SYNTHETICALLY, (sĭn-*thẹt'*-ẹ-kạl-lẹ) *ad.* By synthesis.

SYPHON, (sī'-fŭn) *n. s.* A tube; a pipe.

SYREN. See SIREN.

SYRIACK, (sĭr'-ẹ-ạk) *a.* Relating to ancient Syria.

SYRIACK, (sĭr'-ẹ-ạk) *n. s.* The Syriack language.

SYRINGA, (sĭr-ĭng'-gạ) *n. s.* A flowering shrub.

SYRINGE, (sĭr'-ĭnje) *n. s.* A pipe through which any liquor is squirted.

To SYRINGE, (sĭr'-ĭnje) *v. a.* To spout by a syringe; to wash with a syringe.

SYRINGOTOMY, (sĭr-ĭng-gọt'-tọ-mẹ) *n. s.* The act or practice of cutting fistulas or hollow sores.

SYRTIS, (sĭr'-tĭs) *n. s.* A quick sand; a bog.

SYRUP. See SIRUP.

SYSTASIS, (sĭs'-tạ-sĭs) *n. s.* The consistence of anything; a constitution.

SYSTEM, (sĭs-tẹm) *n. s.* Any complexure or combination of many things acting together; a scheme which reduces many things to regular dependence or co-operation; a scheme which unites many things in order.

SYSTEMATICAL, (sĭs-tẹ-mạt'-tẹ-kạl) *a.* Methodical; written or formed with regular subordination of one part to another.

SYSTEMATICALLY, (sĭs-tẹ-mạt'-tẹ-kạl-ẹ) *ad.* In form of a system.

SYSTEMATIST, (sĭs'-tẹm-ạ-tĭst) } *n. s.*
SYSTEMATIZER, (sĭs'-tẹm-ạ-tĭ-zẹr) } One who reduces things to any kind of system.

To SYSTEMATIZE, (sĭs'-tẹm-ạ-tĭze) *v. a.* To reduce to a system.

SYSTOLE, (sĭs'-tọ-lẹ) *n. s.* In anatomy, The contraction of the heart. In grammar, The shortening of a long syllable.

SYSTYLE, (sĭs'-tĭle) *n. s.* A building in which the pillars are near together.

SYZYGY, (sĭz'-ẹ-jẹ) *n. s.* A conjunction of any two of the heavenly bodies.

T.

T, A MUTE consonant, which, at the beginning and end of words, has always the same sound, nearly approaching to that of *d*; but before an *i*, when followed by a vowel, has the sound of an obscure *s*: as, *Nation, salvation*. Except when *s* precedes *t*: as, *Christian, question*.

TABARD, (tạb'-ạrd) *n. s.* A short gown; a herald's coat: sometimes written, incorrectly, *taberd*.

TABARDER, (tạb'-ạrd-ẹr) *n. s.* One who wears a tabard, or short gown. The name is still preserved in certain bachelors of arts on the old foundation of Queen's College in Oxford.

TABBY, (tạb'-bẹ) *n. s.* A kind of waved silk.

TABBY, (tạb'-bẹ) *a.* Brinded; brindled; varied with different colours.

TABEFACTION, (tạb'-ẹ-fạk'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of wasting away.

To TABEFY, (tạb'-ẹ-fī) *v. n.* To waste; to extenuate.

TABERNACLE, (tạb'-ẹr-nạ-kl) *n. s.* A temporary habitation; a casual dwelling; a sacred place; a place of worship.

To TABERNACLE, (tạb'-ẹr-nạ-kl) *v. n.* To enshrine; to house.

TABID, (tạb'-ĭd) *a.* Wasted by disease; consumptive.

TABIDNESS, (tạb'-ĭd-nẹs) *n. s.* Consumptiveness; state of being wasted by disease.

TABLATURE, (tạb'-lạ-tụre) *n. s.* In anatomy, A division or parting of the skull into two tables. In painting, A single piece, comprehended in one view, and formed according to one single intelligence, meaning, or design.

TABLE, (tạ'-bl) *n. s.* Any flat or level surface; a horizontal surface raised above the ground, used for meals and other purposes; the persons sitting at table, or partaking of entertainment; the fare or entertainment itself, as he keeps a good *table*; a tablet; a surface on which anything is written or engraved; an index; a collection of heads; a catalogue; a syllabus; a synopsis; many particulars brought into one view. In the plural, Draughts; small pieces of wood shifted on squares.

To TABLE, (tạ'-bl) *v. n.* To board; to live at the table of another.

To TABLE, (tạ'-bl) *v. a.* To make into a catalogue; to set down; to represent as in painting; to supply with a table or food.

TABLEBEER, (tạ-bl-bẹẹr') *n. s.* Beer used at victuals; small-beer.

TABLECLOTH, (tạ'-bl-klọth) *n. s.* Linen spread on a table.

TABLER, (tạ'-bl-ẹr) *n. s.* One who boards.

TABLET, (tăb'-lĕt) *n. s.* A small level surface; a surface written on or painted.

TABLETALK, (tā'-bl-tăwk) *n. s.* Conversation at meals or entertainments; table discourse.

TABOUR, (tā'-bŭr) *n. s.* A small drum; a drum beaten with one stick to accompany a pipe.

TABOURER, (tā'-bŭr-ĕr) *n. s.* One who beats the tabour.

TABOURET, (tăb'-ŭr-ĕt) *n. s.* A small tabour.

TABOURINE, (tăb'-ŭr-ēēn) *n. s.* A tabour; a small drum.

TABRET, (tăb'-rĕt) *n. s.* A tabour.

TABULAR, (tăb'-ū-lăr) *a.* Set down in the form of tables or synopsis; formed in laminæ; set in squares.

To TABULATE, (tăb'-ū-lāte) *v. a.* To reduce to tables or synopses; to shape with a flat surface.

TABULATED, (tăb'-ū-lā-tĕd) *a.* Having a flat surface.

TACHE, (tātsh) *n. s.* Anything taken hold of; a catch; a loop; a button.

TACIT, (tās'-ĭt) *a.* Silent; implied; not expressed by words.

TACITLY, (tās'-ĭt-lē) *ad.* Silently; without oral expression.

TACITURN, (tās-ē-tŭrn') *a.* Silent; uttering little.

TACITURNITY, (tās-ē-tŭr'-nē-tē) *n. s.* Habitual silence.

To TACK, (tăk) *v. a.* To fasten to anything; to join; to unite; to stitch together.

To TACK, (tăk) *v. n.* To turn a ship.

TACK, (tăk) *n. s.* A small nail; the act of turning ships at sea; addition; supplement.

TACKLE, (tăk'-kl) *n. s.* Instruments of action; the ropes of a ship. In a looser sense, all the instruments of sailing.

To TACKLE, (tăk'-kl) *v. a.* To supply with tackle.

TACKLING, (tăk'-lĭng) *n. s.* Furniture of the mast; instruments of action, as, fishing *tackling*.

TACT, (tăkt) *n. s.* Touch.

TACTICAL, (tăk'-tē-kăl) } *a.* Relating to
TACTICK, (tăk'-tĭk) } the art of ranging a battle.

TACTICIAN, (tăk-tĭsh'-ăn) *n. s.* One skilled in tacticks.

TACTICKS, (tăk'-tĭks) *n. s.* The act of ranging men in the field of battle.

TACTILE, (tăk'-tĭl) *a.* Susceptible of touch.

TACTILITY, (tăk-tĭl'-ē-tē) *n. s.* Perceptibility by the touch.

TACTION, (tăk'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of touching.

TADPOLE, (tăd'-pōle) *n. s.* A young shapeless frog or toad, consisting only of a body and a tail.

TAEN, (tāne) The poetical contraction of *taken*.

TAFFETA, (tăf'-fē-tă) *n. s.* A thin silk.

TAFFEREL, (tăf'-fĕr-ĕl) *n. s.* The upper part of the stern of a ship.

TAG, (tăg) *n. s.* A point of metal put to the end of a string; anything paltry and mean.

TAG-RAG, (tăg'-răg) *n. s.* People of the lowest degree.

To TAG, (tăg) *v. a.* To fit anything with an end, or point of metal, as to *tag* a lace; to fit one thing with another, appended; to join.

TAIL, (tāle) *n. s.* That which terminates the animal behind; the continuation of the vertebræ of the back hanging loose behind; the lower part; anything hanging loose; the hinder part of anything. *To turn tail*, To fly; to run away.

TAILAGE, (tā'-lăje) *n. s.* A piece cut out of the whole; and metaphorically, a share of a man's substance paid by way of tribute. In law, It signifies a toll or tax.

TAILED, (tāld) *a.* Furnished with a tail.

TAILOR, (tā'-lŭr) *n. s.* One whose business is to make clothes.

To TAILOR, (tā'-lŭr) *v. n.* To perform the business of a tailor.

To TAINT, (tānt) *v. a.* To imbue or impregnate with anything; to stain; to sully; to infect; to poison; to disease; to corrupt.

TAINT, (tānt) *n. s.* A tincture; a stain; infection; corruption; depravation; a spot; a soil; a blemish.

TAINTURE, (tānt'-yŭr) *n. s.* Taint; tinge; defilement.

To TAKE, (tāke) *v. a.* Pret. *took*; part. pass. *taken*. To receive what is offered; correlative to *give*; opposed to *refuse*; to seize what is not given; to receive; to receive with good or ill will; to lay hold on; to catch by surprise or artifice; to make prisoner; to captivate with pleasure; to delight; to engage; to entrap; to catch in a snare; to understand in any particular sense or manner; to appropriate; to admit anything bad from without; to get; to procure; to swallow as a medicine; to choose; to copy; to convey; to carry; to transport; to adopt; to admit; to endure; to bear; to draw; to derive; to assume; to suppose; to receive in thought; to entertain in opinion; to receive payments; to comprise; to comprehend; to have recourse to; to hire; to incur; to receive as it happens; to use as an oath or expression; to seize as a disease. *To take away*, To deprive of; to set aside; to remove. *To take care of*, To be careful; to be solicitous for; to superintend; to be cautious; to be vigilant. *To take down*, To crush; to reduce; to suppress; to swallow; to take by the mouth. *To take from*, To derogate; to detract; to deprive of. *To take heed*, To be cautious; to beware. *To take heed to*, To attend. *To take in*, To inclose; to lessen; to contract, as he *took* in his sails; to cheat; to gull, as the cunning ones were *taken* in; to comprise; to comprehend; to admit; to receive locally or mentally. *To take in hand*, To undertake. *To take notice*, To observe; to show by an act that observation is made. *To take oath*, To swear. *To take off*, To invalidate; to destroy; to re-

move; to withhold; to withdraw; to swallow; to purchase; to copy. *To take out*, To remove from within any place. *To take part*, To share; to arrange one's self on a side. *To take place*, To have effect. *To take up*, To borrow upon credit or interest; to begin; to fasten with a ligature passed under; to engross; to engage; to seize; to catch; to arrest; to answer by reproving; to reprimand; to begin where the former left off; to lift; to occupy locally; to comprise; to adopt; to assume. *To take upon*, To appropriate to; to assume.

To TAKE, (tāke) *v. n.* To have a tendency to; to please; to gain reception; to have the intended or natural effect; to catch; to fix. *To take after*, To learn of; to resemble; to imitate. *To take in with*, To resort to. *To take on*, To be violently affected; to grieve; to pine. *To take to*, To apply to; to be fond of; to betake to; to have recourse. *To take up with*, To be contented with; to lodge; to dwell. *To take with*, To please.

TAKEN, (tā'-kn) The part. pass. of *take*.

TAKER, (tā'-kėr) *n. s.* One that takes.

TAKING, (tā'-king) *n. s.* Seizure; distress of mind.

TAKINGNESS, (tā'-king-nės) *n. s.* Quality of pleasing.

TALBOT, (tăl'-bŭt) *n. s.* A hound; a sort of hunting dog between a hound and a beagle.

TALC, (tălk) *n. s.* A kind of stone, composed of plates generally parallel, and flexible and elastick.

TALE, (tāle) *n. s.* A narrative; a story; oral relation; number reckoned; reckoning; numeral account; information; disclosure of anything secret.

TALEBEARER, (tāle'-bā-rėr) *n. s.* One who gives officious or malignant intelligence.

TALEBEARING, (tāle'-bā-ring) *n. s.* The act of informing; officious or malignant intelligence.

TALENT, (tăl'-ent) *n. s.* A *talent* signified so much weight, or a sum of money, the value differing according to the different ages and countries. Faculty; power; gift of nature.

TALES, (tā'-lėz) *n. s.* A supply for men impannelled upon a jury or inquest, and not appearing, or challenged; equal in reputation to those that were impannelled, and present in court; *tales de circumstantibus*.

TALISMAN, (tăl'-iz-măn) *n. s.* A magical character.

TALISMANICK, (tăl-iz-măn'-ik) *a.* Magical.

To TALK, (tăwk) *v. n.* To speak in conversation; to speak fluently and familiarly, not in set speeches; to converse; to prattle; to speak impertinently; to give account; to speak; to reason; to confer.

TALK, (tăwk) *n. s.* Oral conversation; fluent and familiar speech; report; rumour; subject of discourse.

TALKATIVE, (tăwk'-ă-tiv) *a.* Full of prate; loquacious.

TALKATIVENESS, (tăwk'-ă-tiv-nės) *n. s.* Loquacity; garrulity; fulness of prate.

TALKER, (tăwk'-ėr) *n. s.* One who talks; a loquacious person; a prattler; a boaster.

TALKY, (tăl'-kė) *a.* Consisting of talk; resembling talk.

TALL, (tăll) *a.* High in stature; high; lofty.

TALLAGE, (tăl'-lăje) *n. s.* Impost; excise.

TALLOW, (tăl'-lō) *n. s.* The grease or fat of an animal; coarse suet.

To TALLOW, (tăl'-lō) *v. a.* To grease; to smear with tallow.

TALLOWCHANDLER, (tăl'-lō-tshănd-lėr) *n. s.* One who makes candles of tallow, not of wax.

TALLOWFACED, (tăl'-lō-fāste) *a.* Having a pale sickly complexion.

TALLOWY, (tăl'-lō-ė) *a.* Greasy.

TALLY, (tăl'-lė.) *n. s.* A stick notched or cut in conformity to another stick, and used to keep accounts by; anything made to suit another.

To TALLY, (tăl'-lė) *v. n.* To be fitted; to conform; to be suitable; to answer to.

TALMUD, (tăl'-mŭd) } *n. s.* The book
THALMUD, (tăl'-mŭd) } containing the Jewish traditions, the rabbinical constitutions, and explications of the law.

TALMUDICAL, (tăl-mŭd'-ė-kăl) } *a.* Be-
TALMUDICK, (tăl-mŭd'-ik) } longing to the talmud.

TALMUDIST, (tăl'-mŭd-ist) *n. s.* One well versed in the talmud.

TALNESS, (tăl'-nės) *n. s.* Height of stature; procerity.

TALON, (tăl'-ŭn) *n. s.* The claw of a bird of prey.

TAMARIND, (tăm'-ă-rind) *n. s.* A tree, bearing a flat pod, containing many flat angular seeds surrounded with an acid blackish pulp.

TAMARISK, (tăm'-mă-risk) *n. s.* A tree, whose flowers are rosaceous.

TAMBOUR, (tăm'-bōor) *n. s.* A tambourine; which see. A frame resembling a drum, on which a kind of embroidery is worked; the embroidery so made. In architecture, A member of the Corinthian and composite capital, somewhat resembling a drum; a kind of porch; a round stone, or course of stone.

TAMBOURINE, (tăm-bō-rėėn') *n. s.* A kind of drum.

TAME, (tāme) *a.* Not wild; domestick; subdued; depressed; dejected; spiritless; heartless; unanimated, as a *tame* poem.

To TAME, (tāme) *v. a.* To reduce from wildness; to reclaim; to make gentle; to subdue; to crush; to depress; to conquer.

TAMEABLE, (tā'-mă-bl) *a.* Susceptive of taming.

TAMELY, (tāme'-lė) *ad.* Not wildly; meanly; spiritlessly.

TAMENESS, (tāme'-nės) *n. s.* The quality of being tame; not wildness; want of spirits; timidity.

TAMER, (tā'-mer) *n. s.* Conqueror; subduer.

To TAMPER, (tăm'-per) *v. n.* To be busy with physick; to meddle; to have to do without fitness or necessity; to deal; to practise secretly.

To TAN, (tăn) *v. a.* To impregnate or imbue with bark; to imbrown by the sun.

TAN, (tăn) *n. s.* The bark of the oak; the ooze with which tanners prepare their leather.

TANG, (tăng) *n. s.* A strong taste; a taste left in the mouth; relish; taste; something that leaves a sting or pain behind it.

TANG, (tăng) *n. s.* A kind of sea-weed.

TANGENT, (tăn'-jent) *n. s.* In trigonometry, A right line perpendicularly raised on the extremity of a radius, and which touches a circle so as not to cut it; but yet intersects another line without the circle called a secant that is drawn from the centre, and which cuts the arc to which it is a *tangent*.

TANGIBILITY, (tăn-je-bil'-e-te) *n. s.* The quality of being perceived by the touch.

TANGIBLE, (tăn'-je-bl) *a.* Perceptible by the touch.

To TANGLE, (tăng'-gl) *v. a.* To implicate; to knit together; to ensnare; to entrap; to embroil; to embarrass.

To TANGLE, (tăng'-gl) *v. n.* To be entangled.

TANGLE, (tăng'-gl) *n. s.* A knot of things interwoven in one another, or different parts of the same thing perplexed.

TANIST, (tăn'-ist) *n. s.* A kind of captain or governour among the Irish.

TANISTRY, (tăn'-is-tre) *n. s.* A succession made up of inheritance and election.

TANK, (tăngk) *n. s.* A large cistern or basin.

TANKARD, (tăngk'-ard) *n. s.* A large vessel with a cover, for strong drink.

TANNER, (tăn'-ner) *n. s.* One whose trade is to tan leather.

TANNING, (tăn'-ing) *n. s.* The process of preparing leather with tan or bark; the appearance or stain of a brown colour.

TANPIT, (tăn'-pit) *n. s.* A pit where leather is impregnated with bark.

TANSY, (tăn'-ze) *n. s.* An odorous plant.

TANTALISM, (tăn'-tă-lizm) *n. s.* A punishment like that of Tantalus.

To TANTALIZE, (tăn'-tă-lize) *v. a.* To torment by the shew of pleasures which cannot be reached.

TANTALIZER, (tăn'-tă-liz-er) *n. s.* One who tantalizes.

TANTAMOUNT, (tănt'-a-mount) *a.* Equivalent.

TANTIVY, (tăn-tiv'-e) *ad.* To ride *tantivy* is to ride at great speed: a hunting phrase.

To TAP, (tăp) *v. a.* To touch lightly; to strike gently; to pierce a vessel; to broach a vessel.

To TAP, (tăp) *v. n.* To strike a gentle blow, As he *tapped* at the door.

TAP, (tăp) *n. s.* A gentle blow; a pipe at which the liquor of a vessel is let out.

TAPE, (tape) *n. s.* A narrow fillet or band of linen.

TAPER, (tā'-per) *n. s.* A wax candle; a light.

TAPER, (tā'-per) *a.* Regularly narrowed from the bottom to the top; pyramidal; conical.

To TAPER, (tā'-per) *v. n.* To grow gradually smaller.

To TAPER, (tā'-per) *v. a.* To make gradually smaller; to light with tapers.

TAPERNESS, (tā'-per-nes) *n. s.* The state of being taper.

TAPESTRY, (tăp'-es-tre) *n. s.* Cloth woven in regular figures.

To TAPESTRY, (tăp'-es-tre) *v. a.* To adorn with tapestry.

TAPHOUSE, (tăp'-hous) *n. s.* A room in which beer is drawn and sold in small quantities. In large inns now usually called the tap.

TAPIS, (tă'-pe) *n. s.* Literally tapestry, which formerly covered tables: whence matters laid upon the table for discussion.

TAPROOT, (tăp'-root) *n. s.* The principal stem of the root.

TAPSTER, (tăp'-ster) *n. s.* One whose business is to draw beer in an alehouse.

TAR, (tar) *n. s.* Liquid pitch; the turpentine of the pine or fir drained out by fire.

TAR, (tar) *n. s.* A sailor; a seaman, in colloquial language.

To TAR, (tar) *v. a.* To smear over with tar.

TARANTULA, (tă-răn'-tu-lă) *n. s.* An insect whose bite is said to be only cured by musick.

TARDILY, (tar'-de-le) *ad.* Slowly; sluggishly.

TARDINESS, (tar'-de-nes) *n. s.* Slowness; sluggishness; unwillingness to action or motion.

TARDITY, (tar'-de-te) *n. s.* Slowness; want of velocity.

TARDY, (tar'-de) *a.* Slow; sluggish; unwilling to action or motion; dilatory; late; tedious.

TARE, (tare) *n. s.* A weed that grows among corn; the common vetch.

TARE, (tare) *n. s.* A mercantile word denoting the weight of anything containing a commodity; also the allowance made for it.

TARE, (tare) Pret. of *tear*.

TARGE, (tarje) } *n. s.* A kind of buck-
TARGET, (tar'-get) } ler or shield borne on the left arm. It seems to be commonly used for a defensive weapon, less in circumference than a shield.

TARGETIER, (tar'-get-eer) *n. s.* One armed with a target.

TARGUM, (tar'-gum) *n. s.* A paraphrase on scripture in the Chaldee language.

TARIFF, (tar'-if) *n. s.* A cartel of commerce.

TARN, (tarn) *n. s.* A mountain lake; a quagmire; a pool.

To TARNISH, (tar'-nish) *v. a.* To sully; to soil; to make not bright.

To TARNISH, (tär'-nish) *v. n.* To lose brightness.

TARPAWLING, (tär-pâwl'-ing) *n. s.* Hempen cloth smeared with tar.

TARRAS, (tăr'-răs) *n. s.* A sort of plaster or strong mortar, particularly used in aquatic works.

TARRIANCE, (tăr'-rē-ănse) *n. s.* Stay; delay; perhaps sojourn.

TARRIER, (tăr'-rē-ĕr) *n. s.* One that tarries or stays.

To TARRY, (tăr'-rē) *v. n.* To stay; to continue in a place; to delay; to be long in coming; to wait; to expect attending.

TARRY, (tăr'-rē) *a.* Consisting of tar; resembling tar.

TART, (tărt) *a.* Sour; acid; acidulated; sharp of taste; sharp; keen; severe.

TART, (tărt) *n. s.* A small pie of fruit.

TARTANE, (tăr'-tăn) *n. s.* A vessel much used in the Mediterranean, with one mast and a three-cornered sail.

TARTAR, (tăr'-tăr) *n. s.* The concretion which fixes itself to the insides of wine-casks and bottles.

TARTAREAN, (tăr-tă'-rē-ăn) *a.* Hellish.

TARTAREOUS, (tăr-tă'-rē-ŭs) *a.* Consisting of tartar.

TARTARIZATION, (tăr-tă-rē-zā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of forming tartar.

To TARTARIZE, (tăr'-tăr-īze) *v. a.* To impregnate with tartar.

TARTAROUS, (tăr'-tăr-ŭs) *a.* Containing tartar; consisting of tartar.

TARTISH, (tărt'-ish) *a.* Somewhat tart.

TARTLY, (tărt'-lē) *ad.* Sharply; sourly; with acidity; with poignancy; with severity; with sourness of aspect.

TARTNESS, (tărt'-nĕs) *n. s.* Sharpness; sourness; acidity; sourness of temper; poignancy of language.

TASK, (tăsk) *n. s.* Something to be done imposed by another; employment; business. *To take to task*, To reprove; to reprimand.

To TASK, (tăsk) *v. a.* To burthen with something to be done.

TASKER, (tăsk'-ĕr) } *n. s.* One
TASKMASTER, (tăsk'-măs-tĕr) } who imposes tasks; one who undertakes a task, as a day-labourer.

TASSEL, (tăs'-sĕl) *n. s.* An ornamental bunch of silk, or glittering substances.

TASSEL, (tăs'-sĕl) } *n. s.* A kind of hard burr
TAZEL, (tăz'-zĕl) } much used by cloth-workers in dressing cloth.

TASSELED, (tăs'-sĕld) *a.* Adorned with tassels.

TASSES, (tăs'-sĭz) *n. s.* Armour for the thighs.

TASTABLE, (tăst'-ă-bl) *a.* That may be tasted; savoury; relishing.

To TASTE, (tăste) *v. a.* To perceive and distinguish by the palate; to try by the mouth; to eat at least in a small quantity; to essay first; to obtain pleasure from; to feel; to have perception of; to relish intellectually; to approve.

To TASTE, (tăste) *v. n.* To try by the mouth to eat; to have a smack, to produce on the palate a particular sensation; to distinguish intellectually; to be tinctured, or receive some quality or character; to try the relish of anything; to have perception of; to take to be enjoyed; to enjoy sparingly.

TASTE, (tăste) *n. s.* The act of tasting; gustation; the sense by which the relish of anything on the palate is perceived; sensibility; perception; that sensation which all things taken into the mouth give particularly to the tongue, the papillæ of which are the principal instruments hereof; intellectual relish or discernment; an essay; a trial; an experiment; a small portion given as a specimen.

TASTED, (tăst'-ĕd) *a.* Having a particular relish.

TASTEFUL, (tăst'-fŭl) *a.* High relished; savoury; possessing intellectual delicacy or discernment.

TASTELESS, (tăst'-lĕs) *a.* Having no power of perceiving taste; having no relish or power of stimulating the palate; insipid; having no power of giving pleasure; having no intellectual gust.

TASTELESSNESS, (tăst'-lĕs-nĕs) *n. s.* Insipidity; want of relish; want of perception of taste; want of intellectual relish.

TASTER, (tăst'-ĕr) *n. s.* One who takes the first essay of food; a dram cup.

TASTY, (tăst'-ē) *a.* Expressed or done so as to shew intellectual relish: a modern word.

To TATTER, (tăt'-tĕr) *v. a.* To tear; to rend; to make ragged.

TATTER, (tăt'-tĕr) *n. s.* A rag; a fluttering rag.

TATTERDEMALION, (tăt-tĕr-dē-măl'-yŭn) *n. s.* A ragged fellow.

To TATTLE, (tăt'-tl) *v. n.* To prate; to talk idly; to use many words with little meaning.

TATTLE, (tăt'-tl) *n. s.* Prate; idle chat; trifling talk.

TATTLER, (tăt'-tl-ĕr) *n. s.* An idle talker; a prater.

TATTOO, (tăt-tōō') *n. s.* The beat of drum by which soldiers are warned to their quarters; a mode of ornamenting the body among the savages, which consists of making punctures in the naked body, which are variously stained, so as to give them a particoloured appearance.

TAVERN, (tăv'-ĕrn) *n. s.* A house where wine is sold, and drinkers are entertained.

TAVERNER, (tăv'-ĕrn-ĕr) } *n. s.*
TAVERNKEEPER, (tăv'-ĕrn-kēep-ĕr) } One who keeps a tavern.

TAVERNING, (tăv'-ĕrn-ing) *n. s.* Act of feasting at taverns.

TAUGHT, (tâwt) Pret. and part. pass. of *teach*.

To TAUNT, (tânt, or tâwnt) *v. a.* To reproach; to insult; to revile; to ridicule; to treat with insolence and contumelies; to exprobrate; to mention with upbraiding.

TAUNT, (tânt) *n. s.* Insult; scoff; reproach; ridicule.

TAUNTER, (tąnt'-ęr) *n. s.* One who taunts, reproaches, or insults.
TAUNTINGLY, (tąnt'-ing-lę) *ad.* With insult; scoffingly; with contumely and exprobration.
TAURICORNOUS, (tąw-rę-kọrn'-ụs) *a.* Having horns like a bill.
TAURUS, (tąw'-rụs) *n. s.* The second sign in the zodiack.
TAUTOLOGICAL, (tąw-tọ-lọd'-ję-kąl) *a.* Repeating the same thing.
TAUTOLOGIST, (tąw-tọl'-lọ-jist) *n. s.* One who repeats the same thing.
To TAUTOLOGIZE, (tąw-tọl'-lọ-jize) *v. n.* To repeat the same thing.
TAUTOLOGY, (tąw-tọl'-lọ-ję) *n. s.* Repetition of the same words, or of the same sense in different words.
To TAW, (tąw) *v. a.* To dress white leather commonly called alum leather, in contradistinction from *tan* leather, that which is dressed with bark.
TAW, (tąw) *n. s.* A marble to play with.
TAWDRILY, (tąw'-drę-lę) *ad.* In a tawdry manner.
TAWDRINESS, (tąw'-drę-nęs) *n. s.* Tinsled finery; finery ostentatious, without elegance.
TAWDRY, (tąw'-drę) *a.* Meanly showy; splendid without cost; fine without grace; showy without elegance.
TAWED, (tąwd) *part. a.* Of the colour of tan; embrowned.
TAWER, (tąw'-ęr) *n. s.* A dresser of leather.
TAWNY, (tąw'-nę) *a.* Yellow, like things tanned.
TAX, (tąks) *n. s.* An impost; a tribute imposed; an excise; a tallage; charge; censure.
To TAX, (tąks) *v. a.* To load with imposts; to charge; to censure; to accuse.
TAXABLE, (tąks'-ą-bl) *a.* That may be taxed.
TAXATION, (tąks-ą'-shụn) *n. s.* The act of loading with taxes; impost; tax.
TAXER, (tąks'-ęr) *n. s.* One who taxes.
TEA, (tę) *n. s.* A Chinese plant, of which the infusion has lately been much drunk in Europe.
To TEACH, (tętsh) *v. a.* Pret. and part. pass. *taught*, sometimes *teached*. To instruct; to inform as a master: correlative to learn. To deliver any doctrine or art, or words to be learned; to show; to exhibit so as to impress upon the mind; to tell; to give intelligence.
To TEACH, (tętsh) *v. n.* To perform the office of an instructor.
TEACHABLE, (tętsh'-ą-bl) *a.* Docile; susceptive of instruction.
TEACHABLENESS, (tętsh'-ą-bl-nęs) *n. s.* Docility; willingness to learn; capacity to learn.
TEACHER, (tętsh'-ęr) *n. s.* One who teaches; an instructor; preceptor; one who without regular ordination assumes the ministry; a preacher; one who is to deliver doctrine to the people.
TEAL, (tęle) *n. s.* A wild fowl of the duck kind.
TEAM, (tęme) *n. s.* A number of horses or oxen drawing at once the same carriage; any number passing in a line.
TEAR, (tęre) *n. s.* The water which violent passion forces from the eyes; any moisture trickling in drops.
To TEAR, (tąre) *v. a.* Pret. *tore*, or *tare*; part. pass. *torn*. To pull in pieces; to lacerate; to rend; to separate by violent pulling; to laniate; to wound with any sharp point drawn along; to break or take away by violence; to divide violently; to shatter; to pull with violence; to drive violently; to take away by sudden violence; to make a violent rent.
To TEAR, (tąre) *v. n.* To fume; to rave; to rant turbulently.
TEAR, (tąre) *n. s.* A rent; fissure.
TEARER, (tą'-ręr) *n. s.* One who rends or tears; one who blusters.
TEARFUL, (tęre'-fụl) *a.* Weeping; full of tears.
To TEASE, (tęze) *v. a.* To comb or unravel wool or flax; to scratch cloth in order to level the nap; to torment with importunity; to vex with assiduous impertinence.
TEASEL, (tę'-zęl) *n. s.* A burr. See TASSEL.
TEASER, (tę'-zęr) *n. s.* Whoever or whatever torments by incessant importunity.
TEAT, (tęte) *n. s.* A dug; a pap.
TECHILY, (tętsh'-ę-lę) *ad.* Peevishly; fretfully; frowardly.
TECHINESS, (tętsh'-ę-nęs) *n. s.* Peevishness; fretfulness.
TECHNICAL, (tęk'-nę-kąl) *a.* Belonging to arts; not in common or popular use.
TECHNICALLY, (tęk'-nę-kąl-lę) *ad.* In a technical manner.
TECHNOLOGY, (tęk-nọl'-ọ-ję) *n. s.* A description or discourse upon arts, especially those which are mechanical.
TECHY, (tętsh'-ę) *a.* Peevish; fretful; irritable; easily made angry; froward.
TECTONICK, (tęk-tọn'-ik) *a.* Pertaining to building.
To TED, (tęd) *v. a.* To spread abroad newmown grass, in order to make it into hay.
TEDDER, (tęd'-dęr) *n. s.* See TETHER.
TE DEUM, (tę-dę'-ụm) *n. s.* A hymn of the church, so called from the two first words of the Latin.
TEDIOUS, (tę'-dę-ụs) *a.* Wearisome by continuance; troublesome; irksome; wearisome by prolixity.
TEDIOUSLY, (tę'-dę-ụs-lę) *ad.* In such a manner as to weary.
TEDIOUSNESS, (tę'-dę-ụs-nęs) *n. s.* Wearisomeness by continuance; wearisomeness by prolixity; prolixity; length; uneasiness; tiresomeness; quality of wearying.
To TEEM, (tęem) *v. n.* To bring young; to be pregnant; to be full; to be charged as a breeding animal.
To TEEM, (tęem) *v. a.* To bring forth; to produce; to pour.

TEEMER, (tēm'-ər) *n. s.* One that brings young.

TEENS, (tēns) *n. s.* The years reckoned by the termination *teen*, as thirteen, fourteen.

TEETH, (tēth) The plural of *tooth*.

TEGUMENT, (tĕg'-ū-mĕnt) *n. s.* Cover; the outward part; seldom used but in anatomy or physicks.

TEINT, (tānt) *n. s.* Colour; touch of the pencil.

TELARY, (tē'-lā-rē) *a.* Spinning webs.

TELEGRAPH, (tĕl'-ē-grăf) *n. s.* An instrument that answers the end of writing by conveying intelligence to a distance through the means of signals.

TELESCOPE, (tĕl'-lē-skōpe) *n. s.* A long glass by which distant objects are viewed.

TELESCOPICAL, (tĕl-lē-skŏp'-ē-kăl) } *a.*
TELESCOPIC, (tĕl-lē-skŏp'-ĭk) } Belonging to a telescope; seeing at a distance.

To TELL, (tĕll) *v. a.* Pret. and part. pass. *told*. To utter; to express; to speak; to relate; to rehearse; to teach; to inform; to discover; to betray; to count; to number.

To TELL, (tĕll) *v. n.* To give an account; to make report; to be the subject of narration.

TELLER, (tĕl'-lər) *n. s.* One who tells or relates; one who numbers; a numberer; an officer of the exchequer.

TELLTALE, (tĕl'-tāle) *n. s.* One who gives malicious information; one who carries officious intelligence.

TELLTALE, (tĕl'-tāle) *a.* Blabbing; telling tales; giving malicious information.

TEMERARIOUS, (tĕm-ĕr-ā'-rē-ŭs) *a.* Rash; heady; unreasonably adventurous; unreasonably contemptuous of danger.

TEMERITY, (tē-mĕr'-ē-tē) *n. s.* Rashness; unreasonable contempt of danger.

To TEMPER, (tĕm'-pər) *v. a.* To mix so as that one part qualifies the other; to compound; to form by mixture; to qualify as an ingredient; to mingle; to beat together to a proper consistence; to accommodate; to modify; to bring to due proportion; to moderate excess; to soften; to mollify; to assuage; to soothe; to calm; to form metals to a proper degree of hardness; to govern.

TEMPER, (tĕm'-pər) *n. s.* Due mixture of contrary qualities; constitution of body; disposition of mind; constitutional frame of mind; calmness of mind; moderation; state to which metals are reduced, particularly as to hardness.

TEMPERAMENT, (tĕm'-pĕr-ā-mĕnt) *n. s.* Constitution; state with respect to the predominance of any quality; medium; due mixture of opposites.

TEMPERAMENTAL, (tĕm-pĕr-ā-mĕnt'-ăl) *a.* Constitutional.

TEMPERANCE, (tĕm'-pər-ănse) *n. s.* Moderation: opposed to gluttony and drunkenness; patience; calmness; sedateness; moderation of passion.

TEMPERATE, (tĕm'-pər-āte) *a.* Not excessive; moderate in degree of any quality; moderate in meat and drink; free from ardent passion.

TEMPERATELY, (tĕm'-pər-āte-lē) *ad.* Moderately; not excessively; calmly; without violence of passion; without gluttony or luxury.

TEMPERATENESS, (tĕm'-pər-āte-nĕs) *n. s.* Freedom from excesses; mediocrity; calmness; coolness of mind.

TEMPERATIVE, (tĕm'-pər-ā-tĭv) *a.* Having power to temper.

TEMPERATURE, (tĕm'-pər-ā-ture) *n. s.* Constitution of nature; degree of any qualities; mediocrity; due balance of contrarieties; moderation; freedom from predominant passion; degree of heat, applied to climate or atmosphere.

TEMPERED, (tĕm'-pərd) *a.* Disposed with regard to the passions.

TEMPEST, (tĕm'-pĕst) *n. s.* The utmost violence of the wind: the names by which the wind is called according to the gradual encrease of its force seem to be, a breeze; a gale; a gust; a storm; a tempest; any tumult; commotion; perturbation.

TEMPESTIVE, (tĕm-pĕs'-tĭv) *a.* Seasonable.

TEMPESTIVELY, (tĕm-pĕs'-tĭv-lē) *ad.* Seasonably.

TEMPESTUOUS, (tĕm-pĕs'-tū-ŭs) *a.* Stormy; turbulent.

TEMPESTUOUSLY, (tĕm-pĕs'-tū-ŭs-lē) *ad.* Turbulently, as in a tempest.

TEMPESTUOUSNESS, (tĕm-pĕs'-tū-ŭs-nĕs) *n. s.* The state of being tempestuous.

TEMPLAR, (tĕm'-plăr) *n. s.* A student in the law, so called from the *Temple*, an house near the Thames, anciently belonging to the knights-*templars*, originally from the temple of Jerusalem.

TEMPLE, (tĕm'-pl) *n. s.* A place appropriated to acts of religion; the upper part of the sides of the head where the pulse is felt.

TEMPLET, (tĕm'-plĕt) *n. s.* A piece of timber in a building.

TEMPORAL, (tĕm'-pō-răl) *a.* Measured by time; not eternal; secular; not ecclesiastical; not spiritual; placed at the temples, or upper part of the sides of the head.

TEMPORALITY, (tĕm-pō-răl'-ē-tē) } *n. s.*
TEMPORALS, (tĕm'-pō-rălz) } Secular possessions; not ecclesiastick rights.

TEMPORALLY, (tĕm'-pō-răl-ē) *ad.* With respect to this life.

TEMPORALNESS, (tĕm'-pō-răl-nĕs) *n. s.* Secularity; worldliness.

TEMPORALTY, (tĕm'-pō-răl-tē) *n. s.* The laity; secular people; secular possessions.

TEMPORARINESS, (tĕm'-pō-rā-rē-nĕs) *n. s.* The state of being temporary; not perpetuity.

TEMPORARY, (tĕm'-pō-rā-rē) *a.* Lasting only for a limited time.

TEMPORIZATION, (tĕm'-pō-rĭ-zā-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of complying with times or occasions.

To TEMPORIZE, (tĕm'-pō-rīze) *v. n.* To

delay; to procrastinate; to comply with the times or occasions; to comply.

TEMPORIZER, (tem'-po-ri-zer) *n. s.* One that complies with times or occasions; a trimmer.

To TEMPT, (temt) *v. a.* To solicit to ill; to incite by presenting some pleasure or advantage to the mind; to entice; to provoke; it is sometimes used without any notion of evil; to solicit; to draw; to try; to attempt; to venture on; to prove.

TEMPTABLE, (tem'-ta-bl) *a.* Liable to temptation; obnoxious to bad influence.

TEMPTATION, (tem-ta'-shun) *n. s.* The act of tempting; solicitation to ill; enticement; the state of being tempted; that which is offered to the mind as a motive to ill.

TEMPTER, (tem'-ter) *n. s.* One who solicits to ill; an enticer; the infernal solicitor to evil.

TEMPTINGLY, (tem'-ting-le) *ad.* So as to tempt or entice.

TEMPTRESS, (tem'-tres) *n. s.* She that tempts or entices.

TEN, (ten) *a.* The decimal number; twice five; the number by which we multiply numbers into new denominations. *Ten* is a proverbial number.

TENABLE, (te'-na-bl) *a.* That may be maintained against opposition; that may be held against attacks.

TENACIOUS, (te-na'-shus) *a.* Grasping hard; inclined to hold fast; not willing to let go; retentive; having parts disposed to adhere to each other; cohesive; viscous; glutinous; niggardly; close-fisted; meanly parsimonious.

TENACIOUSLY, (te-na'-shus-le) *ad.* With disposition to hold fast.

TENACIOUSNESS, (te-na'-shus nes) *n. s.* Unwillingness to quit, resign, or let go.

TENACITY, (te-nas'-se-te) *n. s.* Tenaciousness; viscosity; glutinousness; adhesion of one part to another.

TENANCY, (ten'-an-se) *n. s.* Temporary possession of what belongs to another.

TENANT, (ten'-ant) *n. s.* One that holds of another; one that on certain conditions has temporary possession and use of the property of another: correlative to *landlord*. One who resides in any place.

To TENANT, (ten'-ant) *v. a.* To hold on certain conditions.

TENANTABLE, (ten'-ant-a-bl) *a.* Such as may be held by a tenant.

TENANTRY, (ten'-an-tre) *n. s.* Tenancy; a body of tenants on an estate.

TENCH, (tensh) *n. s.* A pond-fish.

To TEND, (tend) *v. a.* To watch; to guard; to accompany as an assistant or defender; to attend; to accompany; to be attentive to.

To TEND, (tend) *v. n.* To move towards a certain point or place; to be directed to any end or purpose; to aim at; to contribute; to wait; to expect; to attend.

TENDANCE, (ten'-dans) *n. s.* Attendance; state of expectation; persons attendant; attendance; act of waiting; care; act of tending.

TENDENCE, (ten'-dens) } *n. s.* Direction
TENDENCY, (ten'-den-se) } or course towards any place or object; direction or course toward any inference or result; drift.

TENDER, (ten'-der) *ad.* Soft; easily impressed or injured; not firm; not hard; sensible; easily pained; soon sore; effeminate; emasculate; delicate; exciting kind concern; compassionate; anxious for another's good; susceptible of soft passions; amorous; expressive of the softer passions; careful not to hurt; gentle; mild; unwilling to pain, easily susceptible of pain; young; weak, as *tender age*.

To TENDER, (ten'-der) *v. a.* To offer; to exhibit; to propose to acceptance.

TENDER, (ten'-der) *n. s.* Offer; proposal to acceptance; a small ship attending on a larger.

TENDERHEARTED, (ten-der-hart'-ed) *a.* Of a soft compassionate disposition.

TENDERHEARTEDNESS, (ten-der-hart'-ed-nes) *n. s.* A compassionate disposition.

TENDERLING, (ten'-der-ling) *n. s.* The first horns of a deer; a fondling; one who is made soft by too much kindness.

TENDERLY, (ten'-der-le) *ad.* In a tender manner; mildly; gently; softly; kindly; without harshness.

TENDERNESS, (ten'-der-nes) *n. s.* The state of being tender; susceptibility of impressions; not hardness; state of being easily hurt; soreness; susceptibility of the softer passions; kind attention; anxiety for the goodness of another; scrupulousness; caution; cautious care; soft pathos of expression.

TENDINOUS, (ten'-de-nus) *a.* Sinewy; containing tendons; consisting of tendons.

TENDMENT, (tend'-ment) *n. s.* Act of tending; care.

TENDON, (ten'-dun) *n. s.* A sinew; a ligature by which the joints are moved.

TENDRIL, (ten'-dril) *n. s.* The clasp of a vine, or other climbing plant.

TENEBROUS, (ten'-e-brus) *a.* Dark; gloomy.

TENEBRIOUS, (te-ne'-bre-us) *a.* Gloomy; tenebrous.

TENEBROSITY, (ten-e-bros'-e-te) *n. s.* Darkness; gloom.

TENEMENT, (ten'-e-ment) *n. s.* A house or land which a man holds of another.

TENEMENTAL, (ten'-e-ment-al) *a.* To be held by certain tenure.

TENEMENTARY, (ten-e-ment'-a-re) *a* Usually let out; denoting tenancy.

TENESMUS, (te-nes'-mus) *n. s.* A continua inclination to go to stool.

TENET, (te'-net) *n. s.* Position; principle opinion.

TENFOLD, (ten'-fold) *a.* Ten times increased.

TENNIS, (ten'-nis) *n. s.* A play at which a ball is driven with a racket.

TENON, (ten'-un) *n. s.* The end of a timber cut to be fitted into another timber.

TENOUR, (ten'-nur) *n. s.* Continuity of state; constant mode; manner of continuity; general currency; sense contained; general course or drift. In musick, The mean or middle part between the base and treble.

TENSE, (tense) *n. s.* In grammar, A variation of the verb to signify time.

TENSE, (tense) *a.* Stretched; stiff; not lax.

TENSENESS, (tense'-nes) *n. s.* Contraction; tension, the contrary to *laxity*.

TENSIBLE, (ten'-se-bl) *a.* Capable of being extended.

TENSILE, (ten'-sil) *a.* Capable of extension.

TENSION, (ten'-shun) *n. s.* The act of stretching; not laxation; the state of being stretched; not laxity.

TENSIVE, (ten'-siv) *a.* Giving a sensation of stiffness or contraction.

TENSURE, (ten'-shur) *n. s.* The act of stretching, or state of being stretched; the contrary to laxation or laxity.

TENT, (tent) *n. s.* A soldier's moveable lodging place, commonly made of canvas extended upon poles; any temporary habitation; a pavilion; a roll of lint put into a sore; a species of wine deeply red, chiefly from Gallicia in Spain.

TENTATION, (ten-ta'-shun) *n. s.* Trial; temptation.

TENTATIVE, (ten'-ta-tiv) *a.* Trying; essaying.

TENTED, (tent'-ed) *a.* Covered with tents.

TENTER, (ten'-ter) *n. s.* A hook on which things are stretched.

To TENTER, (ten'-ter) *v. a.* To stretch by hooks.

TENTERGROUND, (ten'-ter-ground) *n. s.* Ground on which tenters are erected for stretching cloth.

TENTH, (tenth) *a.* First after the ninth: ordinal of ten.

TENTH, (tenth) *n. s.* The tenth part; tithe; *tenths* are that yearly portion which all livings ecclesiastical yield to the king. In musick, An interval comprehending nine conjoint degrees, or ten sounds diatonically divided.

TENTHLY, (tenth'-le) *ad.* In the tenth place.

TENTIGINOUS, (ten-tij'-je-nus) *a.* Stiff; stretched.

TENUITY, (te-nu'-e-te) *n. s.* Thinness; exility; smallness; minutoness; not grossness; poverty; meanness.

TENUOUS, (ten'-nu-us) *a.* Thin; small; minute.

TENURE, (ten'-yur) *n. s.* The conditions on which lands or tenements are held of their respective lords.

TEPEFACTION, (tep-e-fak'-shun) *n. s.* The act of warming to a small degree.

TEPID, (tep'-id) *a.* Lukewarm; warm in a small degree.

TEPIDITY, (te-pid'-e-te) *n. s.* Lukewarmness.

TEPOR, (tep'-ur) *n. s.* Lukewarmness; gentle heat.

TERCE, (terse) *n. s.* A vessel containing forty-two gallons of wine; the third part of a butt or pipe.

TEREBINTH, (ter'-e-binth) *n. s.* The turpentine tree.

TEREBINTHINE, (ter-re-bin'-thin) *a.* Consisting of turpentine; mixed with turpentine.

To TEREBRATE, (ter'-re-brate) *v. a.* To bore; to perforate; to pierce.

TEREBRATION, (ter-re-bra'-shun) *n. s.* The act of boring or piercing.

TERGEMINOUS, (ter-jem'-e-nus) *a.* Threefold.

To TERGIVERSATE, (ter'-je-ver-sate) *v. n.* To boggle; to shift; to use evasive expressions.

TERGIVERSATION, (ter-je-ver-sa'-shun) *n. s.* Shift; subterfuge; evasion; change; fickleness.

TERM, (term) *n. s.* Limit; boundary; the word by which a thing is expressed; condition; stipulation; time for which anything lasts; a limited time. In law, A fixed and limited time when the Courts of Judicature are open for all suits within the three quarters of the year, Autumn, Winter, and Spring, *i. e.* Michaelmas Term, Hilary Term, Easter Term, and Trinity Term.

To TERM, (term) *v. a.* To name; to call.

TERMAGANCY, (ter'-ma-gan-se) *n. s.* Turbulence; tumultuousness.

TERMAGANT, (ter'-ma-gant) *a.* Tumultuous; turbulent; quarrelsome; scolding; furious.

TERMAGANT, (ter'-ma-gant) *n. s.* A scold; a brawling turbulent woman.

TERMER, (term'-er) *n. s.* One who travels up to the term; one that holds for a term of years or life.

TERMINABLE, (ter'-me-na-bl) *a.* Limitable; that admits of bounds.

To TERMINATE, (ter'-me-nate) *v. a.* To bound; to limit; to put an end to, as to *terminate* any difference.

To TERMINATE, (ter'-me-nate) *v. n.* To be limited; to end; to have an end; to attain its end.

TERMINATION, (ter-me-na'-shun) *n. s.* The act of limiting or bounding; bound; limit; end; conclusion; last purpose. In grammar, End of words are varied by their significations.

TERMINATIVE, (ter'-me-na-tiv) *a.* Directing; termination.

TERMINTHUS, (ter-min'-thus) *n. s.* A kind of tumour.

TERMINUS, (ter'-me-nus) *n. s.* A sort of statue or column, adorned at the top with the figure of a man's or woman's head, whose body seemed in a sheath. *Termini* were used by the Romans as bounding stones.

TERMOR, *n. s.* In law, See TERMER.

TERNARY, (tĕr'-nā-rē) *a.* Proceeding by threes; consisting of three.

TERNARY, (tĕr'-nā-rē) } *n. s.* The number
TERNION, (tĕr'-nē-ŭn) } three.

TERRACE, (tĕr'-rĭs) *n. s.* A mount of earth covered with grass, or gravel; a balcony; an open gallery.

TERRAQUEOUS, (tĕr-rā'-kwē-ŭs) *a.* Composed of land and water.

TERRENE, (tĕr-rēne') *a.* Earthly; terrestrial.

TERRENE, (tĕr-rēne') *n. s.* The surface of the whole earth.

TERREOUS, (tĕr'-rē-ŭs) *a.* Earthy; consisting of earth.

TERRESTRIAL, (tĕr-rĕs'-trē-ăl) *a.* Earthly; not celestial; consisting of earth; terreous.

TERRESTRIALLY, (tĕr-rĕs'-trē-ăl-lē) *ad.* After an earthly manner.

TERRESTRIOUS, (tĕr-rĕs'-trē-ŭs) *a.* Terreous; earthy; consisting of earth.

TERRIBLE, (tĕr'-rē-bl) *a.* Dreadful; formidable; causing fear; great so as to offend: a colloquial hyperbole.

TERRIBLENESS, (tĕr'-rē-blē-nĕs) *n. s.* Formidableness; the quality of being terrible; dreadfulness.

TERRIBLY, (tĕr'-rē-blē) *ad.* Dreadfully; formidably; so as to raise fear; violently; very much.

TERRIER, (tĕr'-rē-ĕr) *n. s.* A dog that follows his game under ground; much used in destroying foxes, otters, &c.; a survey or register of lands; a wimble; augur or borer.

TERRIFICK, (tĕr-rĭf'-fĭk) *a.* Dreadful; causing terrour.

To TERRIFY, (tĕr'-rē-fī) *v. a.* To fright; to shock with fear; to make afraid.

TERRITORIAL, (tĕr-rē-tō'-rē-ăl) *a.* Belonging to a territory.

TERRITORY, (tĕr'-rē-tŭr-ē) *n. s.* Land; country; dominion; district.

TERROUR, (tĕr'-rŭr) *n. s.* Fear communicated; fear received; the cause of fear.

TERSE, (tĕrse) *a.* Smooth; cleanly written; neat; elegant without pompousness.

TERSELY, (tĕrse'-lē) *ad.* Neatly.

TERSENESS, (tĕrse'-nĕs) *n. s.* Smoothness or neatness of style.

TERTIAN, (tĕr'-shŭn) *n. s.* An ague intermitting but one day, so that there are two fits in three days.

TESSELLATED, (tĕs'-sĕl-lā-tĕd) *a.* Variegated by squares.

TESSERAICK, (tĕs-sĕr-ā'-ĭk) *a.* Variegated by squares; tessellated.

TEST, (tĕst) *n. s.* That with which anything is compared in order to prove its genuineness; discriminative characteristick; judgement; distinction. In chymistry, A term applied to any substance which may be employed to detect the presence of a poisonous ingredient in the composition.

TESTABLE, (tĕs'-tā-bl) *a.* Capable of witnessing or bearing witness.

TESTACEOUS, (tĕs-tā'-shē-ŭs) *a.* Consisting of shells; composed of shells; having continuous, not jointed shells: opposed to *crustaceous*.

TESTAMENT, (tĕs'-tā-mĕnt) *n. s.* A will: any writing directing the disposal of the possessions of a man deceased; the name of each of the volumes of the Holy Scripture.

TESTAMENTARY, (tĕs-tā-mĕn'-tā-rē) *a.* Given by will; contained in wills.

TESTAMENTATION, (tĕs-tā-mĕn'-tā-shŭn) *n. s.* The act or power of giving by will.

TESTATE, (tĕs'-tāte) *a.* Having made a will.

TESTATION, (tĕs-tā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Witness; evidence.

TESTATOR, (tĕs-tā'-tŭr) *n. s.* One who leaves a will.

TESTATRIX, (tĕs-tā'-trĭks) *n. s.* A woman who leaves a will.

TESTED, (tĕst'-ĕd) *a.* Tried by a test; witnessed.

TESTER, (tĕst'-ĕr) *n. s.* A sixpence; the cover of a bed.

TESTICLE, (tĕs'-tē-kl) *n. s.* An organ of seed in animals.

TESTIFICATION, (tĕs-tē-fē-kā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of witnessing.

TESTIFICATOR, (tĕs-tē-fē-kā'-tŭr) *n. s.* One who witnesses.

TESTIFIER, (tĕs'-tē-fī-ĕr) *n. s.* One who testifies.

To TESTIFY, (tĕs'-tē-fī) *v. n.* To witness; to prove; to give evidence.

To TESTIFY, (tĕs'-tē-fī) *v. a.* To witness; to give evidence of any point.

TESTILY, (tĕs'-tē-lē) *ad.* Fretfully; peevishly; morosely.

TESTIMONIAL, (tĕs-tē-mō'-nē-ăl) *n. s.* A writing produced by any one as an evidence for himself.

TESTIMONY, (tĕs'-tē-mŭn-ē) *n. s.* Evidence given; proof by witness; publick evidence; open attestation; profession.

To TESTIMONY, (tĕs'-tē-mŭn-ē) *v. a.* To witness.

TESTINESS, (tĕs'-tē-nĕs) *n. s.* Moroseness; peevishness.

TESTUDINEOUS, (tĕs-tū-dĭn'-ē-ŭs) *a.* Resembling the shell of a tortoise.

TESTY, (tĕs'-tē) *a.* Fretful; peevish; apt to be angry.

TETE, (tāte) *n. s.* False hair; a wig worn by ladies.

TETE A TETE, (tāte'-ă-tāte') *ad.* Cheek by jowl.

TETHER, (tĕTH'-ĕr) *n. s.* A string by which horses, &c. are held from pasturing too wide; anything by which one is restrained.

To TETHER, (tĕTH'-ĕr) *v. a.* To confine with a tether.

TETRAD, (tĕt'-răd) *n. s.* The number four; a collection of four things.

TETRAGONAL, (tē-trăg'-gō-năl) *a.* Four square.

TETRAMETER, (tē-trăm'-ē-tĕr) *n. s.* A verse consisting of four feet.

TETRAMETER, (tē-trăm'-ē-tĕr) *a.* Having four metrical feet.

TETRAPETALOUS, (tĕt-trȧ-pĕt'-ȧ-lŭs) *a.* Such flowers as consist of four leaves round the style. Plants having a *tetrapetalous* flower constitute a distinct kind.

TETRARCH, (tē'-trȧrk, *or* tĕt'-rȧrk) *n. s.* A Roman governor of the fourth part of a province.

TETRARCHATE, (tē-trȧr'-kȧte) } *n. s.* A
TETRARCHY, (tĕt'-trȧr-kē) } Roman government of a fourth part of a province.

TETRARCHICAL, (tē-trȧr'-kē-kȧl) *n. s.* Belonging to a tetrarchy.

TETRASTICK, (tē-trȧs'-tĭk) *n. s.* An epigram or stanza of four verses.

TETRASTYLE, (tē-trȧs'-tĭl) *n. s.* A building with four pillars in front.

TETRASYLLABLE, (tĕt-trȧ-sĭl'-lȧ-bl) *n. s.* A word of four syllables.

TETTER, (tĕt'-tĕr) *n. s.* A scab; a scurf; a ringworm.

TEUTONICK, (tū-tŏn'-ĭk) *a.* Spoken by the Teutones, or ancient Germans.

TEUTONICK, (tū-tŏn'-ĭk) *n. s.* The language of the Teutones.

To TEW, (tū) *v. a.* To tease; to tumble over or about; to pull.

TEWEL, (tū'-ĕl) *n. s.* In the back of the forge, against the fire-place, is fixed a thick iron plate, and a taper pipe in it above five inches long, called a *tewel*; into this *tewel* is placed the bellows.

TEXT, (tĕkst) *n. s.* That on which a comment is written; a sentence of scripture.

TEXT-HAND, (tĕkst'-hȧnd) *n. s.* A particular kind of large hand-writing: so called, because formerly the *text* was ever written in a large hand, and the comment in a small.

TEXTILE, (tĕks'-tĭl) *a.* Woven; capable of being woven.

TEXTORIAL, (tĕks-tō'-rē-ȧl) *a.* Belonging to weaving.

TEXTRINE, (tĕks'-trĭn) *a.* Relating to weaving.

TEXTUARY, (tĕks'-tū-ȧ-rē) *n. s.* One ready in the text of Scripture; a divine well versed in Scripture.

TEXTUARY, (tĕks'-tū-ȧ-rē) *a.* Contained in the text; serving as a text; authoritative.

TEXTURE, (tĕkst'-yūr) *n. s.* The act of weaving; a web; a thing woven; manner of weaving with respect either to form or matter; disposition of the parts of bodies; combination of parts.

THACK, (*th*ȧk) *n. s.* Thatch: a common northern word, and old in our language. Hence also a *thackster*, a thatcher.

THAN, (*th*ȧn) *conj.* A particle placed in comparison after the comparative adjective or adverb, noting a less degree of the quality compared in the word that follows *than*, as monarchy is better *than* anarchy; the hawk flies more swiftly *than* the pigeon.

THANE, (*th*ane) *n. s.* An old title of honour, perhaps equivalent to baron.

THANESHIP, (*th*ane'-ship) *n. s.* The office and dignity of a thane; the seigniory of a thane.

To THANK, (*th*ȧngk) *v. a.* To return acknowledgements for any favour or kindness.

THANKS, (*th*ȧngks) *n. s.* Acknowledgement paid for favour or kindness; expression of gratitude.

THANKFUL, (*th*ȧngk'-fŭl) *a.* Full of gratitude; ready to acknowledge good received.

THANKFULLY, (*th*ȧngk'-fŭl-ē) *ad.* With lively and grateful sense of good received.

THANKFULNESS, (*th*ȧngk'-fŭl-nĕs) *n. s.* Gratitude; lively sense or ready acknowledgement of good received.

THANKLESS, (*th*ȧngk'-lĕs) *a.* Unthankful; ungrateful; making no acknowledgement; not deserving, or not likely, to gain thanks.

THANKLESSNESS, (*th*ȧngk'-lĕs-nĕs) *n. s.* Ingratitude; failure to acknowledge good received.

THANKSGIVER, (*th*ȧngks'-gĭv-ĕr) *n. s.* A giver of thanks.

THANKSGIVING, (*th*ȧngks'-gĭv-ĭng) *n. s.* Celebration of mercy.

THANKWORTHY, (*th*ȧngk'-wŭr-*th*ē) *a.* Deserving gratitude; meritorious.

THAT, (*th*ȧt) *pron.* Not this, but the other; which; relating to an antecedent thing; who; relating to an antecedent person. It sometimes serves to save the repetition of a word or words foregoing, as what is *that* to us? see thou to *that*. It is used demonstratively. Opposed to *this*, as *the other* to *one*, as *this* is not fair; *that* not profitable. When *this* and *that* relate to foregoing words, *this* is referred to the latter, and *that* to the former. The thing.

THAT, (*th*ȧt) *conj.* Because; noting a consequence; noting indication; noting a final end.

THATCH, (*th*ȧtsh) *n. s.* Straw laid upon the top of a house to keep out the weather.

To THATCH, (*th*ȧtsh) *v. a.* To cover as with straw.

THATCHER, (*th*ȧtsh'-ĕr) *n. s.* One whose trade is to cover houses with straw.

THAUMATURGICAL, (*th*ȧw'-mȧ-tŭr-jē-kȧl) *a.* Exciting wonder.

THAUMATURGY, (*th*ȧw'-mȧ-tŭr-jē) *n. s.* Act of performing what may excite wonder.

To THAW, (*th*ȧw) *v. n.* To grow liquid after congelation; to melt; to remit the cold which has caused frost.

To THAW, (*th*ȧw) *v. a.* To melt what was congealed.

THAW, (*th*ȧw) *n. s.* Liquefaction of anything congealed; warmth such as liquifies congelation.

THE, (*th*ē *or* *th*ĕ) *art.* The article noting a particular thing.

THEATRAL, (*th*ē'-ȧ-trȧl) *a.* Belonging to a theatre.

THEATRE, (*th*ē'-ȧ-tĕr) *n. s.* A place in which shows are exhibited; a playhouse; a place rising by steps or gradations like a theatre.

THEATRICAL, (*the-ạt'-trẹ-kạl*) } *a.* Sce-
THEATRICK, (*the-ạt'-trik*) } nick; suiting a theatre; pertaining to a theatre.

THEATRICALLY, (*the-ạt'-trẹ-kạl-ẹ*) *ad.* In a manner suiting the stage.

THEE, (*тнēe*) The oblique singular of *thou*.

THEFT, (*theft*) *n. s.* The act of stealing; the thing stolen.

THEIR, (*тнare*) *pron.* Of them; the *pron. pos.* from *they*. *Theirs* is used when anything comes in construction between the possessive and substantive.

THEISM, (*the'-izm*) *n. s.* The acknowledgement of a God, as opposed to atheism; deism, which see.

THEIST, (*the'-ist*) *n. s.* A deist, which see.

THEISTICAL, (*the-is'-tẹ-kạl*) } *a.* Belonging
THEISTICK, (*the-is'-tik*) } to theists; deistical.

THEM, (*тнem*) The oblique of *they*.

THEME, (*theme*) *n. s.* A subject on which one speaks or writes; a short dissertation written by boys on any topick; the original word whence others are derived.

THEMSELVES, (*тнem-selvz'*) *n. s.* These very persons; in this sense it is nominative; the oblique case of *they* and *selves*.

THEN, (*тнen*) *adv.* At that time; afterwards; immediately afterwards; soon afterwards; in that case; in consequence; therefore; for this reason; at another time, as *now* and *then*, at one time and other; that time.

THENCE, (*тнense*) *ad.* From that place; from that time; for that reason.

THENCEFORTH, (*тнense'-fọrth*) *ad.* From that time.

THENCEFORWARD, (*тнense-fọr'-ẉard*) *ad.* On from that time.

THENCEFROM (*тнense-frọm'*) *ad.* From that place.

THEOCRACY, (*the-ọk'-krạ-se*) *n. s.* Government immediately superintended by God.

THEOCRATICAL, (*the-ọ-krạt'-tẹ-kạl*) } *a.*
THEOCRATICK, (*the-ọ-krạt'-ik*) } Relating to a government administered by God.

THEODOLITE, (*the-ọd'-ọ-lite*) *n. s.* A mathematical instrument for heights and distances.

THEOGONY, (*the-ọg'-gọ-ne*) *n. s.* The generation of the gods.

THEOLOGER, (*the-ọl'-ọ-jer*) } *n. s.* A
THEOLOGIAN, (*the-ọ-lọ'-je-ạn*) } divine; a professor of divinity.

THEOLOGICAL, (*the-ọ-lọd'-je-kạl*) } *a.* Re-
THEOLOGICK, (*the-ọ-lọd'-jik*) } lating to the science of divinity.

THEOLOGICALLY, (*the-ọ-lọd'-je-kạl-ẹ*) *ad.* According to the principles of theology.

THEOLOGIST, (*the-ọl'-lọ-jist*) } *n. s.* A di-
THEOLOGUE, (*the'-ọ-lọg*) } vine; one studious in the science of divinity.

To THEOLOGIZE, (*the-ọl'-ọ-jize*) *v. a.* To render theological.

THEOLOGY, (*the-ọl'-ọ-je*) *n. s.* Divinity.

THEOMACHY, (*the-ọm'-ạ-ke*) *n. s.* The fight against the gods by the giants: it is used also for opposition to the divine will.

THEORBO, (*the-ọr'-bọ*) *n. s.* A large lute for playing a thorough bass, used by the Italians.

THEOREM, (*the'-ọ-rem*) *n. s.* A position laid down as an acknowledged truth; a position proposed to be demonstrated.

THEOREMATICAL, (*the-ọ-re-mạt'-e-kạl*) }
THEOREMATICK, (*the-ọ-re-mạt'-ik*) }
THEOREMICK, (*the-ọ-rem'-ik*) } *a.* Comprised in theorems; consisting in theorems.

THEORETICAL, (*the-ọ-ret'-te-kạl*) }
THEORETICK, (*the-ọ-ret'-ik*) }
THEORICAL, (*the'-ọr-e-kạl*) } *a.*
THEORICK, (*the-ọr'-ik*) }
Speculative; depending on theory or speculation; terminating in theory or speculation; not practical.

THEORETICALLY, (*the-ọ-ret'-ọ-kạl-ẹ*) }
THEORICALLY, (*the-ọr'-ẹ-kạl-ẹ*) } *ad.* Speculatively; not practically.

THEORIST, (*the'-ọ-rist*) *n. s.* A speculatist; one given to speculation.

THEORY, (*the'-ọ-re*) *n. s.* Speculation; not practice; scheme; plan or system yet subsisting only in the mind.

THEOSOPHICAL, (*the-ọ-sọf'-ọ-kạl*) }
THEOSOPHICK, (*the-ọ-sọf'-ik*) } *a.* Divinely wise.

THERAPEUTICAL, (*ther-ạ-pu'-te-kạl*) } *a.*
THERAPEUTICK, (*ther-ạ-pu'-tik*) } Curative; teaching or endeavouring the cure of diseases.

THERE, (*тнare*) *ad.* In that place; it is opposed to *here*; an exclamation directing something at a distance; it is used at the beginning of a sentence with the appearance of a nominative case, but serves only to throw the nominative behind the verb, as a man came, or there came a man. In composition, It means *that*, as *thereby*, *by that*.

THEREABOUT, (*тнare'-ạ-bọut*) }
THEREABOUTS, (*тнare'-ạ-bọuts*) } *ad.* Near that place; nearly; near that number, quantity, or state; concerning that matter.

THEREAFTER, (*тнare-ạf'-ter*) *ad.* According to that; accordingly; after that.

THEREAT, (*тнare-ạt'*) *ad.* At that; on that account; at that place.

THEREBY, (*тнare-bi'*) *ad.* By that; by means of that; in consequence of that; near or by that place.

THEREFORE, (*тнare'-fore*) *ad.* For that; for this; for this reason; consequently; in return for this; in recompense for this or for that; for that purpose.

THEREFROM, (*тнare-frọm'*) *ad.* From that; from this.

THEREIN, (*тнare-in'*) *ad.* In that; in this.

THEREINTO, (*тнare-in-tọ'*) *ad.* Into that.

THEREOF, (ŦHĀRE-ŏf') *ad.* Of that; of this.
THEREON, (ŦHĀRE-ŏn') *ad.* On that.
THEREOUT, (ŦHĀRE-ŏŭt') *ad.* Out of that.
THERETO, (ŦHĀRE-tōō') } *ad.* To that.
THEREUNTO, (ŦHĀRE-ŭn-tōō') }
THEREUNDER, (ŦHĀRE-ŭn-dĕr) *ad.* Under that.
THEREUPON, (ŦHĀRE-ŭp-ŏn') *ad.* Upon that; in consequence of that; immediately.
THEREWHILE, (ŦHĀRE-whīle') *ad.* At the same time.
THEREWITH, (ŦHĀRE-with') *ad.* With that; immediately.
THEREWITHALL, (ŦHĀRE-with-ăll') *ad.* Over and above; at the same time; with that.
THERIACAL, (*thē*-rī'-ă-kăl) *a.* Medicinal; physical.
THERIACK, (*thē*-rī'-ăk) *n. s.* A remedy against poisons; treacle.
THERMAL, (*thĕr*'-măl) *a.* Relating to warm baths, natural or artificial, as *thermal* waters.
THERMOMETER, (*thĕr*-mŏm'-ē-tĕr) *n. s.* An instrument for measuring the heat of the air, or of any matter.
THERMOMETRICAL, (*thĕr*-mō-mĕt'-trē-kăl) *a.* Relating to the measure of heat.
THERMOSCOPE, (*thĕr*'-mō-skōpe) *n. s.* An instrument by which the degrees of heat are discovered; a thermometer.
THESE, (ŦHĒZE) *pron.* The plural of *this*; opposed to *those*, or to some others; *these* relates to the persons or things last mentioned; and *those* to the first; *these* to such as are present, *those* to such as are absent or remote.
THESIS, (*thē*'-sĭs) *n. s.* A position; something laid down, affirmatively or negatively.
THETICAL, (*thĕt*'-ē-kăl) *a.* Laid down.
THEURGICAL, (*thē*-ŭr'-jē-kăl) } *a.* Relating
THEURGICK, (*thē*-ŭr'-jĭk) } to theurgy.
THEURGY, (*thē*'-ŭr-jē) *n. s.* The power of doing supernatural things by lawful means, as by prayer to God; the meaning also is a species of magick, in old times, which was employed in the worship of angels for their assistance to effect wonderful things.
THEW, (*thū*) *n. s.* Quality; manners; customs; habit of life; form of behaviour; brawn, or bulk.
THEY, (ŦHĀ) *pron.* In the oblique case *them*, the plural of *he* or *she*, or *it*. The men; the women; the persons; those men; those women; opposed to some others. It is used indefinitely, as the French *on dit*; the things.
THIBLE, (*thĭ*'-bl) *n. s.* A slice; a scummer; a spatula; a stick wherewith porridge, &c. is stirred while cooking.
THICK, (*thĭk*) *a.* Not thin; dense; not rare; gross; not clear; not transparent; muddy; feculent; great in circumference; not slender; deep; noting the third dimension, as a plank four feet long, two feet broad, and five inches *thick*; frequent; in quick succession; with little intermission; close; not divided by much space; crowded; not easily previous; set with things close to each other; without proper intervals of articulation; stupid; dull; not quick, as *thick* of hearing: a colloquial expression. Intimate; familiar: a vulgarism.
THICK, (*thĭk*) *n. s.* The thickest part, or time when anything is thickest. *Thick and thin*, Whatever is in the way.
THICK, (*thĭk*) *ad.* Frequently; fast; closely; to a great depth. *Thick and threefold*, In quick succession; in great numbers.
To THICKEN, (*thĭk*'-kn) *v. a.* To make thick; to make close; to fill up interstices; to condense; to make to concrete to strengthen; to confirm; to make frequent; to make close or numerous, as to *thicken* the ranks.
To THICKEN, (*thĭk*'-kn) *v. n.* To grow thick; to grow dense or muddy; to concrete; to be consolidated; to grow close or numerous; to grow quick.
THICKET, (*thĭk*'-ĕt) *n. s.* A close knot or tuft of trees; a close wood or copse.
THICKLY, (*thĭk*'-lē) *ad.* Deeply; to a great quantity; closely; in quick succession.
THICKNESS, (*thĭk*'-nĕs) *n. s.* The state of being thick; density; quantity of matter interposed; space taken up by matter interposed; quantity laid on quantity to some considerable depth; consistence; grossness; not rareness; spissitude; imperviousness; closeness; want of sharpness; want of quickness.
THICKSCULL, (*thĭk*'-skŭl) *n. s.* A dolt; a blockhead.
THICKSKULLED, (*thĭk*'-skŭld) *a.* Dull; stupid.
THICKSET, (*thĭk*'-sĕt) *a.* Close planted.
THIEF, (*thēef*) *n. s.* One who takes what belongs to another; an excrescence in the snuff of a candle.
To THIEVE, (*thēev*) *v. n.* To steal; to practise theft.
THIEVERY, (*thēev*'-ĕr-ē) *n. s.* The practice of stealing; theft; that which is stolen.
THIEVISH, (*thēev*'-ĭsh) *a.* Given to stealing; practising theft; secret; sly; acting by stealth; relating to what is stolen.
THIEVISHLY, (*thēev*'-ĭsh-lē) *ad.* Like a thief.
THIEVISHNESS, (*thēev*'-ĭsh-nĕs) *n. s.* Disposition to steal; habit of stealing.
THIGH, (*thī*) *n. s.* The *thigh* includes all between the buttocks and the knee.
THIMBLE, (*thĭm*'-bl) *n. s.* A metal cover by which women secure their fingers from the needle when they sew.
THIME, (tīme) *n. s.* See THYME.
THIN, (*thĭn*) *a.* Not thick; rare; not dense; not close; separate by large spaces; not closely compacted or accumulated; exile; small; not coarse; not gross in substance, as a *thin* veil; not abounding; not fat; not bulky; lean; slim; slender; slight; unsubstantial.

THIN, (*thin*) *ad.* Not thickly.

To THIN, (*thin*) *v. a.* To make thin or rare; to make less thick; to make less close or numerous; to attenuate.

THINE, (*thine*) *pron.* Belonging or relating to thee; the pronoun possessive of *thou*. It is used for *thy* when the substantive is divided from it, as this is *thy* house; *thine* is this house; this house is *thine*.

THING, (*thing*) *n. s.* Whatever is not a person: a general word. It is used of persons in contempt, or sometimes with pity.

To THINK, (*thingk*) *v. n.* Pret. *thought*. To have ideas; to compare terms or things; to reason; to cogitate; to perform any mental operation, whether of apprehension, judgement, or illation; to judge; to conclude; to determine; to intend; to imagine; to fancy; to muse; to meditate; to recollect; to observe; to be of opinion; to consider; to doubt; to deliberate. *To think on*, To contrive; to light upon by meditation. *To think of*, To estimate.

To THINK, (*thingk*) *v. a.* To imagine; to image in the mind; to conceive; to believe; to esteem.

THINKER, (*thingk'-er*) *n. s.* One who thinks in a certain manner.

THINLY, (*thin'-le*) *ad.* Not thickly; not closely; not numerously.

THINNESS, (*thin'-nes*) *n. s.* The contrary to thickness; exility; tenuity; paucity; scarcity; rareness; not spissitude.

THIRD, (*third*) *a.* The first after the second; the ordinal of three.

THIRD, (*third*) *n. s.* The third part; the sixtieth part of a second.

THIRDLY, (*third'-le*) *ad.* In the third place.

THIRST, (*thirst*) *n. s.* The pain suffered for want of drink; want of drink; eagerness; vehement desire.

To THIRST, (*thirst*) *v. n.* To feel want of drink; to be thirsty or athirst; to have a vehement desire for any thing.

THIRSTINESS, (*thirst'-te-nes*) *n. s.* The state of being thirsty; a vehement desire for anything.

THIRSTY, (*thirst'-te*) *a.* Suffering want of drink; pained for want of drink; possessed with any vehement desire, as blood *thirsty*.

THIRTEEN, (*thir'-teen*) *ad.* Ten and three.

THIRTEENTH, (*thir-teenth'*) *a.* The third after the tenth; the ordinal of thirteen.

THIRTIETH, (*thir'-te-eth*) *a.* The tenth thrice told; the ordinal of thirty.

THIRTY, (*thir'-te*) *a.* Thrice ten.

THIS, (*this*) *pron.* That which is present; what is now mentioned; the next future; the last part. It is often opposed to *that*. When *this* and *that* respect a former sentence, *this* relates to the latter, *that* to the former member. See THOSE. Sometimes it is opposed to *the other*.

THISTLE, (*this'-sl*) *n. s.* A prickly weed growing in fields.

THISTLY, (*this'-le*) *a.* Overgrown with thistles.

THITHER, (*thith'-er*) *ad.* To that place. It is opposed to hither. To that end; to that point.

THITHERTO, (*thith'-er-to*) *ad.* To that end; so far.

THITHERWARD, (*thith'-er-ward*) *ad.* Towards that place.

THONG, (*thong*) *n. s.* A strap or string of leather.

THORACICK, (*tho-ras'-ik*) *a.* Belonging to the breast.

THORAL, (*tho'-ral*) *a.* Relating to the bed.

THORAX, (*tho'-raks*) *n. s.* The breast; the chest.

THORN, (*thorn*) *n. s.* A prickly tree of several kinds; a prickle growing on the thornbush; any thing troublesome.

THORNY, (*thor'-ne*) *a.* Spiny; rough, prickly; pricking; vexatious; difficult; perplexing.

THOROUGH, (*thur'-ro*) *prep.* By way of making passage or penetration; by means of.

THOROUGH, (*thur'-ro*) *a.* Complete; full; perfect; passing through.

THOROUGHFARE, (*thur'-ro-fare*) *n. s.* A passage through; a passage without any stop or let; power of passing.

THOROUGHLY, (*thur'-ro-le*) *ad.* Completely; fully.

THOROUGHPACED, (*thur'-ro-paste*) *a.* Perfect in what is undertaken; complete: generally in a bad sense.

THOROUGHSPED, (*thur'-ro-sped*) *a.* Finished in principles; thoroughpaced: commonly, finished in ill.

THORP, (*thorp*) *n. s.* A village.

THOSE, (*thoze*) *pron.* The plural of *that*. *Those* refers to the former, *these* to the latter noun.

THOU, (*thou*) *pron.* The second pronoun personal. It is used only in very familiar or very solemn language.

To THOU, (*thou*) *v. a.* To treat with familiarity; to address in a kind of contempt.

THOUGH, (*tho*) *conj.* Notwithstanding that; although. *As though*, As if; like as if. It is used in the end of a sentence in familiar language; however; yet.

THOUGHT, (*thawt*) The *pret.* and *part. pass.* of *think*.

THOUGHT, (*thawt*) *n. s.* The operation of the mind; the act of thinking; idea; image formed in the mind; sentiment; fancy; imagery; conceit; reflection; particular consideration; conception; preconceived notion; opinion; judgment; meditation; serious consideration; design; purpose; silent contemplation; solicitude; care; concern.

THOUGHTFUL, (*thawt'-ful*) *a.* Contemplative; full of reflection; full of meditation; attentive; careful; promoting meditation; favourable to musing; anxious; solicitous.

THOUGHTFULLY, (*thawt'-ful-e*) *ad.* With thought or consideration; with solicitude.

THOUGHTFULNESS, (*thąwt'-fůl-nęs*) *n. s.* Deep meditation; anxiety; solicitude.
THOUGHTLESS, (*thąwt'-lęs*) *a.* Airy; gay; dissipated; negligent; careless.
THOUGHTLESSLY, (*thąwt'-lęs-lę*) *ad.* Without thought; carelessly.
THOUGHTLESSNESS, (*thąwt'-lęs-nęs*) *n. s.* Want of thought; absence of thought.
THOUSAND, (*thǫǫ'-zȧnd*) *a.* or *n. s.* The number of ten hundred; proverbially, a great number.
THOUSANDTH, (*thǫǫ'-zȧndth*) *a.* The hundreth ten times told; the ordinal of a thousand.
THRALDOM, (*thrąwl'-dům*) *n. s.* Slavery; servitude.
THRALL, (*thrąwl*) *n. s.* A slave; one who is in the power of another; bondage; state of slavery or confinement.
To THRALL, (*thrąwl*) *v. a.* To enslave; to bring into the power of another.
THRAPPLE, (*thrȧp'-pl*) *n. s.* The windpipe of any animal; rather *throttle*.
To THRASH, (*thrąsh*) *v. a.* [Written *thrash* or *thresh*; but *thresh* is most correct.] To beat corn to free it from the chaff; to beat; to drub.
THRASHER, (*thrąsh'-ęr*) *n. s.* One who thrashes corn.
THRASHINGFLOOR, (*thrąsh'-ing-flǫre*) *n. s.* An area on which corn is beaten.
THRASONICAL, (*thrą-sǫn'-nę-kȧl*) *a.* Boastful; bragging. From *Thraso*, a boaster, in old comedy.
THRASONICALLY, (*thrą-sǫn'-nę-kȧl-lę*) *ad.* Boastfully.
THREAD, (*thrĕd*) *n. s.* A small line; a small twist; the rudiment of cloth; anything continued in a course; uniform tenor.
To THREAD, (*thrĕd*) *v. a.* To pass through with a thread; to pass through; to pierce through.
THREADBARE, (*thrĕd'-bąre*) *a.* Deprived of the nap; worn to the naked threads; worn out; trite.
THREADEN, (*thrĕd'-dn*) *a.* Made of thread.
THREADY, (*thrĕd'-dę*) *a.* Like thread; slender; containing thread.
To THREAP, (*thrępe*) *v. n.* To argue; to contend.
To THREATEN, (*thrĕt'-tn*) *v. a.* To menace; to denounce evil; to terrify, or attempt to terrify, by shewing or denouncing evil; to menace by action.
THREAT, (*thrĕt*) *n. s.* Menace; denunciation of ill.
THREATENER, (*thrĕt'-tn-ęr*) *n. s.* Menacer; one that threatens.
THREATENINGLY, (*thrĕt'-tn-ing-lę*) *a.* With menace; in a threatening manner.
THREE, (*thrēe*) *a.* Two and one.
THREEFOLD, (*thrēe'-fold*) *a.* Thrice repeated; consisting of three.
THREEPENCE, (*thrip'-ęnse*) *n. s.* A small silver coin valued at thrice a penny.
THREEPENNY, (*thrip'-ęn-ę*) *a.* Purchaseable for threepence.
THREESCORE, (*thrēe'-skǫre*) *a.* Thrice twenty; sixty.
To THRESH, (*thrĕsh*) *v. a.* See *To* THRASH. To beat corn to free it from chaff.
THRESHER, (*thrĕsh'-ęr*) *n. s.* One who threshes corn; a fish; the sea-fox.
THRESHINGFLOOR, (*thrĕsh'-ing-flǫre*) *n. s.* A area on which corn is beaten.
THRESHOLD, (*thrĕsh'-hǫld*) *n. s.* The ground or step under the door; entrance; gate; door.
THREW, (*thrǫǫ*) Pret. of *throw*.
THRICE, (*thrīse*) *ad.* Three times; a word of amplification.
THRIFT, (*thrift*) *n. s.* Profit; gain; riches gotten; state of prospering; parsimony; frugality; good husbandry.
THRIFTILY, (*thrif'-tę-lę*) *ad.* Frugally; parsimoniously; carefully; with good husbandry.
THRIFTINESS, (*thrif'-tę-nęs*) *n. s.* Frugality; husbandry.
THRIFTLESS, (*thrift'-lęs*) *a.* Profuse; extravagant.
THRIFTY, (*thrif'-tę*) *a.* Frugal; sparing; not profuse; not lavish; well-husbanded.
To THRILL, (*thril*) *v. a.* To pierce; to bore; to penetrate; to drill.
To THRILL, (*thril*) *v. n.* To have the quality of piercing; to pierce or wound the ear with a sharp sound; to feel a sharp tingling sensation; to pass with a tingling sensation.
THRILL, (*thril*) *n. s.* The breathing place or hole; a piercing sound.
To THRIVE, (*thrīve*) *v. n.* Pret. *throve*, part. *thriven*. To prosper; to grow rich; to advance in anything desired.
THRIVER, (*thrī'-vęr*) *n. s.* One that prospers; one that grows rich.
THRIVINGLY, (*thrī'-ving-lę*) *ad.* In a prosperous way.
THROAT, (*thrǫte*) *n. s.* The fore-part of the neck; the passages of nutriment and breath.
To THROB, (*thrǫb*) *v. n.* To heave; to beat; to rise as the breast with sorrow or distress; to palpitate.
THROB, (*thrǫb*) *n. s.* Heave; beat; stroke of palpitation.
THROE, (*thrǫ*) *n. s.* The pain of travail; the anguish of bringing children; likewise written *throw*; any extreme agony; the final and mortal struggle.
THRONE, (*thrǫne*) *n. s.* A royal seat; the seat of a king; the seat of a bishop; one highly exalted; spoken of angelical beings.
To THRONE, (*thrǫne*) *v. a.* To enthrone; to set on a royal seat.
THRONG, (*thrǫng*) *n. s.* A crowd; a multitude pressing against each other.
THRONG, (*thrǫng*) *a.* Much occupied; very busy: a northern expression.
To THRONG, (*thrǫng*) *v. n.* To crowd; to come in tumultuous multitudes.
To THRONG, (*thrǫng*) *v. a.* To oppress or incommode with crowds or tumults.

THROSTLE, (*thros'-sl*) *n. s.* The thrush; a singing bird.

THROTTLE, (*throt'-tl*) *n. s.* The windpipe; the larinx.

To THROTTLE, (*throt'-tl*) *v. a.* To choak; to suffocate; to kill by stopping the breath.

THROVE, (*throve*) The pret. of *thrive*.

THROUGH, (*throo*) *prep.* From end to end of; along the whole mass or compass; noting passage; by transmission; by means of; by agency of; in consequence of.

THROUGH, (*throo*) *ad.* From one end or side to the other; to the end of anything; to the ultimate purpose; to the final conclusion.

THROUGHLY, (*throo'-le*) See THOROUGHLY.

THROUGHOUT, (*throo-out'*) *prep.* Quite through; in every part of.

THROUGHOUT, (*throo-out'*) *ad.* Everywhere; in every part.

To THROW, (*thro*) *v. a.* Pret. *threw*; part. pass. *thrown*. To fling; to cast; to send to a distant place by any projectile force; to toss; to put with any violence or tumult; to lay carelessly, or in haste; to cast; to strip; to put off; to emit; to spread in haste; to overturn; to drive; to send by force. *To throw away*, To spend in vain; to lose; to reject. *To threw by*, To reject; to lay aside as of no use. *To throw down*, To subvert; to overturn. *To throw off*, To expel; to reject; to discard, as to *throw off* an acquaintance. *To throw out*, To eject; to expel; to reject; to exclude. *To throw up*, To resign angrily; to emit; to eject; to bring up.

To THROW, (*thro*) *v. n.* To perform the act of casting; to cast dice. *To throw about*, To cast about; to try expedients.

THROW, (*thro*) *n. s.* A cast; the act of casting or throwing; a cast of dice; the manner in which the dice fall when they are cast; the space to which anything is thrown; the agony of childbirth, written *throe*.

THROWER, (*thro'-er*) *n. s.* One that throws; a throwster: which see.

THROWSTER, (*thro'-ster*) *n. s.* One whose business is to prepare the materials for the weaver.

THRUM, (*thrum*) *n. s.* The ends of weavers' threads; any coarse yarn.

To THRUM, (*thrum*) *v. a.* To weave; to knot; to twist; to fringe.

To THRUM, (*thrum*) *v. a.* To grate; to play coarsely.

THRUSH, (*thrush*) *n. s.* A small singing-bird.

To THRUST, (*thrust*) *v. a.* To push anything into matter, or between close bodies; to push; to move with violence; to drive; to stab; to compress; to impel; to urge; to obtrude; to intrade.

To THRUST, (*thrust*) *v. n.* To make a hostile push; to attack with a pointed weapon; to squeeze in; to put himself into any place by violence; to intrude; to push forwards; to come violently; to throng; to press.

THRUST, (*thrust*) *n. s.* Hostile attack with any pointed weapon; assault; attack.

THRUSTER, (*thrust'-er*) *n. s.* He that thrusts.

THUMB, (*thum*) *n. s.* The short strong finger answering to the other four.

To THUMB, (*thum*) *v. a.* To handle awkwardly; to soil with the thumb.

THUMB-RING, (*thum'-ring*) *n. s.* A ring worn on the thumb.

THUMP, (*thump*) *n. s.* A hard, heavy, dead, dull blow with something blunt.

To THUMP, (*thump*) *v. a.* To beat with dull heavy blows.

To THUMP, (*thump*) *v. n.* To fall or strike with a dull heavy blow.

THUMPER, (*thump'-er*) *n. s.* The person or thing that thumps; a cant expression for a lie; or anything huge, great or admirable.

THUMPING, (*thump'-ing*) *a.* Great; huge; a *thumping* boy, i. e. a large child: it is a low word.

THUNDER, (*thun'-der*) *n. s.* A loud rumbling noise, which usually follows lightning; any loud noise or tumultuous violence.

To THUNDER, (*thun'-der*) *v. n.* To make thunder; to make a loud or terrible noise.

To THUNDER, (*thun'-der*) *v. a.* To emit with noise and terrour; to publish any denunciation or threat; to urge violently; to inflict with vehemence.

THUNDERBOLT, (*thun'-der-bolt*) *n. s.* Lightning; the arrows of heaven; fulmination; denunciation, properly ecclesiastical.

THUNDERCLAP, (*thun'-der-klap*) *n. s.* Explosion of thunder.

THUNDERER, (*thun'-der-er*) *n. s.* The power that thunders.

THUNDERING, (*thun'-der-ing*) *n. s.* The emission of thunder; the act of publishing any threat; any loud or violent noise.

THUNDEROUS, (*thun'-der-us*) *a.* Producing thunder.

THUNDERSHOWER, (*thun'-der-shou-er*) *n. s.* A rain accompanied with thunder.

To THUNDERSTRIKE, (*thun'-der-strike*) *v. a.* To blast or hurt with lightning; to astonish with anything terrible.

THURIFEROUS, (*thu-rif'-fer-us*) *a.* Bearing frankincense.

THURSDAY, (*thurz'-da*) *n. s.* The fifth day of the week.

THUS, (*thus*) *ad.* In this manner; in this wise; to this degree; to this quantity.

To THWACK, (*thwak*) *v. a.* To strike with something blunt and heavy; to thresh; to bang; to belabour: a ludicrous word.

THWACK, (*thwak*) *n. s.* A heavy hard blow.

THWAITE, (*thwate*) *n. s.* Any plain parcel of ground, from which wood has been grubbed up, enclosed and converted into tillage: a northern word.

THWART, (*thwart*) *a.* Transverse; cross

to something else; perverse; inconvenient; mischievous.

THWART, (*thwart*) *ad.* Obliquely.

To THWART, (*thwart*) *v. a.* To cross; to lie or come cross upon anything; to cross; to oppose; to traverse; to contravene.

To THWART, (*thwart*) *v. n.* To be in opposition to.

THWARTINGLY, (*thwart'-ing-le*) *ad.* Oppositely; with opposition.

THWARTNESS, (*thwart'-nes*) *n. s.* Untowardness; perverseness.

THY, (*thi*) *pron.* Of thee; belonging to thee; relating to thee: the possessive of *thou*.

THYME, (*time*) *n. s.* A fragrant herb.

THYMY, (*ti'-me*) *a.* Abounding with thyme.

THYSELF, (*thi-self'*) *pron. reciprocal.* It is commonly used in the oblique cases, or following the verb. In poetical or solemn language, it is sometimes used in the nominative.

TIARA, (*ti-a'-ra*) *n. s.* A dress for the head; a diadem.

To TICE, (*tise*) *v. n.* To draw; to allure.

TICEMENT, (*tise'-ment*) *n. s.* Allurement.

TICK, (*tik*) *n. s.* Score; trust; the louse of dogs or sheep; the case which holds the feathers of a bed.

To TICK, (*tik*) *v. n.* To run on score; to trust; to score.

To TICK, (*tik*) *v. a.* To note by regular vibration, as a watch or clock.

TICK, (*tik*) *n. s.* The sound made in ticking.

TICKEN, (*tik'-kin*) } *n. s.* The same with
TICKING, (*tik'-king*) } *tick*; cloth in which the feathers of a bed are enclosed.

TICKET, (*tik'-et*) *n. s.* A token of any right or debt, upon the delivery of which admission is granted, or a claim acknowledged.

To TICKET, (*tik'-et*) *v. a.* To distinguish by a ticket.

To TICKLE, (*tik'-kl*) *v. a.* To affect with a prurient sensation by slight touches; to please by slight gratifications.

To TICKLE, (*tik'-kl*) *v. n.* To feel titillation.

TICKLE, (*tik'-kl*) *a.* Tottering; unfixed; unstable; uncertain; easily overthrown.

TICKLENESS, (*tik'-kl-nes*) *n. s.* Unsteadiness; uncertainty.

TICKLER, (*tik'-ler*) *n. s.* One that tickles.

TICKLING, (*tik'-ling*) *n. s.* The act of affecting by slight touches; the act of pleasing by slight gratifications.

TICKLISH, (*tik'-kl-ish*) *a.* Sensible to titillation; easily tickled; tottering, uncertain; unfixed; difficult; nice.

TICKLISHNESS, (*tik'-kl-ish-nes*) *n. s.* The state of being ticklish.

TID, (*tid*) *a.* Tender; soft; nice.

TIDBIT, (*tid'-bit*) *n. s.* A dainty.

TIDE, (*tide*) *n. s.* Time; season; while; alternate ebb and flow of the sea; commotion; violent confluence; stream; course.

To TIDE, (*tide*) *v. n.* To pour a flood; to be agitated by the tide.

TIDEGATE, (*tide'-gate*) *n. s.* A gate through which the tide passes into a bason.

TIDESMAN, (*tidz'-man*) *n. s.* A tidewaiter or customhouse officer, who watches on board of merchant-ships till the duty of goods be paid and the ships unloaded.

TIDEWAITER, (*tide'-wa-ter*) *n. s.* An officer who watches the landing of goods at the customhouse.

TIDILY, (*ti'-de-le*) *ad.* Neatly; readily.

TIDINESS, (*ti'-de-nes*) *n. s.* Neatness; readiness.

TIDINGS, (*ti'-dings*) *n. s.* News; an account of something that has happened; incidents related.

TIDY, (*ti'-de*) *a.* Seasonable; timely; neat; ready.

To TIE, (*ti*) *v. a.* To bind; to fasten with a knot; to knit; to complicate; to hold; to fasten; to hinder; to obstruct; to oblige; to constrain; to restrain; to confine.

TIE, (*ti*) *n. s.* Knot; fastening. See TYE. Bond; obligation; a knot of hair.

TIER, (*teer*) *n. s.* A row; a rank.

TIERCE, (*terse*) *n. s.* A vessel holding the third part of a pipe. In musick, A third, or the interval of a third.

TIERCE, (*terse*) *n. s.* An epithet in heraldry for the field when it is divided into three areas.

TIERCET, (*ter'-set*) *n. s.* A triplet; three lines.

TIFF, (*tif*) *n. s.* Liquor; drink; a fit of peevishness or sullenness; a pet.

To TIFF, (*tif*) *v. n.* To be in a pet; to quarrel.

TIFFANY, (*tif'-fa-ne*) *n. s.* Very thin silk.

TIG, (*tig*) *n. s.* A play in which children try to touch each other last.

TIGE, (*teje*) *n. s.* In architecture, The shaft of a column from the astragal to the capital.

TIGER, (*ti'-ger*) *n. s.* A fierce beast of the leonine kind.

TIGHT, (*tite*) *a.* Tense; close; not loose; free from fluttering rags; less than neat; handy; adroit.

To TIGHTEN, (*ti'-tn*) *v. a.* To straiten; to make close.

TIGHTLY, (*tite'-le*) *a.* Closely; not loosely; neatly; not idly; briskly; cleverly; adroitly.

TIGHTNESS, (*tite'-nes*) *n. s.* Closeness; not looseness; neatness.

TIGRESS, (*ti'-gres*) *n. s.* The female of the tiger.

TIGRISH, (*ti'-ger-ish*) *a.* Resembling a tiger.

TIKE, (*tike*) *n. s.* A dog; a cur; a clown; a vulgar person; a blunt or queer fellow: a northern word.

TILE, (*tile*) *n. s.* Thin plates of baked clay used to cover houses.

To TILE, (tīle) *v. a.* To cover with tiles; to cover as tiles.

TILER, (tī'-lər) *n. s.* One whose trade is to cover houses with tiles.

TILING, (tī'-ling) *n. s.* The roof covered with tiles.

TILL, (till) *n. s.* A money-box in a shop; a tiller.

TILL, (till) *prep.* To the time of; to.

TILL, (till) *conj.* To the time when; to the degree that.

To TILL, (till) *v. a.* To cultivate; to husband: commonly used of the husbandry of the plough; to procure; to prepare.

TILLABLE, (til'-lə-bl) *a.* Arable; fit for the plough.

TILLAGE, (til'-laje) *n. s.* Husbandry; the act or practice of ploughing or culture

TILLER, (til'-lər) *n. s.* Husbandman; ploughman; the timber with which the rudder is turned.

TILT, (tilt) *n. s.* A tent; any support of covering overhead; the cover of a boat; a military game at which the combatants run against each other with lances on horseback; a thrust; inclination forward, as the vessel is a *tilt*, when it is inclined, that the liquor may run out.

To TILT, (tilt) *v. a.* To cover like a tilt of a boat; to point as in tilts; to turn up so as to run out, as the barrel is *tilted*; that is, leaned forward.

To TILT, (tilt) *v. n.* To run in tilts or tournaments; to fight with rapiers; to rush as in combat; to strike as in combat; to play unsteadily; to fall on one side.

TILTER, (tilt'-ər) *n. s.* One who tilts; one who fights.

TILTH, (tilth) *n. s.* Husbandry; culture; tillage; tilled ground; cultivated land.

TIMBER, (tim'-bər) *v. a.* Wood fit for building; the main trunk of a tree, the main beams of a fabrick.

To TIMBER, (tim'-bər) *v. a.* To furnish with beams or timber.

TIMBREL, (tim'-brəl) *n. s.* A kind of musical instrument played by pulsation.

TIME, (time) *n. s.* The measure of duration; space of time; interval; life considered as employed, or destined to employment; season; proper time; age; part of duration distinct from other parts; opportunity; repetition of anything, or mention with reference to repetition; musical measure.

To TIME, (time) *v. a.* To adapt to the time; to bring or do at a proper time; to regulate as to time; to measure harmonically.

TIMEKEEPER, (time'-keep-ər) } *n. s.* A
TIMEPIECE, (time'-pese) } watch or clock that keeps good time.

TIMELESS, (time'-les) *a.* Unseasonable; done at an improper time; untimely; immature; done before the proper time.

TIMELESSLY, (time'-les-lē) *ad.* Before the natural time; unseasonably.

TIMELINESS, (time'-lē-nes) *n. s.* The state or circumstance of being timely.

TIMELY, (time'-lē) *a.* Seasonable; sufficiently early; keeping measure, time, or tune.

TIMESERVER, (time'-serv-ər) *n. s.* One who meanly complies with present power.

TIMESERVING, (time'-serv-ing) *n. s.* Mean compliance with present power.

TIMID, (tim'-id) *a.* Fearful; timorous; wanting courage; wanting boldness.

TIMIDITY, (tē-mid'-ē-tē) *n. s.* Fearfulness; timorousness; habitual cowardice.

TIMIST, (tī'-mist) *n. s.* One who complies with the times; a timeserver.

TIMOROUS, (tim'-ur-us) *a.* Fearful; full of fear and scruple.

TIMOROUSLY, (tim'-ur-us-lē) *ad.* Fearfully; with much fear.

TIMOROUSNESS, (tim'-ur-us-nes) *n. s.* Fearfulness.

TIN, (tin) *n. s.* One of the primitive metals, called by the chymists Jupiter; thin plates of iron covered with tin.

To TIN, (tin) *v. a.* To cover with tin.

TINCAL, (ting'-kal) *n. s.* A mineral; borax.

To TINCT, (tingkt) *v. a.* To stain; to colour; to spot; to dye; to imbue with a taste.

TINCT, (tingkt) *n. s.* Colour; stain; spot.

TINCTURE, (tingkt'-yur) *n. s.* Colour or taste superadded by something; extract of some drug made in spirits.

To TINCTURE, (tingkt'-yur) *v. a.* To imbue or impregnate with some colour or taste; to imbue the mind.

TINDER, (tin'-dər) *n. s.* Rags when burnt; anything eminently inflammable placed to catch fire.

TINDERBOX, (tin'-dər-bǫx) *n. s.* The box for holding tinder.

TINE, (tine) *n. s.* The tooth of a harrow; the spike of a fork; trouble; distress.

To TING, (ting) *v. n.* To ring; to sound as a bell.

TING, (ting) *n. s.* A sharp sound, as the *ting* of a bell.

To TINGE, (tinje) *v. a.* To impregnate or imbue with a colour or taste.

TINGENT, (tin'-jent) *a.* Having the power to tinge.

TINGLASS, (tin'-glas) *n. s.* Bismuth.

To TINGLE, (ting'-gl) *v. n.* To feel a sound, or the continuance of a sound, in the ears; to feel a sharp quick pain with a sensation of motion; to feel either pain or pleasure with a sensation of motion.

TINGLING, (ting'-gling) *n. s.* A kind of pain or pleasure with a sensation of motion; a noise in the ears.

To TINK, (tingk) *v. n.* To make a sharp shrill noise.

TINKER, (tingk'-ər) *n. s.* A mender of old brass.

To TINKLE, (tingk'-kl) *v. n.* To make a sharp quick noise; to clink.

To TINKLE, (tingk'-kl) *v. a.* To cause to clink.

TINKLE, (tingk'-kl) *n. s.* Clink; a quick noise.

TINKLING, (tĭngk'-lĭng) *n. s.* A quick noise.

TINMAN, (tĭn'-măn) *n. s.* A manufacturer of tin, or iron tinned over.

TINNER, (tĭn'-nẽr) *n. s.* One who works in the tin mines.

TINNY, (tĭn'-nē) *a.* Abounding with tin.

TINSEL, (tĭn'-sĕl) *n. s.* A kind of shining cloth; anything shining with false lustre; anything showy and of little value.

TINSEL, (tĭn'-sĕl) *a.* Specious; showy; plausible; superficial.

To TINSEL, (tĭn'-sĕl) *v. a.* To decorate with cheap ornaments; to adorn with lustre that has no value.

TINT, (tĭnt) *n. s.* A dye; a colour.

To TINT, (tĭnt) *v. a.* To tinge; to colour.

TINY, (tī'-nē) *a.* Little; small; puny.

TIP, (tĭp) *n. s.* Top; end; point; extremity.

To TIP, (tĭp) *v. a.* To top; to end; to cover on the end; to give, a low cant term; to strike lightly; to tap.

TIPPET, (tĭp'-pĕt) *n. s.* Something worn about the neck.

To TIPPLE, (tĭp'-pl) *v. n.* To drink luxuriously; to waste life over the cup.

To TIPPLE, (tĭp'-pl) *v. a.* To drink.

TIPPLE, (tĭp'-pl) *n. s.* Drink; liquor.

TIPPLER, (tĭp'-pl-ẽr) *n. s.* A sottish drunkard; an idle drunken fellow.

TIPSTAFF, (tĭp'-stăf) *n. s.* An officer under the marshall of the King's Bench.

TIPSY, (tĭp'-sē) *a.* Drunk; overpowered with excess of drink.

TIPTOE, (tĭp'-tō) *n. s.* The end of the toe.

TIPTOP, (tĭp'-tŏp) *n. s.* An expression, often used in common conversation, denoting the utmost degree, excellence, or perfection.

TIRE, (tīre) *n. s.* Furniture; apparatus; a head-dress.

To TIRE, (tīre) *v. a.* To fatigue; to make weary; to harass; to wear out with labour or tediousness; to dress the head.

To TIRE, (tīre) *v. n.* To fail with weariness.

TIREDNESS, (tīrd'-nĕs) *n. s.* State of being tired; weariness.

TIRESOME, (tīre'-sŭm) *a.* Wearisome; fatiguing; tedious.

TIRESOMENESS, (tīre'-sŭm-nĕs) *n. s.* Act or quality of being tiresome.

TIREWOMAN, (tīre'-wŭm-ăn) *n. s.* A woman whose business is to make dresses for the head.

TIRINGROOM, (tī'-rĭng-room) *n. s.* The room in which players dress for the stage.

'TIS, (tĭz) Contracted for *it is*.

TISICK, (tĭz'-ĭk) *n. s.* [Corrupted from *phthisick*.] Consumption; morbid waste.

TISSUE, (tĭsh'-ū) *n. s.* Cloth interwoven with gold or silver, or figured colours.

TIT, (tĭt) *n. s.* A small horse; a *titmouse* or *tomtit*; a bird.

TITANIUM, (tī-tā'-nē-ŭm) *n. s.* A newly discovered metal.

TITBIT, (tĭt'-bĭt) *n. s.* [properly *tidbit*.] Nice bit; nice food.

TITHABLE, (tīth'-ă-bl) *a.* Subject to the payment of tithes; that of which tithes may be taken.

TITHE, (tīthe) *n. s.* The tenth part; the part assigned to the maintenance of the ministry; the tenth part of anything.

To TITHE, (tīthe) *v. a.* To tax; to levy the tenth part.

TITHEFREE, (tīth'-frēe) *a.* Exempt from payment of tithe.

TITHER, (tī'-thẽr) *n. s.* One who gathers tithe.

TITHING, (tī'-thĭng) *n. s.* A company of ten men with their families, all bound to the king for the peaceable and good behaviour to each of their society; tithe; tenth part due to the priest.

TITHINGMAN, (tī'-thĭng-măn) *n. s.* A petty peace-officer; an under-constable.

To TITILLATE, (tĭt'-tĭl-lāte) *v. n.* To tickle.

TITILLATION, (tĭt-tĭl-lā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of tickling; the state of being tickled; any slight or petty pleasure.

TITLE, (tī'-tl) *n. s.* A general head comprising particulars; an appellation of honour; a name; an appellation; the first page of a book, telling its name, and generally its subject; an inscription; a claim of right.

To TITLE, (tī'-tl) *v. a.* To entitle; to name; to call.

TITLEPAGE, (tī'-tl-pāje) *n. s.* The page containing the title of a book.

TITMOUSE, (tĭt'-mŏŭse) *n. s.* A small bird.

To TITTER, (tĭt'-tẽr) *v. n.* To laugh with restraint; to laugh without much noise.

TITTER, (tĭt'-tẽr) *n. s.* A restrained laugh.

TITTLE, (tĭt'-tl) *n. s.* A small particle; a point; a dot.

TITTLETATTLE, (tĭt'-tl-tăt'-tl) *n. s.* Idle talk; prattle; empty gabble; an idle talker.

TITUBATION, (tĭt-ū-bā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of stumbling.

TITULAR, (tĭt'-ū-lẽr) *a.* Nominal; having or conferring only the title.

TITULARLY, (tĭt'-ū-lẽr-lē) *ad.* Nominally; by title only.

TITULARY, (tĭt'-ū-lē-rē) *a.* Consisting in a title; relating to a title.

TO, (tŏo) *ad.* A particle coming between two verbs, and noting the second as the object of the first, as I love *to* read. It notes the intention, as she raised a war to call me back. After an adjective, it notes an object, as ready to try; noting futurity, as we are still *to* seek. *To and fro*, Backward and forward.

TO, (tŏo) *prep.* Noting motion *towards*, opposed to *from*; noting accord or adaptation, as moved on *to* soft pipes; noting address or compellation, as here's *to* you all; noting attention or application; noting addition or accumulation, as wisdom he has, and *to* his wisdom courage; noting a state or place whither any one goes, as away *to* horse; noting opposition, as foot *to* foot; noting amount as to the number of three hundred; noting proportion, as

three to nine; noting possession or appropriation, as he has it *to* himself; noting perception, as sharp to the taste; noting the subject of an affirmation, as oath *to* the contrary; in comparison *of*, as there is no fool *to* the shiner; as far as; noting intention; after an adjective it notes the object, as attentive *to* the godlike man; noting obligation, as duty *to* God; respecting; nothing extent; towards; noting presence; noting effect; noting consequence; after a verb *to* notes the object, as directed *to* their right end; noting the degree, as *to* the height of four inches; before *day*, *to* note the present day; before *morrow*, the day next coming; before *night*, either the present night, or night next coming. *To day, to night, to morrow*, are used, not very properly, as substantives in the nominative and other cases.

TOAD, (tōde) *n. s.* A paddock; an animal resembling a frog; but the frog leaps, the toad crawls.

TOADEATER, (tōde'-ē-tĕr) *n. s.* A contemptuous term of modern times for a fawning parasite, a servile sycophant.

TOADISH, (tōde'-ish) *a.* Like a toad.

TOADSTOOL, (tōde'-stool) *n. s.* A plant like a mushroom.

To TOAST, (tōste) *v. a.* To dry or heat at the fire; to name when a health is drunk.

To TOAST, (tōste) *v. n.* To give a toast or health to be drunk.

TOAST, (tōste) *n. s.* Bread dried before the fire; a celebrated woman whose health is often drunk: this was at first the meaning, but it is now applied to publick characters, or private friends, whose healths we propose to drink.

TOASTER, (tōst'-ĕr) *n. s.* One who toasts.

TOBACCO, (tō-bāk'-kō) *n. s.* A plant, the leaves of which are used in smoking, and for the manufacture of snuff.

TOBACCONIST, (tō-bāk'-kō-nist) *n. s.* A preparer and vender of tobacco.

TOCSIN, (tŏk'-sin) *n. s.* An alarm-bell.

TOD, (tŏd) *n. s.* A bush; a thick shrub; a certain weight of wool, twenty-eight pounds; a fox.

To TODDLE, (tŏd'-dl) *v. n.* To saunter about. It implies feebleness, quasi *tottle*.

TODDY, (tŏd'-dē) *n. s.* A tree in the East Indies; liquor extracted from the tree; in low language, a kind of punch, or mixture of spirits and water.

TOE, (tō) *n. s.* The divided extremities of the feet; the fingers of the feet.

TOFT (tŏft) *n. s.* A place where a messuage has stood.

TOGATED, (tō'-gā-tĕd) *a.* Gowned; toged.

TOGED, (tō'-gĕd, *or* tōgd) *a.* Gowned; dressed in gowns.

TOGETHER, (tō-gĕтн'-ĕr) *ad.* In company: not apart; not in separation; in the same place; in the same time; without intermission; in concert; in continuity. *Together with*, In union with; in a state of mixture with.

To TOIL, (tŏil) *v. n.* To labour; perhaps originally, to labour in tillage.

To TOIL, (tŏil) *v. a.* To labour; to work at; to weary; to overlabour.

TOIL, (tŏil) *n. s.* Labour; fatigue; any net or snare woven or meshed.

TOILER, (tŏil'-ĕr) *n. s.* One who toils; one who wearies himself.

TOILET, (tŏil'-ĕt) *n. s.* A dressing-table.

TOILFUL, (tŏil'-fŭl) *a.* Laborious; full of employment; wearisome.

TOILSOME, (tŏil'-sŭm) *a.* Laborious; weary.

TOILSOMENESS, (tŏil'-sŭm-nĕs) *n. s.* Weariesomeness; laboriousness.

TOKAY, (tō-kā') *n. s.* A kind of wine.

TOKEN, (tō'-kn) *n. s.* A sign; a mark; a memorial of friendship; an evidence of remembrance; a piece of money current by sufferance, not coined by authority.

To TOKEN, (tō'-kn) *v. a.* To make known.

TOLD, (tōld) Pret. and part. pass. *of tell.* Mentioned; related.

TOLEDO, (tō'-lē-dō) *n. s.* A sword of the finest Toledo temper.

TOLERABLE, (tŏl'-ĕr-ā-bl) *a.* Supportable; that may be endured or supported; not excellent; not contemptible; passable.

TOLERABLENESS, (tŏl'-ĕr-ā-bl-nĕs) *n. s.* The state of being tolerable.

TOLERABLY, (tŏl'-ĕr-ā-blē) *ad.* Supportably; in a manner that may be endured; passably; neither well nor ill; moderately well.

TOLERANCE, (tŏl'-ĕr-ănse) *n. s.* Power of enduring; act of enduring.

TOLERANT, (tŏl'-ĕr-ănt) *a.* Favourable to toleration.

To TOLERATE, (tŏl'-ĕr-āte) *v. a.* To allow so as not to hinder; to suffer; to pass uncensured.

TOLERATION, (tŏl-ĕr-ā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Allowance given to that which is not approved.

TOLL, (tōle) *n. s.* An excise of goods; a seizure of some part for permission of the rest; the sound made by the bell being tolled.

To TOLL, (tōle) *v. n.* To pay toll or tallage; to take toll or tallage; to sound as a single bell.

To TOLL, (tōle) *v. a.* To make a bell sound with solemn pauses; to call by sound; to notify by sound; to take toll of; to collect.

TOLLBOOTH, (tŏl'-bōōтн) *n. s.* A prison: properly a custom-house, an exchange.

TOLLDISH, (tŏl'-dish) *n. s.* A vessel by which the toll of corn for grinding is measured.

TOLLER, (tŏl'-ĕr) *n. s.* One who collects tribute *or* taxes; a toll-gatherer; one who tolls a bell.

TOLUTATION, (tŏl-ū-tā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of pacing or ambling.

TOMB, (tōōm) *n. s.* A monument in which the dead are enclosed.

To TOMB, (tōōm) *v. a.* To bury; to entomb.

TOMBLESS, (toom'-lĕs) *a.* Wanting a tomb; wanting a sepulchral monument.
TOMBOY, (tŏm'-bŏe) *n. s.* A wild coarse romping girl.
TOMBSTONE, (toom'-stone) *n. s.* A stone laid over the dead; a stone placed in memory of the dead.
TOME, (tome) *n. s.* One volume of many; a book.
TOMTIT, (tŏm-tĭt') *n. s.* A titmouse; a small bird.
TON, (tŭn) *n. s.* A measure or weight.
TONE, (tone) *n. s.* Note; sound in relation to gravity or acuteness; accent; sound of the voice; quality; elasticity; power of extension and contraction.
TONED, (tond) *a.* Having tone.
TONG, (tŭng) *n. s.* The catch of a buckle, usually written *tongue*.
TONGS, (tongz) *n. s.* An instrument by which hold is taken of anything, as of coals in the fire.
TONGUE, (tung) *n. s.* The instrument of speech in human beings; the organ of taste; speech; fluency of words; power of articulate utterance; a language. *To hold the tongue*, To be silent.
TONGUED, (tungd) *a.* Having a tongue.
TONGUETIED, (tung'-tide) *a.* Having an impediment of speech; unable to speak freely from whatever cause.
TONICAL, (tŏn'-ĕ-kăl) } *a.* Being extend-
TONICK, (tŏn'-ĭk) } ed; being elastick; relating to tones or sounds.
TONICKS, (tŏn'-ĭks) *n. s.* Medicines to brace and strengthen the nerves.
TONNAGE, (tŭn'-ăje) *n. s.* A custom or impost due for merchandise exported or imported, after a certain rate for every ton.
TONSILS, (tŏn'-sĭls) *n. s.* Two oblong suboval glands, situated on each side of the fauces, and opening into the cavity of the mouth by twelve or more large excretory ducts.
TONSILE, (tŏn'-sil) *a.* That may be clipped.
TONSURE, (tŏn'-shur) *n. s.* The act of clipping the hair; the state of being shorn.
TONTINE, (tŏn'-teen) *n. s.* Annuity, with benefit of survivorship.
TONY, (to'-ne) *n. s.* A simpleton.
TOO, (too) *ad.* Over and above; overmuch; more than enough; likewise; also.
TOOK, (took) The pret. of *take*.
TOOL, (tool) *n. s.* Any instrument of manual operation; a hireling; a wretch who acts at the command of another.
TOOTH, (tooth) *n. s.* Plural *teeth*. One of the bones of the mouth with which the act of mastication is performed; taste, palate; a tine, prong, a blade; the prominent part of wheels. *Tooth and nail*, With one's utmost violence; with every means of attack or defence. *To the teeth*, In open opposition. *To cast in the teeth*, To insult by open exprobation. *In spite of the teeth*, Notwithstanding threats expressed by shewing teeth; notwithstanding any power of injury or defence. *To shew the teeth*, To threaten.
To TOOTH, (tooth) *v. a.* To furnish with teeth; to indent.
TOOTHACHE, (tooth'-ake) *n. s.* Pain in the teeth.
TOOTHDRAWER, (tooth'-draw-ĕr) *n. s.* One whose business is to extract painful teeth.
TOOTHED, (toothd) *a.* Having teeth; sharp like a tooth.
TOOTHLESS, (tooth'-lĕs) *a.* Wanting teeth; deprived of teeth.
TOOTHPICK, (tooth'-pik) } *n. s.* An
TOOTHPICKER, (tooth'-pik-ĕr) } instrument by which the teeth are cleansed from anything sticking between them.
TOOTHSOME, (tooth'-sŭm) *a.* Palatable; pleasing to the taste.
TOP, (tŏp) *n. s.* The highest part of anything; the surface; the superficies; the highest place; the utmost degree; the highest rank; the crown of the head; the hair on the crown of the head; the forelock; the head of a plant; an inverted conoid which children set to turn on the point, continuing its motion with a whip. *Top* is sometimes used as an adjective, as the *top* stones.
To TOP, (tŏp) *v. n.* To rise aloft; to be eminent; to predominate; to excel.
To TOP, (tŏp) *v. a.* To cover on the top; to tip; to defend or decorate with something extrinsick on the upper part; to rise above; to outgo; to surpass; to crop; to rise to the top of.
TOPARCH, (to'-pärk) *n. s.* The principal man in a place.
TOPAZ, (to'-păz) *n. s.* A yellow gem.
To TOPE, (tope) *v. n.* To drink hard; to drink to excess.
TOPER, (to'-pĕr) *n. s.* A drunkard.
TOPFUL, (tŏp'-fŭl) *a.* Full to the top; full to the brim.
TOPGALLANT, (tŏp-găl'-lănt) *n. s.* The highest sail.
TOPHEAVY, (tŏp-hĕv'-e) *a.* Having the upper part too weighty for the lower.
TOPHET, (to'-fĕt) *n. s.* Hell: a scriptural name.
TOPICAL, (tŏp'-e-kăl) *a.* Relating to some general head; confined to some particular place; applied medicinally to some particular part.
TOPICALLY, (tŏp'-e-kăl-e) *ad.* With application to some particular part.
TOPICK, (tŏp'-ĭk) *n. s.* Principle of persuasion; a general head; something to which other things are referred; things as are externally applied to any particular part.
TOPKNOT, (tŏp'-nŏt) *n. s.* A knot worn by women on the top of the head.
TOPMOST, (tŏp'-mŏst) *a.* Uppermost; highest.
TOPOGRAPHER, (to-pŏg'-grăf-fĕr) *n. s.* One who writes descriptions of particular places.

TOPOGRAPHICAL, (tŏp-ō-grăf'-fe-kăl) } TOPOGRAPHICK, (tŏp-ō-grăf'-fĭk) } *a.* Describing particular places.

TOPOGRAPHY, (tō-pŏg'-grā-fe) *n. s.* Description of particular places.

To TOPPLE, (tŏp'-pl) *v. n.* To fall forward; to tumble down.

To TOPPLE, (tŏp'-pl) *v. a.* To throw down.

TOPSAIL, (tŏp'-sale) *n. s.* The highest sail.

TOPSYTURVY, (tŏp'-sē-tŭr'-vē) *ad.* With the bottom upwards.

TORCH, (tŏrtsh) *n. s.* A wax light generally supposed to be bigger than a candle.

TORCHBEARER, (tŏrtsh'-bā-rĕr) *n. s.* One whose office is to carry a torch.

TORCHLIGHT, (tŏrtsh'-līte) *n. s.* Light kindled to supply the want of the sun.

TORE, (tōre) Pret. and sometimes part. pass. of *tear*.

To TORMENT, (tŏr-mĕnt') *v. a.* To put to pain; to harass with anguish; to excruciate; to tease; to vex with importunity; to put into great agitation.

TORMENT, (tŏr'-mĕnt) *n. s.* Anything that gives pain, as disease; pain; misery; anguish; penal anguish; torture.

TORMENTER, (tŏr-mĕnt'-ŭr) } TORMENTOR, (tŏr-mĕnt'-ŏr) } *n. s.* One who torments; one who gives pain; one who inflicts penal tortures.

TORN, (tŏrn) Part. pass. of *tear*.

TORNADO, (tŏr-nā'-dō) *n. s.* A hurricane; a whirlwind.

TORPEDO, (tŏr-pē'-dō) *n. s.* A fish which while alive is endowed with a strong electrick power.

TORPESCENT, (tŏr-pĕs'-sĕnt) *a.* Becoming torpid.

TORPID, (tŏr'-pĭd) *a.* Numbed; motionless; sluggish; not active.

TORPIDITY, (tŏr-pĭd'-ē-tē) *n. s.* Torpor; state of being torpid.

TORPIDNESS, (tŏr'-pĭd-nĕs) *n. s.* The state of being torpid.

TORPITUDE, (tŏr'-pē-tūde) *n. s.* State of being motionless; numbness; sluggishness.

TORPOR, (tŏr'-pŭr) *n. s.* Dulness; numbness; inability to move; dullness of sensation.

TORREFACTION, (tŏr-rē-făk'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of drying by the fire.

To TORREFY, (tŏr'-rē-fī) *v. a.* To dry by the fire.

TORRENT, (tŏr'-rĕnt) *n. s.* A sudden stream raised by showers; a violent and rapid stream; tumultuous current.

TORRENT, (tŏr'-rĕnt) *a.* Rolling in a rapid stream.

TORRID, (tŏr'-rĭd) *a.* Parched; dried with heat; burning; violently hot: it is particularly applied to the regions or zone between the tropicks.

TORSEL, (tŏr'-sĕl) *n. s.* Anything in a twisted form.

TORSION, (tŏr'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of turning or twisting.

TORT, (tŏrt) *n. s.* In law, Wrong; mischief; injury.

TORTILE, (tŏr'-tĭl) *a.* Twisted; wreathed.

TORTIOUS, (tŏr'-shē-ŭs) *a.* Injurious; doing wrong.

TORTIVE, (tŏr'-tĭv) *a.* Twisted; wreathed.

TORTOISE, (tŏr'-tĭz) *n. s.* An animal covered with a hard shell.

TORTUOSITY, (tŏrt-ū-ŏs'-ē-tē) *n. s.* Wreath; flexure; crookedness; depravity.

TORTUOUS, (tŏr'-tū-ŭs) *a.* Twisted; wreathed; winding; mischievous.

TORTURE, (tŏrt'-yŭr) *n. s.* Torments judiciously inflicted; pain by which guilt is punished, or confession extorted; pain; anguish; pang.

To TORTURE, (tŏrt'-yŭr) *v. a.* To punish with tortures; to vex; to excruciate; to torment; to keep on the stretch.

TORTURER, (tŏrt'-yŭr-ĕr) *n. s.* He who tortures; tormentor.

TORTUROUS, (tŏrt'-yŭr-ŭs) *a.* Tormenting; occasioning torture.

TORVITY, (tŏr'-vē-tē) *n. s.* Sourness; severity of countenance.

TORVOUS, (tŏr'-vŭs) *a.* Sour of aspect; stern; severe of countenance.

TORY, (tō'-rē) *n. s.* A cant term applied to those political partizans who opposed the principles of the Revolution in 1688, in distinction from the Whigs.

TORYISM, (tō'-rē-ĭzm) *n. s.* The notions of a tory.

To TOSS, (tŏs) *v. a.* Pret. *tossed* or *tost*; part. pass. *tossed* or *tost*. To throw with the hand, as a ball at play; to throw with violence; to lift with a sudden and violent motion; to agitate; to put into violent motion; to make restless; to disquiet; to keep in play; to tumble over.

To TOSS, (tŏs) *v. n.* To fling; to winch; to be in violent commotion; to be tossed. *To toss up*, To throw a coin into the air, and wager on what side it shall fall.

TOSS, (tŏs) *n. s.* The act of tossing; an affected manner of raising the head.

TOSSEL, (tŏs'-sĕl) *n. s.* See TASSEL.

TOSSER, (tŏs'-sĕr) *n. s.* One who throws; one who flings and writhes; whoever or whatever agitates.

TOST, (tŏst) Pret. and part. pass. of *toss*.

TOTAL, (tō'-tăl) *a.* Whole; complete; full; not divided.

TOTALITY, (tō-tăl'-ē-tē) *n. s.* Complete sum; whole quantity.

TOTALLY, (tō'-tăl-ē) *ad.* Wholly; fully; completely.

TOTALNESS, (tō'-tăl-nĕs) *n. s.* Entireness.

To TOTTER, (tŏt'-tĕr) *v. n.* To shake so as to threaten a fall; to stagger.

TOTTERING, (tŏt'-tĕr-ĭng) *a.* Unsteady; shaking; staggering; threatening to fall.

TOTTERY, (tŏt'-tĕr-ē) *a.* Shaking; unsteady; dizzy.

To TOUCH, (tŭtsh) *v. a.* To perceive by the sense of feeling; to handle slightly, without effort or violence; to reach with anything, so as that there be no space between the thing reached and the thing brought to it; to come to; to attain; to relate to; to med-

dle with; not totally to forbear; to affect, to move; to strike mentally; to melt; to delineate or mark out; to censure; to animadvert upon; to infect; to seize slightly; to have an effect on; to strike a musical instrument; to influence by impulse. *To touch up*, To repair or improve by slight strokes, or little emendations.

To TOUCH, (tŭtsh) *v. n.* To be in a state of junction so that no space is between them; to fasten on; to take effect on. *To touch on*, To mention slightly. *To touch on* or *upon*, To go for a very short time; to light upon in mental enquiries.

TOUCH, (tŭtsh) *n. s.* Reach of anything so that there is no space between the things reaching and reached; the sense of feeling; the act of touching; state of being touched; test; that by which anything is examined; proof; tried qualities; single act of a pencil upon the picture; act of the hand upon a musical instrument; power of exciting the affections; something of passion or affection; particular relation; a stroke; animadversion; censure; a small quantity intermingled; a hint; slight notice given.

TOUCHABLE, (tŭtsh'-ą-bl) *a.* Tangible; that may be touched.

TOUCH-HOLE, (tŭtsh'-hole) *n. s.* The hole through which the fire is conveyed to the powder in the gun.

TOUCHINESS, (tŭtsh'-ę-nęs) *n. s.* Peevishness; irascibility.

TOUCHING, (tŭtsh'-ing) *prep.* With respect, regard, or relation to.

TOUCHING, (tŭtsh'-ing) *a.* Pathetick; affecting; moving.

TOUCHINGLY, (tŭtsh'-ing-lę) *ad.* With feeling emotion; in a pathetick manner.

TOUCHMENOT, (tŭtsh'-mę-nŏt) *n. s.* An herb.

TOUCHSTONE, (tŭtsh'-stone) *n. s.* Stone by which metals are examined; any test or criterion.

TOUCHWOOD, (tŭtsh'-wŭd) *n. s.* Rotten wood used to catch the fire struck from the flint.

TOUCHY, (tŭtsh'-ę) *a.* Peevish; irritable; irascible; apt to take fire.

TOUGH, (tŭf) *a.* Yielding to flexure or extension without fracture; not brittle; stiff; not easily flexible; not easily injured or broken; viscous; clammy; ropy; tenacious; difficult: this is an ancient usage of the word, and is still a colloquial one, as a *tough* piece of business.

To TOUGHEN, (tŭf'-fn) *v. n.* To grow tough.

To TOUGHEN, (tŭf'-fn) *v. a.* To make tough.

TOUGHNESS, (tŭf'-nęs) *n. s.* Not brittleness; flexibility; viscosity; tenacity; clamminess; glutinousness; firmness against injury.

TOUPEE, (too-pee') } *n. s.* A kind of fore-
TOUPET, (too-pet') } top; natural or artificial hair particularly dressed on the forehead.

TOUR, (toor) *n. s.* Ramble; roving journey.

TOURIST, (too'-rist) *n. s.* One who makes a tour or ramble.

TOURN, (torn) *n. s.* The sheriff's turn, or court; a spinning-wheel.

TOURNAMENT, (tor'-ną-ment) } *n. s.* Tilt;
TOURNEY, (tor'-ne) } just; military sport; mock encounter; encounter; shock of battle.

To TOURNEY, (tor'-ne) *v. n.* To tilt in the lists.

TOURNIQUET, (tur'-ne-kwęt) *n. s.* A bandage used in amputations, straitened or relaxed by the turn of a handle.

To TOUSE, (tǫwze) *v. a.* To pull; to tear; to haul; to drag: whence *touser* or *towzer*, the name of a mastiff; to disorder the hair.

To TOUSLE, (tǫwz'-le) *v. a.* The diminutive of *touse*: a low expression.

TOW, (tǫ) *n. s.* Flax or hemp beaten and combed into a filamentous substance.

To TOW, (tǫ) *v. a.* To draw by a rope, particularly through the water.

TOWAGE, (tǫ'-aje) *n. s.* The act of towing; money paid for towing.

TOWLINE, (tǫ'-line) *n. s.* The rope or chain used in towing.

TOWARD, (tǫ'-ąrd) } *prep.* In a direction
TOWARDS, (tǫ'-ąrdz) } to; with local tendency to; near to, as the danger now comes *towards* him; with respect to; touching; regarding; with ideal tendency to. This word used sometimes to have its two syllables separated from each other, and the noun governed put between them, as our condition to God *ward*.

TOWARD, (tǫ'-ąrd) *a.* Ready to do or learn; not froward.

TOWARDLINESS, (tǫ'-ąrd-lę-nęs) *n. s.* Docility; compliance; readiness to do or to learn.

TOWARDLY, (tǫ'-ąrd-le) *a.* Ready to do or learn; docile; compliant with duty.

TOWARDNESS, (tǫ'-ąrd-nęs) *n. s.* Docility.

TOWEL, (tǫų'-el) *n. s.* A cloth on which the hands are wiped.

TOWER, (tǫų'-ęr) *n. s.* A high building; a building raised above the main edifice; a fortress; a citadel.

To TOWER, (tǫų'-ęr) *v. n.* To soar; to fly or rise high.

TOWERED, (tǫų'-ęrd) *a.* Adorned or defended by towers.

TOWERY, (tǫų'-ęr-ę) *a.* Adorned or guarded with towers.

TOWN, (tǫųn) *n. s.* Any walled collection of houses; any collection of houses larger than a village. In England, any number of houses to which belongs a regular market, and which is not a city or the see of a bishop; the inhabitants of a town; the people who live in the capital. It is used emphatically for the capital, as he lives six months in *town*, and six in the country.

TOWNCLERK, (tǫųn'-klŭrk) *n. s.* An

officer who manages the publick business of a place.

TOWNCRIER, (tǫun-krī'-ẹr) *n. s.* An officer in a town, whose business is to make proclamations.

TOWNHOUSE, (tǫun'-hǫuse) *n. s.* The hall where publick business is transacted; a house in opposition to a house in the country, where a person has both.

TOWNSHIP, (tǫun'-ship) *n. s.* The corporation of a town; the district belonging to a town; a subdivision of a parish.

TOWNSMAN, (tǫunz'-mạn) *n. s.* An inhabitant of a place; one of the same town.

TOY, (tǫẹ) *n. s.* A petty commodity; a trifle; a thing of no value; a play thing; a bauble; play; sport; amorous dalliance.

To TOY, (tǫẹ) *v. n.* To trifle; to dally amerously; to play.

TOYER, (tǫẹ'-ẹr) *n. s.* One who toys; one who is full of tricks.

TOYISH, (tǫẹ'-ish) *a.* Trifling; wanton.

TOYISHNESS, (tǫẹ'-ish-nẹs) *n. s.* Nugacity; wantonness.

TOYMAN, (tǫẹ'-mạn) *n. s.* A seller of toys.

TOYSHOP, (tǫẹ'-shǫp) *n. s.* A shop where play-things and little nice manufactures are sold.

TRACE, (trạse) *n. s.* Mark left by anything passing; footsteps; remain; appearance of what has been; track; path; harness for beasts of draught.

To TRACE, (trạse) *v. a.* To follow by the footsteps, or remaining marks; to follow with exactness; to mark out; to walk over.

TRACEABLE, (trạse'-ạ-bl) *a.* That may be traced.

TRACER, (trạ'-sẹr) *n. s.* One that traces.

TRACERY, (trạ'-sẹr-ẹ) *n. s.* Ornamental stone work.

TRACK, (trạk) *n. s.* Mark left upon the way by the foot or otherwise; a road; a beaten path.

To TRACK, (trạk) *v. a.* To follow by the footsteps or marks left in the way.

TRACKLESS, (trạk'-lẹs) *a.* Untrodden; marked with no footsteps.

TRACT, (trạkt) *n. s.* Any kind of extended substance; a region; a quantity of land; continuity; anything protracted, or drawn out to length; course; manner of process; a treatise; a small book.

TRACTABILITY, (trạk-tạ-bil'-ẹ-tẹ) *n. s.* Capability of being managed.

TRACTABLE, (trạk'-tạ-bl) *a.* Manageable; docile; compliant; obsequious; practicable; governable.

TRACTABLENESS, (trạk'-tạ-bl-nẹs) *n. s.* The state of being tractable; compliance; obsequiousness.

TRACTABLY, (trạk'-tạ-blẹ) *ad.* In a tractable manner; gently.

TRACTATE, (trạk'-tạte) *n. s.* A treatise; a tract; a small book.

TRACTILE, (trạk'-til) *a.* Capable to be drawn out or extended in length; ductile.

TRACTILITY, (trạk-til'-ẹ-tẹ) *n. s.* The quality of being tractile.

TRACTION, (trạk'-shun) *n. s.* The act of drawing; the state of being drawn.

TRADE, (trạde) *n. s.* Traffick; commerce; exchange of goods for other goods, or for money; occupation; particular employment, whether manual or mercantile, distinguished from the liberal arts or learned professions. Formerly *trade* was used of domestick, and *traffick* of foreign commerce.

To TRADE, (trạde) *v. n.* To traffick; to deal; to hold commerce; to act merely for money.

TRADE-WIND, (trạde'-wind) *n. s.* The monsoon; the periodical wind between the tropicks.

TRADER, (trạ'-dẹr) *n. s.* One engaged in merchandise or commerce.

TRADESFOLK, (trạdz'-fǫke) *n. s.* People employed in trades.

TRADESMAN, (trạdz'-mạn) *n. s.* A shopkeeper: a merchant is called a *trader*, but not a tradesman.

TRADITION, (trạ-dish'-un) *n. s.* The act or practice of delivering accounts from mouth to mouth without written memorials; communication from age to age; anything delivered orally from age to age; the act of giving up; delivery: a latinism.

TRADITIONAL, (trạ-dish'-un-ạl) *a.* Delivered by tradition; descending by oral communication; transmitted by the foregoing to the following age; observant of traditions, or idle rites.

TRADITIONALLY, (trạ-dish'-un-ạl-ẹ) *ad.* By transmission from age to age; from tradition without evidence of written memorials.

TRADITIONARY, (trạ-dish'-un-ạ-rẹ) *a.* Delivered by tradition; transmissive; handed down from age to age.

TRADITIONER, (trạ-dish'-un-ẹr) } *n. s.*
TRADITIONIST, (trạ-dish'-un-ist) } One who adheres to tradition.

TRADITIVE, (trạd'-ẹ-tiv) *a.* Transmitted or transmissible from age to age.

To TRADUCE, (trạ-dụse') *v. a.* To censure; to condemn; to represent as blameable; to calumniate; to decry.

TRADUCEMENT, (trạ-dụse'-mẹnt) *n. s.* Censure; obloquy.

TRADUCER, (trạ-dụ'-sẹr) *n. s.* A false censurer; a calumniator.

TRADUCTION, (trạ-dụk'-shun) *n. s.* Derivation from one of the same kind; propagation; conveyance; act of transferring.

TRADUCTIVE, (trạ-dụk'-tiv) *a.* Derivable; deducible.

TRAFFICK, (trạf'-fik) *n. s.* Commerce; merchandising; large trade; exchange of commodities. *Traffick* was formerly used of foreign commerce in distinction from *trade*. Commodities; subject of traffick.

To TRAFFICK, (trạf'-fik) *v. n.* To practise commerce; to merchandise; to exchange commodities; to trade meanly or mercenarily.

To TRAFFICK, (trăf'-fĭk) *v. a.* To exchange in traffick.

TRAFFICKER, (trăf'-fĭk-ẽr) *n. s.* Trader; merchant.

TRAGACANTH, (trăg'-gă-kănth) *n. s.* A gum which proceeds from the incision of the root or trunk of a plant so called.

TRAGEDIAN, (tră-jē'-dē-ăn) *n. s.* A writer of tragedy; an actor of tragedy.

TRAGEDY, (trăd'-jē-dē) *n. s.* A dramatick representation of a serious action; any mournful or dreadful event.

TRAGICAL, (trăd'-jē-kăl) } *a.* Relating
TRAGICK, (trăd'-jĭk) } to tragedy; mournful; calamitous; sorrowful; dreadful.

TRAGICALLY, (trăd'-jē-kăl-ē) *ad.* In a tragical manner; in a manner befitting tragedy; mournfully; sorrowfully; calamitously.

TRAGICALNESS, (trăd'-jē-kăl-nĕs) *n. s.* Mournfulness; calamitousness.

TRAGICOMEDY, (trăd-jē-kŏm'-ē-dē) *n. s.* A drama compounded of merry and serious events.

TRAGICOMICAL, (trăd-jē-kŏm'-ē-kăl) *a.* Relating to tragicomedy; consisting of a mixture of mirth with sorrow.

TRAGICOMICALLY, (trăd-jē-kŏm'-ē-kăl-ē) *ad.* In a tragicomical manner.

To TRAJECT, (tră-jĕkt') *v. a.* To cast through; to throw.

TRAJECTION, (tră-jĕk'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of darting through; emission; transposition.

TRAJECTORY, (tră-jĕk'-tō-rē) *n. s.* The path of any body moving either in a void or in a medium that resists its motion, as the Trajectory or orbit of a comet.

To TRAIL, (trāle) *v. a.* To hunt by the track; to draw along the ground; to draw a long floating or waving body; to draw; to drag.

To TRAIL, (trāle) *v. n.* To be drawn out in length.

TRAIL, (trāle) *n. s.* Scent left on the ground by the animal pursued; track followed by the hunter; anything drawn to length; anything drawn behind in long undulations; the end of an artillery carriage; the intestines of a woodcock.

To TRAIN, (trāne) *v. a.* To draw along; to draw; to entice; to invite; allure; to draw by artifice or stratagem; to draw from act to act by persuasion or promise; to educate; to bring up; to exercise, or form to any practice by exercise.

TRAIN, (trāne) *n. s.* Artifice; stratagem of enticement; the tail of a bird; the part of a gown that falls behind upon the ground; a series; a consecution, either local or mental; process; method; state of procedure; a retinue; a number of followers or attendants; an orderly company; a procession; a line of powder leading to the mine. *Train of artillery*, Cannons accompanying an army.

TRAINABLE, (trā'-nă-bl) *a.* That may be trained.

TRAINBANDS, (trāne'-bănds) *n. s.* A name formerly given to the militia of London.

TRAINBEARER, (trāne'-bā-rẽr) *n. s.* One that holds up a train.

TRAINER, (trā'-nẽr) *n. s.* One who trains up; an instructor.

TRAINING, (trā'-nĭng) *n. s.* The act of forming to any exercise by practice.

TRAINOIL, (trāne'-ŏil) *n. s.* Oil drawn by coction from the fat of the whale.

TRAIT, (trā *or* trāte) *n. s.* A stroke; a touch; a characteristick.

TRAITOR, (trā'-tŭr) *n. s.* One who being trusted betrays.

TRAITORLY, (trā'-tŭr-lē) } *a.* Treacher-
TRAITOROUS, (trā'-tŭr-ŭs) } ous; perfidious; faithless.

TRAITOROUSLY, (trā'-tŭr-ŭs-lē) *ad.* In a manner suiting traitors; perfidiously; treacherously.

TRAITOROUSNESS, (trā'-tŭr-ŭs-nĕs) *n. s.* Perfidiousness; treachery.

TRAITRESS, (trā'-trĕs) *n. s.* A woman who betrays.

To TRALINEATE, (trā-lĭn'-yāte) *v. n.* To deviate from any direction.

TRALUSCENT, (trā-lŭ'-sĕnt) *a.* Clear; translucent.

TRAMMEL, (trăm'-mĕl) *n. s.* A net in which birds or fish are caught; any kind of net; a kind of shackles in which horses are taught to pace.

To TRAMMEL, (trăm'-mĕl) *v. a.* To catch; to intercept; to enchain.

TRAMONTANE, (trăm-mŏn'-tāne) *n. s.* A foreigner; a stranger; a barbarian. The Italians gave this name by way of contempt to all who lived beyond the Alps.

TRAMONTANE, (trăm-mŏn'-tāne) *a.* Foreign; barbarous; northern.

To TRAMP, (trămp) *v. a.* To tread.

To TRAMP, (trămp) *v. n.* To travel on foot: a vulgar expression.

TRAMP, (trămp) } *n. s.* A stroller;
TRAMPER, (trămp'-ẽr) } one who travels on foot; a beggar.

To TRAMPLE, (trăm'-pl) *v. a.* To tread under foot with pride, contempt, or elevation.

To TRAMPLE, (trăm'-pl) *v. n.* To tread in contempt; to tread quick and loudly.

TRAMPLER, (trăm'-plẽr) *n. s.* One that tramples.

TRANATION, (trā'-nā-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of swimming over.

TRANCE, (trānse) *n. s.* An extasy; a state in which the soul is rapt into visions of future or distant things.

TRANCED, (trānst) *a.* Lying in a trance or extasy.

TRANQUIL, (trăng'-kwĭl) *a.* Quiet; peaceful; undisturbed.

TRANQUILLITY, (trăn-kwĭl'-ē-tē) *n. s* Quiet; peace of mind; peace of condition; freedom from perturbation.

To TRANQUILIZE, (trăng'-kwĭl-īze) *v. a.* To compose; to render calm.

TRANQUILLY, (trąng'-kwĭl-lē) *ad.* In a tranquil state or manner.

TRANQUILNESS, (trąng'-kwĭl-nĕs) *n. s.* State of being tranquil.

To TRANSACT, (trąns-ąkt') *v. a.* To manage; to negotiate; to conduct a treaty or affairs; to perform; to do; to carry on.

To TRANSACT, (trąns-ąkt') *v. n.* To conduct matters; to treat; to manage.

TRANSACTION, (trąns-ąk'-shŭn) *n. s.* Negotiation; dealing between man and man; management; affairs; things managed. In the plural, Books and papers read before certain philosophical societies, as the Royal Society, &c.

TRANSACTOR, (trąns-ąkt'-ŭr) *n. s.* One who manages; one who conducts affairs.

TRANSALPINE, (trąns-ąl'-pine) *a.* Situate beyond the Alps; barbarous.

To TRANSANIMATE, (trąns-ąn'-ē-mate) *v. a.* To animate by conveyance of one soul from another.

TRANSANIMATION, (trąns-ąn-nē-mā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Conveyance of the soul from one body to another.

To TRANSCEND, (trąn-sĕnd') *v. a.* To pass; to overpass; to surpass; to outgo; to exceed; to excel; to surmount; to rise above.

To TRANSCEND, (trąn-sĕnd') *v. n.* To climb; to surpass thought.

TRANSCENDENCE, (trąn-sĕn'-dĕnse) } TRANSCENDENCY, (trąn-sĕn'-dĕn-sē) } *n. s.* Excellence; unusual excellence; supereminence; exaggeration; elevation beyond truth.

TRANSCENDENT, (trąn-sĕn'-dĕnt) *a.* Excellent; supremely excellent; passing others.

TRANSCENDENTAL, (trąn-sĕn-dĕn'-tąl) *a.* General pervading many particulars; supereminent; passing others. In mathematics, A term applied to any quantity, equation, or curve, which cannot be represented or defined by an algebraical equation of a finite number of terms with numeral and determinate indices.

TRANSCENDENTLY, (trąn-sĕn'-dĕnt-lē) *a.* Excellently; supereminently.

TRANSCENDENTNESS, (trąn-sĕn'-dĕnt-nĕs) *n. s.* Supereminence; unusual excellence.

To TRANSCOLATE, (trąns'-kō-lāte) *v. a.* To strain through a sieve or colander; to suffer to pass, as through a strainer.

To TRANSCRIBE, (trąn-skribe') *v. a.* To copy; to write from an exemplar.

TRANSCRIBER, (trąn-skrī'-bĕr) *n. s.* A copier; one who writes from a copy.

TRANSCRIPT, (trąn'-skript) *n. s.* A copy; anything written from an original.

TRANSCRIPTION, (trąn-skrip'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of copying.

TRANSCRIPTIVELY, (trąn-skrip'-tĭv-lē) *ad.* In manner of a copy.

To TRANSCUR, (trąns-kŭr') *v. n.* To run or rove to and fro.

TRANSCURSION, (trąns-kŭr'-shŭn) *n. s.* Ramble; passage through; passage beyond certain limits; extraordinary deviation.

TRANSELEMENTATION, (trąns-ĕl-ē-mĕn-tā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Change of one element into another.

TRANSEPT, (trąn'-sept) *n. s.* A cross aisle.

To TRANSFER, (trąns-fĕr') *v. a.* To convey; to make over from one to another; to remove; to transport.

TRANSFER, (trąns-fĕr') *n. s.* A change of property; a delivery of property to another.

TRANSFERABLE, (trąns-fĕr'-ą-bl) *a.* That may be transferred.

TRANSFERRER, (trąns-fĕr'-ĕr) *n. s.* One who transfers.

TRANSFIGURATION, (trąns-fig-ŭ-rā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Change of form; the miraculous change of our blessed Saviour's appearance on the mount.

To TRANSFIGURE, (trąns-fig'-yŭr) *v. a.* To transform; to change with respect to outward appearance.

To TRANSFIX, (trąns-fiks') *v. a.* To pierce through.

To TRANSFORM, (trąns-fŏrm') *v. a.* To metamorphose; to change with regard to external form.

To TRANSFORM, (trąns-fŏrm') *v. n.* To be metamorphosed.

TRANSFORMATION, (trąns-fŏr-mā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Change of shape; act of changing the form; state of being changed with regard to form; metamorphosis.

To TRANSFUND, (trąns-fŭnd') *v. a.* To transfuse.

To TRANSFUSE, (trąns-fūze') *v. a.* To pour out of one into another.

TRANSFUSIBLE, (trąns-fū'-zē-bl) *a.* That may be transfused.

TRANSFUSION, (trąns'-fū-zhŭn) *n. s.* The act of pouring out of one into another.

To TRANSGRESS, (trąns-grĕs') *v. a.* To pass over; to pass beyond; to violate; to break.

To TRANSGRESS, (trąns-grĕs') *v. n.* To sin; to offend by violating a law.

TRANSGRESSION, (trąns-grĕsh'-ŭn) *n. s.* Violation of a law; breach of a command; offence; crime; fault.

TRANSGRESSIVE, (trąns-grĕs'-sĭv) *a.* Faulty; culpable; apt to break laws.

TRANSGRESSOR, (trąns-grĕs'-sŭr) *n. s.* Law-breaker; violator of command; offender.

TRANSIENT, (trąn'-shē-ĕnt) *a.* Soon past; soon passing; short; momentary; not lasting; not durable.

TRANSIENTLY, (trąn'-shē-ĕnt-lē) *ad.* In passage; with a short passage; not with continuance.

TRANSIENTNESS, (trąn'-shē-ĕnt-nĕs) *n. s.* Shortness of continuance; speedy passage.

TRANSILIENCE, (trąn-sĭl'-yense) } TRANSILIENCY, (trąn-sĭl'-yen-sē) } *n. s.* Leap from one thing to another.

TRANSIT, (tran'-sit) *n. s.* In astronomy, The passing of any planet just under any fixed star.

TRANSITION, (tran-sizh'-un) *n. s.* Removal; passage from one to another; change; mode of change; passage in writing or conversation from one subject to another.

TRANSITIVE, (trans' e-tiv) *a.* Having the power of passing. In grammar, A verb *transitive* is that which signifies an action, conceived as having an effect upon some object, as *ferio terram*, I strike the earth.

TRANSITORILY, (tran'-se-tur-e-le) *ad.* With speedy evanescence; with short continuance.

TRANSITORINESS, (tran'-se-tur-e-nes) *n. s.* Speedy evanescence.

TRANSITORY, (tran'-se-tur-e) *a.* Continuing but a short time; speedily vanishing.

TRANSLATABLE, (tranz-la'-ta-bl) *a.* Capable of being translated.

To TRANSLATE, (tranz-late') *v. a.* To transport; to remove.—It is particularly used of the removal of a bishop from one see to another. To transfer from one to another; to convey; to change; to interpret to another language; to change into another language retaining the sense.

TRANSLATION, (tranz-la'-shun) *n. s.* Removal; act of removing; the removal of a bishop to another see; the act of turning into another language; interpretation; something made by translation; version.

TRANSLATITIOUS, (tranz-la-tish'-us) *a.* Translative; transposed; transported from a foreign land.

TRANSLATIVE, (tranz-la'-tiv) *a.* Taken from others.

TRANSLATOR, (tranz-la'-tur) *n. s.* One that turns anything into another language.

TRANSLATORY, (tranz-la'-tur-e) *a.* Transferring.

TRANSLOCATION, (tranz-lo-ka'-shun) *n. s.* Removal of things reciprocally to each other's places.

TRANSLUCENCY, (tranz-lu'-sen-se) *n. s.* Diaphaneity; transparency.

TRANSLUCENT, (tranz-lu'-sent) } *a.* Trans-
TRANSLUCID, (tranz-lu'-sid) } parent; diaphonous; clear; giving a passage to the light.

TRANSMARINE, (tranz-ma-reen') *a.* Lying on the other side of the sea; found beyond sea.

TRANSMIGRANT, (tranz'-me-grant) *a.* Passing into another country or state.

To TRANSMIGRATE, (tranz'-me-grate) *v. n.* To pass from one place or country into another.

TRANSMIGRATION, (tranz-me-gra'-shun) *n. s.* Passage from one place or state into another.

TRANSMIGRATOR, (tranz'-me-gra-tur) *n. s.* One who passes from one place or country into another.

TRANSMISSION, (tranz-mish'-un) *n. s.* The act of sending from one place to another; or from one person to another.

TRANSMISSIVE, (tranz-mis'-siv) *a.* Transmitted; derived from one to another.

To TRANSMIT, (tranz-mit') *v. a.* To send from one person or place to another.

TRANSMITTAL, (tranz-mit' tal) *n. s.* The act of transmitting; transmission.

TRANSMITTER, (tranz-mit'-ter) *n. s.* One that transmits.

TRANSMITTIBLE, (tranz-mit'-ta-bl) *a.* That may be transmitted; that may be conveyed from one place to another.

TRANSMUTABLE, (tranz-mu'-ta-ble) *a.* Capable of change; possible to be changed into another nature or substance.

TRANSMUTABLY, (tranz-mu'-ta-ble) *ad.* With capacity of being changed into another substance or nature.

TRANSMUTATION, (tranz-mu-ta'-shun) *n. s.* Change into another nature or substance; an alteration of the state of a thing. The great aim of alchemy is the transmutation of base metals into gold; successive change.

To TRANSMUTE, (tranz-mute') *v. a.* To change from one nature or substance to another.

TRANSMUTER, (tranz'-mu-ter) *n. s.* One that transmutes.

TRANSOM, (tran'-sum) *n. s.* A thwart beam or lintel over a door; among mathematicians: the vane of an instrument called a cross staff, being a piece of wood fixed across with a square socket upon which it slides.

TRANSPARENCY, (tranz-pa'-ren-se) *n. s.* Clearness; diaphaneity; translucence; power of transmitting light.

TRANSPARENT, (tranz-pa'-rent) *a.* Previous to the light; clear; pellucid; diaphanous; translucent; not opaque.

TRANSPARENTLY, (tranz-pa'-rent-le) *ad.* Clearly; so clearly as to be seen through.

TRANSPARENTNESS, (tranz-pa'-rent-nes) *n. s.* The state or quality of being transparent.

TRANSPICUOUS, (tran-spik'-u-us) *a.* Transparent; previous to the sight.

To TRANSPIERCE, (tranz-peerse') *v. n.* To penetrate; to make way through; to permeate.

TRANSPIRABLE, (tran-spi'-ra-bl) *a.* Capable of transpiring.

TRANSPIRATION, (tran-spi-ra'-shun) *n. s.* Emission in vapour.

To TRANSPIRE, (tran'-spire) *v. a.* To emit in vapour.

To TRANSPIRE, (tran'-spire) *v. n.* To be emitted by insensible vapour; to escape from secrecy to notice.

To TRANSPLACE, (tranz'-plase) *v. a.* To remove; to put into a new place.

To TRANSPLANT, (tranz-plant') *v. a.* To remove and plant in a new place; to remove and settle.

TRANSPLANTATION, (tranz-plan-ta'-shun) *n. s.* The act of transplanting or re-

moving to another soil; conveyance from one to another; removal of men from one country to another.

TRANSPLANTER, (trănz-plănt'-ẽr) *n. s.* One that transplants.

To TRANSPORT, (trănz-pŏrt') *v. a.* To convey by carriage from place to place; to carry into banishment, as a felon; to sentence as a felon to banishment; to hurry by violence of passion; to put into extasy; to ravish with pleasure.

TRANSPORT, (trănz'-pŏrt) *n. s.* Transportation; carriage; conveyance; a vessel of carriage; particularly a vessel in which soldiers are conveyed; rapture; extasy.

TRANSPORTANCE, (trănz-pŏr'-tănse) *n. s.* Conveyance; carriage; removal.

TRANSPORTATION, (trănz-pŏr-tā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Conveyance; carriage; transmission or conveyance; banishment for felony; extatick violence of passion.

TRANSPORTER, (trănz-pŏrt'-ẽr) *n. s.* One that transports.

TRANSPORTMENT, (trănz-pŏrt'-mĕnt) *n. s.* Transportation or conveyance in ships.

TRANSPOSAL, (trănz-pō'-zăl) *n. s.* The act of putting things in each other's place

To TRANSPOSE, (trănz-pōze') *v. a.* To put each in the place of other; to put out of place; to remove.

TRANSPOSITION, (trănz-pō-zĭsh'-ŭn) *n. s.* The act of putting one thing in the place of another; the state of being put out of one place into another.

TRANSPOSITIONAL, (trănz-pō-zĭsh'-ŭn-ăl) *a.* Relating to transposition.

To TRANSUBSTANTIATE, (trăn-sŭb-stăn'-shē-āte) *v. a.* To change to another substance.

TRANSUBSTANTIATION, (trăn-sŭb-stăn-shē-ā'-shŭn) *n. s.* A miraculous operation believed in the Romish church, in which the elements of the eucharist are supposed to be changed into the real body and blood of Christ.

TRANSUDATION, (trăn-sū-dā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of passing in sweat, or perspirable vapour, through any integument.

To TRANSUDE, (trăn-sūde') *v. n.* To pass through in vapour.

TRANSVERSAL, (trănz-vẽr'-săl) *a.* Running crosswise.

TRANSVERSALLY, (trănz-vẽr'-săl-lē) *ad.* In a cross direction.

To TRANSVERSE, (trănz-vẽrse') *v. a.* To change; to overturn.

TRANSVERSE, (trănz-vẽrse') *a.* Being in a cross direction.

TRANSVERSELY, (trănz-vẽrs'-lē) *ad.* In a cross direction.

TRANSUMPTION, (trănz-sŭm'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of taking from one place to another.

TRANTERS, (trăn'-tẽrz) *n. s.* Men who carry fish from the sea-coasts to sell in the inland countries.

TRAP, (trăp) *n. s.* A snare set for thieves or vermin; an ambush; a stratagem to betray or catch unawares.

To TRAP, (trăp) *v. a.* To ensnare; to catch by a snare or ambush; to take by stratagem. [See TRAPPING.] To adorn; to decorate.

To TRAPAN, (trā-păn') *v. a.* To lay a trap for; to ensnare.

TRAPAN, (trā-păn') *n. s.* A cheat; a stratagem; a snare.

TRAPANNER, (trā-păn'-ẽr) *n. s.* A deceiver.

TRAPDOOR, (trăp-dōre') *n. s.* A door opening and shutting unexpectedly.

To TRAPE, (trape) *v. n.* To run idly and sluttishly about: it is used only of women.

TRAPES, (trāpes) *n. s.* An idle slatternly woman.

TRAPEZIUM, (trā-pē'-shē-ŭm) *n. s.* A quadrilateral figure, whose four sides are not equal, and none of its sides parallel.

TRAPEZOID, (trăp-ē-zŏid') *n. s.* An irregular figure, whose four sides are not parallel.

TRAPPINGS, (trăp'-pĭngz) *n. s.* Ornaments appendant to the saddle; ornaments; dress; embellishments; external, superficial, and trifling decoration.

TRASHY, (trăsh'-ē) *a.* Worthless; vile; useless.

To TRAVAIL, (trăv'-ĕl) *v. n.* To labour; to toil; to be in labour; to suffer the pains of childbirth.

TRAVAIL, (trā'-vĕl) *n. s.* Labour; toil; fatigue; labour in childbirth.

To TRAVEL, (trăv'-ĕl) *v. n.* To make journeys; to pass; to go; to move; to make journeys of curiosity.

To TRAVEL, (trăv'-ĕl) *v. a.* To pass; to journey over.

TRAVEL, (trăv'-ĕl) *n. s.* Journey; act of passing from place to place; journey of curiosity or instruction; account of occurrences and observations of a journey into foreign parts.

TRAVELLED, (trăv'-ĕld) *a.* Having made journeys.

TRAVELLER, (trăv'-ĕl-ẽr) *n. s.* One who goes a journey; a wayfarer; one who visits foreign countries.

TRAVERSABLE, (trăv'-vẽrs-ă-bl) *a.* Liable to legal objection.

TRAVERSE, (trăv'-vẽrse) *ad.* Crosswise; athwart.

TRAVERSE, (trăv'-vẽrse) *prep.* Through crosswise.

TRAVERSE, (trăv'-vẽrse) *a.* Lying across; lying athwart.

TRAVERSE, (trăv'-vẽrse) *n. s.* Anything laid or built cross; anything hung across; something that thwarts, crosses, or obstructs; cross accident; thwarting obstacle; a flexure; a turning; subterfuge; trick; an indictment traversed; a legal objection.

To TRAVERSE, (trăv'-vẽrse) *v. a.* To cross; to lay athwart; to cross by way of opposition; to thwart with obstacles; to oppose; to wander over; to survey; to examine

thoroughly. In law, To deny some matter of fact alleged to be done, in a declaration or pleading, whence, " to *traverse* an indictment," is to take issue upon, and contradict or deny some material point of it.

To TRAVERSE, (trăv'-ẽrse) *v. n.* To use a posture of opposition in fencing.

TRAVESTY, (trăv'-ẽs-tẽ) *a.* Dressed so as to be made ridiculous; burlesqued.

TRAVESTY, (trav'-ẽs-tẽ) *n. s.* A burlesque performance; a work travestied.

To TRAVESTY, (trăv'-ẽs-tẽ) *v. a.* To turn into burlesque and ridicule.

TRAUMATICKS, (trăw-măt'-iks) *n. s.* Vulneraries; medicines good to heal wounds.

TRAY, (trā) *n. s.* A shallow wooden vessel.

TREACHEROUS, (trẽtsh'-ẽr-ŭs) *a.* Faithless; perfidious; guilty of deserting or betraying.

TREACHEROUSLY, (trẽtsh'-ẽr-ŭs-lẽ) *ad.* Faithlessly; perfidiously; by treason; by dishonest stratagem.

TREACHEROUSNESS, (trẽtsh'-ẽr-ŭs-nẽs) *n. s.* The quality of being treacherous; perfidiousness.

TREACHERY, (trẽtsh'-ẽr-ẽ) *n. s.* Perfidy; breach of faith.

TREACLE, ((trẽ'-kl) *n. s.* A medicine made up of many ingredients; melasses; the spume of sugar.

To TREAD, (trẽd) *v. n.* Pret. *trod, trode*; part. pass. *trodden.* To set the foot; to trample; to set the feet in scorn or malice; to walk with form or state; to copulate as birds.

To TREAD, (trẽd) *v. a.* To walk on; to feel under the foot; to press under the foot; to beat; to track; to walk on in a formal or stately manner; to crush under foot; to trample in contempt or hatred; to put in action by the feet; to love as the male bird the female.

TREAD, (trẽd) *n. s.* Footing; step with the foot; way; track; path; the cock's part in the egg.

TREADER, (trẽd'-ẽr) *n. s.* He who treads.

TREADLE, (trẽd'-dl) *n. s.* A part of an engine on which the feet act to put it in motion; the sperm of the cock.

TREASON, (trẽ'-zn) *n. s.* An offence committed against the dignity and majesty of the commonwealth: it is divided into high *treason* and petit *treason*: high *treason* is an offence against the security of the commonwealth, or of the king's majesty, whether by imagination, word, or deed; petit *treason* is when a servant kills his master, a wife her husband, a secular or religious man his prelate.

TREASONABLE, (trẽ'-zn-ă-bl) } *a.* Ha-
TREASONOUS, (trẽ'-zn-ŭs) } ving the nature or guilt of treason.

TREASONABLENESS, (trẽ'-zn-ă-bl-nẽs) *n. s.* State or quality of being treasonable.

TREASONABLY, (trẽ'-zn-ă-blẽ) *ad.* In a treasonable manner; with a treasonable view.

TREASURE, (trẽzh'-ŭr) *n. s.* Wealth hoarded; riches accumulated.

To TREASURE, (trẽzh'-ŭr) *v. a.* To hoard; to reposit; to lay up.

TREASUREHOUSE, (trẽzh'-ŭr-hŏŭse) *n. s.* Place where hoarded riches are kept.

TREASURER, (trẽzh'-ŭ-rẽr) *n. s.* One who has care of money; one who has charge of treasure.

TREASURY, (trẽzh'-ŭ-rẽ) *n. s.* A place in which riches are accumulated: it is used by Shakspeare for *treasure.*

To TREAT, (trẽte) *v. a.* To negotiate; to settle; to discourse on; to use in any manner, good or bad; to handle; to manage; to carry on; to entertain without expence to the guest.

To TREAT, (trẽte) *v. n.* To discourse; to make discussions; to practise negotiation; to come to terms of accommodation; to make gratuitous entertainments.

TREAT, (trẽte) *n. s.* An entertainment given; something given at an entertainment.

TREATER, (trẽ'-tẽr) *n. s.* One who discourses; one who gives an entertainment.

TREATISE, (trẽ'-tis) *n. s.* Discourse; written tractate.

TREATMENT, (trẽte'-mẽnt) *n. s.* Usage; manner of using good or bad; entertainment.

TREATY, (trẽ'-tẽ) *n. s.* Negotiation; act of treating; a compact of accommodation relating to publick affairs.

TREBLE, (trẽb'-bl) *a.* Threefold; triple; sharp of sound: a musical term.

To TREBLE, (trẽb'-bl) *v. a.* To multiply by three; to make thrice as much.

To TREBLE, (trẽb'-bl) *v. n.* To become threefold.

TREBLE, (trẽb'-bl) *n. s.* The highest or acutest part in musick; a sharp sound.

TREBLY, (trẽb'-blẽ) *ad.* Thrice told; in threefold number or quantity.

TREE, (trẽẽ) *n. s.* A large vegetable, rising with one woody stem, to a considerable height; wood, simply; anything branched out.

TREFOIL, (trẽ'-fŏil) *n. s.* A plant.

TREILLAGE, (trẽl'-yăge) *n. s.* A contexture of pales to support espalliers, making a distinct inclosure of any part of a garden.

TRELLIS, (trẽl'-lis) *n. s.* A structure of iron, wood, or osier, the parts crossing each other like a lattice.

TRELLISED, (trẽl'-list) *a.* Having trellises.

To TREMBLE, (trẽm'-bl) *v. n.* To shake as with fear or cold; to shiver; to quake; to shudder; to quiver; to totter; to quaver; to shake as a sound.

TREMBLER, (trẽm'-bl-ẽr) *n. s.* One who trembles.

TREMBLINGLY, (trẽm'-blĭng-lẽ) *ad.* So as to shake or quiver.

TREMENDOUS, (trẽ-mẽn'-dŭs) *a.* Dreadful; horrible; astonishingly terrible.

TREMENDOUSLY, (trẽ-mẽn'-dŭs-lẽ) *ad.* Horribly; dreadfully.

TREMENDOUSNESS, (trẽ-mẽn'-dŭs-nẽs) *n. s.* State or quality of being tremendous.

TREMOUR, (trē'-mur, or trem'-mur) *n. s.* The state of trembling; quivering or vibratory motion.

TREMULOUS, (trem'-u-lus) *a.* Trembling; fearful; quivering; vibratory.

TREMULOUSLY, (trem'-u-lus-le) *ad.* With trepidation.

TREMULOUSNESS, (trem'-u-lus-nes) *n. s.* The state of quivering.

To TRENCH, (trensh) *v. a.* To cut; to cut or dig into pits or ditches; to fortify by earth thrown up.

To TRENCH, (trensh) *v. n.* To encroach.

TRENCH, (trensh) *n. s.* A pit or ditch; earth thrown up to defend soldiers in their approach to a town, or to guard a camp.

TRENCHANT, (tren'-shant) *a.* Cutting; sharp.

TRENCHER, (tren'-sher) *n. s.* A sort of wooden plate.

TRENTALS, (tren'-tals) *n. s.* *Trentals* or *trigintals* were a number of masses, to the tale of thirty, said on the same account, according to a certain order instituted by Saint Gregory.

TREPAN, (tre-pan') *n. s.* An instrument by which chirurgeons cut out round pieces of the skull.

To TREPAN, (tre-pan') *v. a.* To perforate with the trepan.

TREPIDATION, (trep-e-da'-shun) *n. s.* The state of trembling, or quivering; state of terrour.

To TRESPASS, (tres'-pas) *v. n.* To transgress; to offend; to enter unlawfully on another's ground.

TRESPASS, (tres'-pas) *n. s.* Transgression; offence; unlawful entrance on another's ground.

TRESPASSER, (tres'-pas-ser) *n. s.* An offender; a transgressor; one who enters unlawfully on another's ground.

TRESS, (tres) *n. s.* A lock; a curl of hair; a gathering of hair.

TRESSED, (tres'-sed) *a.* Knotted; curled; having the hair in a tress; having tresses.

TRESSEL, (tres'-sl) See TRESTLE.

TRESSURE, (tres'-yur) *n. s.* In heraldry, A kind of border.

TRESTLE, (tres'-sl) *n. s.* The frame of a table; a moveable form by which anything is supported; a three-legged stool.

TRET, (tret) *n. s.* An allowance made by merchants to retailers, which is four pounds in every hundred weight, and four pounds for waste or refuse of a commodity.

TREVET, (trev'-et) *n. s.* Anything that stands on three legs, as a stool.

TREY, (tra) *n. s.* A three at cards.

TRIABLE, (tri'-a-bl) *a.* Possible to be experimented; capable of trial; such as may be judicially examined.

TRIAD, (tri'-ad) *n. s.* Three united.

TRIAL, (tri'-al) *n. s.* Test; examination; experiment; act of examining by experience; experience; experimental knowledge; judicial examination; temptation; test of virtue; state of being tried.

TRIANGLE, (tri'-ang-gl) *n. s.* A figure of three angles.

TRIANGULAR, (tri-ang'-gu-lar) *ad.* After the form of a triangle.

TRIBE, (tribe) *n. s.* A distinct body of the people as divided by family or fortune, or any other characteristick.

To TRIBE, (tribe) *v. a.* To divide into tribes or classes.

TRIBULATION, (trib-u-la'-shun) *n. s.* Persecution; distress; vexation; disturbance of life.

TRIBUNAL, (tri-bu'-nal) *n. s.* The seat of a judge; a court of justice.

TRIBUNE, (trib'-une) *n. s.* An officer of Rome chosen by the people; the commander of a Roman legion.

TRIBUNESHIP, (trib'-bune-ship) *n. s.* The office of a tribune.

TRIBUTARY, (trib'-u-ta-re) *a.* Paying tribute as an acknowledgement of submission to a master; subject; subordinate; paid in tribute.

TRIBUTARY, (trib'-u-ta-re) *n. s.* One who pays a stated sum in acknowledgement of subjection.

TRIBUTE, (trib'-ute) *n. s.* Payment made in acknowledgement; subjection.

TRICE, (trise) *n. s.* A short time; an instant; a stroke.

TRICK, (trik) *n. s* A sly fraud; a dexterous artifice; a vicious practice; a juggle; an antick; anything done to cheat jocosely, or to divert; a practice; a manner; a habit, as he has a *trick* of winking with his eyes; a number of cards laid regularly up in play, as a *trick* of cards.

To TRICK, (trik) *v. a.* To cheat; to impose on; to defraud; to dress; to decorate; to adorn; properly to knot; to perform with a light touch; to delineate or draw, properly only with pen and ink.

To TRICK, (trik) *v. n.* To live by fraud.

TRICKER, (trik'-er) *n. s.* The catch which being pulled disengages the cock of the gun, that it may give fire.

TRICKERY, (trik'-er-e) *n. s.* Act of dressing up; artifice.

TRICKISH, (trik'-ish) *a.* Knavishly artful; fraudulently cunning; mischievously subtle.

To TRICKLE, (trik'-kl) *v. n.* To fall in drops; to rill in a slender stream.

TRICKSTER, (trik'-ster) *n. s.* One who practises tricks.

TRICKSY, (trik'-se) *a.* Pretty; dainty; neat: brisk; lively; merry.

TRICORPORAL, (tri-kor'-po-ral) *a.* Having three bodies.

TRIDENT, (tri'-dent) *n. s.* A three forked sceptre of Neptune.

TRIENNIAL, (tri-en'-yal) *a.* Lasting three years; happening every third year.

TRIER, (tri'-er) *n. s.* One who tries experimentally; one who examines judicially; test; one who brings to the test.

TRIFID, (trif'-id) *a.* Among botanists: cut or divided into three parts.

To TRIFLE, (trī'-fl) *v. n.* To act or talk without weight or dignity; to act with levity; to talk with folly; to mock; to play the fool; to indulge light amusement.

To TRIFLE, (trī'-fl) *v. a.* To waste away; to dissipate.

TRIFLE, (trī'-fl) *n. s.* A thing of no moment.

TRIFLER, (trī'-fl-ẽr) *n. s.* One who acts with levity; one that talks with folly.

TRIFLING, (trī'-fl-ing) *a.* Wanting worth; unimportant; wanting weight.

TRIFLINGLY, (trī'-fl-ing-lẽ) *ad.* Without weight; without dignity; without importance.

TRIFOLIATE, (trī-fō'-lẽ-ate) *a.* Having three leaves.

TRIFORM, (trī'-fȯrm) *a.* Having a triple shape.

TRIGAMY, (trig'-ą-mẽ) *n. s.* State of being married three times; state of having three husbands or wives at one time.

TRIGGER, (trig'-gẽr) *n. s.* A catch to hold the wheel on steep ground; the catch that being pulled looses the cock of the gun.

TRIGINTALS, (trī-jin'-tąls) *n. s.* Trentals or *trigintals* were a number of masses to the tale of thirty, instituted by Saint Gregory.

TRIGLYPH, (trig'-lif) *n. s.* In architecture, A member of the frize of the Dorick order set directly over every pillar, and in certain spaces in the intercolumniations.

TRIGON, (trī'-gun) *n. s.* A triangle: a term in astrology.

TRIGONAL, (trig'-ō-nąl) *a.* Triangular; having three corners.

TRIGONOMETRICAL, (trig-ō-nō-mẽt'-trẽ-kąl) *a.* Pertaining to trigonometry.

TRIGONOMETRICALLY, (trig-ō-nō-mẽt'-trẽ-kąl-lẽ) *ad.* According to the rules of trigonometry.

TRIGONOMETRY, (trig-ō-nō-nȯm'-ẽ-trẽ) *n. s.* The art of measuring triangles, or of calculating the sides of any triangle sought, and this is plain or spherical.

TRILATERAL, (trī-ląt'-ẽr-ąl) *a.* Having hree sides.

TRILL, (trill) *n. s.* Quaver; tremulousness of musick.

To TRILL, (trill) *v. a.* To utter quavering; to shake.

To TRILL, (trill) *v. n.* To play in tremulous vibrations of sound.

TRILLION, (tril'-yun) *n. s.* A million of millions of millions; a million twice multiplied by a million.

TRILUMINAR, (trī-lu'-min-ẽr) } *a.* Having
TRILUMINOUS, (trī-lu'-min-us) } three lights.

TRIM, (trim) *a.* Nice; snug; dressed up.

TRIM, (trim) *n. s.* Dress; geer; ornaments; trimming; state of dress, good or bad.

To TRIM, (trim) *v. a.* To fit out; to dress; to decorate; to shave; to clip; to make neat; to adjust; to balance a vessel.

To TRIM, (trim) *v. n.* To balance; to fluctuate between two parties.

TRIMETER, (trim'-ẽ-tẽr) *a.* Consisting of three poetical measures, forming an iambick of six feet.

TRIMLY, (trim'-lẽ) *ad.* Nicely; neatly.

TRIMMER, (trim'-mẽr) *n. s.* One who changes sides to balance parties; a turncoat; a piece of wood inserted.

TRIMMING, (trim'-ming) *n. s.* Ornamented appendages to a coat or gown.

TRIMNESS, (trim'-nẽs) *n. s.* Neatness; petty elegance of dress.

TRINAL, (trī'-nąl) *a.* Threefold.

TRINE, (trine) *n. s.* An aspect of planets placed in three angles of a trigon, in which they are supposed by astrologers to be eminently benign.

TRINE, (trine) *a.* Threefold; thrice repeated.

TRINITARIAN, (trin-ẽ-tą'-rẽ-ąn) *n. s.* A believer of the Trinity; one of a monastick order, instituted in honour of the Trinity.

TRINITY, (trin'-ẽ-tẽ) *n. s.* The incomprehensible union of the three persons in the Godhead.

TRINKET, (tring'-kẽt) *n. s.* Toys; ornaments of dress; superfluities of decoration; things of no great value.

TRINOMIAL, (trī-nō'-mẽ-ąl) } *a.* In ma-
TRINOMINAL, (trī-nȯm'-ẽ-nąl) } thematicks, Consisting of three dimensions.

TRIO, (trẽ'-ō) *n. s.* A piece of musick of three principal or reciting parts.

To TRIP, (trip) *v. a.* To supplant; to throw by striking the feet from the ground by a sudden motion; to strike from under the body; to catch; to detect.

To TRIP, (trip) *v. n.* To fall by losing the hold of the feet; to fail; to err; to be deficient; to stumble; to titubate; to run lightly; to take a short voyage.

TRIP, (trip) *n. s.* A stroke or catch by which the wrestler supplants his antagonist; a stumble by which the foothold is lost; a failure; a mistake; a short voyage or journey.

TRIPARTITE, (trip'-pąr-tite) *a.* Divided into three parts; having three correspondent copies; relating to three parties.

TRIPARTITION, (trip-pąr-tish'-un) *n. s.* A division into three parts.

TRIPE, (tripe) *n. s.* The intestines; the guts.

TRIPEDAL, (trip'-ẽ-dąl) *a.* Having three feet.

TRIPERSONAL, (trī-pẽr'-sō-nąl) *a.* Consisting of three persons.

TRIPETALOUS, (trī-pẽt'-ą-lus) *a.* Having a flower consisting of three leaves.

TRIPHTHONG, (trip'-*th*ȯng) *n. s.* A coalition of three vowels to form one sound, as *eau, eye.*

TRIPLE, (trip'-pl) *a.* Threefold; consisting of three conjoined; treble; three times repeated.

To TRIPLE, (trip'-pl) *v. a.* To treble; to make thrice as much, or as many; to make threefold.

TRIPLET, (trip'-lẽt) *n. s.* Three of a kind; three verses rhyming together.

TRIPLICATE, (trip'-le-kate) *a.* Made thrice as much. *Triplicate* ratio, in geometry, is the ratio of cubes to each other; which ought to be distinguished from triple.

TRIPLICATION, (trip-le-ka'-shun) *n. s.* The act of trebling or adding three together.

TRIPLICITY, (tri-plis'-e-te) *n. s.* Threefoldness; state of being threefold.

TRIPOD, (tri'-pod) *n. s.* A seat with three feet, such as that from which the priestess of Apollo delivered oracles.

TRIPOS, (tri'-pos) *n. s.* A tripod.

TRIPPER, (trip'-per) *n. s.* One who trips.

TRIPPING, (trip'-ping) *a.* Quick; nimble.

TRIPPING, (trip'-ping) *n. s.* Light dance.

TRIPPINGLY, (trip'-ping-le) *ad.* With agility; with swift motion.

TRIPTOTE, (trip'-tote) *n. s.* A noun used but in three cases.

TRIREME, (tri'-reme) *n. s.* A galley with three tiers or benches of oars on a side.

TRISECTION, (tri-sek'-shun) *n. s.* Division into three equal parts: the trisection of an angle is one of the desiderata of geometry.

TRIST, (trist) *a.* Sad; gloomy.

TRISTFUL, (trist'-ful) *a.* Sad; melancholy; gloomy; sorrowful.

TRISYLLABICAL, (tris-sil-lab'-e-kal) *a.* Consisting of three syllables.

TRISYLLABLE, (tris'-sil-la-bl) *n. s.* A word consisting of three syllables.

TRITE, (trite) *a.* Worn out; stale; common; not new.

TRITELY, (trite'-le) *ad.* In a trite or common way.

TRITENESS, (trite'-nes) *n. s.* Staleness; commonness.

TRITHING, (tri'-thing) *n. s.* See RIDING.

TRITURABLE, (trit'-u ra-bl) *a.* Possible to be pounded or comminuted.

To TRITURATE, (trit'-u-rate) *v. a.* To thresh; to pound.

TRITURATION, (trit-u-ra'-shun) *n. s.* Reduction of any substances to powder upon a stone with a muller, as colours are ground: it is also called levigation.

TRIVET, (triv'-et) *n. s.* Anything supported by three feet.

TRIVIAL, (triv'-yal) *a.* Vile; worthless; vulgar; such as may be picked up in the highway; light; trifling; unimportant; inconsiderable.

TRIVIALLY, (triv'-yal-le) *ad.* Commonly; vulgarly; lightly; inconsiderably.

TRIVIALNESS, (triv'-yal-nes) *n. s.* Commonness; vulgarity; lightness; unimportance.

TRIUMPH, (tri'-umf) *n. s.* Pomp with which a victory is publickly celebrated; state of being victorious; victory; conquest; joy for success; show; exhibition of masks; stately procession.

To TRIUMPH, (tri'-umf) *v. n.* To celebrate a victory with pomp; to rejoice for victory; to obtain victory; to insult upon an advantage gained.

TRIUMPHAL, (tri'-umf'-al) *a.* Betokening a victory; used in celebrating victory.

TRIUMPHANT, (tri'-umf'-ant) *a.* Celebrating a victory; rejoicing as for victory; victorious; graced with conquest.

TRIUMPHANTLY, (tri-umf'-ant-le) *ad.* In a triumphant manner in token of victory; joyfully as for victory; victoriously; with success; with insolent exultation.

TRIUMPHER, (tri'-um-fer) *n. s.* One who triumphs.

TRIUMVIRATE, (tri-um'-ve-rat) } *n. s.* A
TRIUMVIRI, (tri'-um'-ve-ri) } coalition or concurrence of three men.

TRIUNE, (tri'-une) *a.* At once three and one.

TRIUNITY, (tri-u'-ne-te) *n. s.* State of being triune; the trinity.

TROCAR, (tro'-kar) *n. s.* A chirurgical instrument used in tapping for a dropsy.

TROCHAICAL, (tro-ka'-e-kal) } *a.* Consist-
TROCHAICK, (tro-ka'-ik) } ing of trochees.

TROCHEE, (tro'-ke) *n. s.* A foot used in poetry, consisting of a long and short syllable.

TROCHILICKS, (tro-kil'-iks) *n. s.* The science of rotatory motion.

TROCHINGS, (trok'-ingz) *n. s.* The branches on a deer's head.

TROD, (trod) } Part. pass. of
TRODDEN, (trod'-dn) } *tread.*

TRODE, (trodz) The pret. of *tread.*

TROGLODYTE, (trog'-lo-dite) *n. s.* One who inhabits caves of the earth.

To TROLL, (troll) *v. a.* To move circularly; to drive about; to move volubly; to sing a catch, canon, rondo, or any composition, so taking up the parts that the voices follow each other in regular succession; to draw on.

To TROLL, (troll) *v. n.* To go round; to be moved circularly; to roll; to run round; to fish for a pike with a line running upon a reel.

TROLLOP, (trol'-lup) *n. s.* A slattern; a woman loosely dressed.

TROOP, (troop) *n. s.* A company; a number of people collected together; a body of soldiers; a small body of cavalry.

To TROOP, (troop) *v. n.* To march in a body; to march in haste; to march in company.

TROOPER, (troop'-er) *n. s.* A horse soldier, that fights only on horseback.

TROPE, (trope) *n. s.* A change of a word from its original signification, as the clouds *foreted* rain, for *foreshew.*

TROPHIED, (tro'-fed) *a.* Adorned with trophies.

TROPHY, (tro'-fe) *n. s.* Something shewn or treasured up in proof of victory.

TROPICAL, (trop'-e-kal) *a.* Rhetorically changed from the original meaning; placed near the tropick; belonging to the tropick.

TROPICALLY, (trop-e-kal-e) *ad.* Figuratively.

TROPICK, (trŏp'-ik) *n. s.* The line at which the sun turns back, of which the north has the tropick of Cancer, and the south the tropick of Capricorn.

TROPOLOGICAL, (trŏp-o-lŏd'-je-kăl) *a.* Varied by tropes; changed from the original import of the words.

TROPOLOGY, (tro-pŏl'-o-je) *n. s.* A rhetorical mode of speech including tropes, or a change of some word from the original meaning.

To TROT, (trŏt) *v. n.* To move with a high jolting pace.

TROT, (trŏt) *n. s.* The jolting high pace of a horse.

TROTH, (trŏth) *n. s.* Belief; faith; fidelity; truth; verity.

TROTHPLIGHT, (trŏth'-plite) *n. s.* The act of plighting troth; the act of betrothing.

TROTTER, (trŏt'-ter) *n. s.* One that walks a jolting pace; one that runs up and down; a sheep's foot.

TROUBADOUR, (troo'-bă-door) *n. s.* An early poet of Provence.

To TROUBLE, (trŭb'-bl) *v. a.* To disturb; to perplex; to afflict; to grieve; to distress; to make uneasy; to busy; to engage overmuch; to tease; to vex; to disorder; to put into agitation or commotion.

TROUBLE, (trŭb'-bl) *n. s.* Disturbance; perplexity; affliction; calamity; molestation; obstruction; inconvenience; uneasiness; vexation.

TROUBLER, (trŭb'-bl-er) *n. s.* Disturber; confounder.

TROUBLESOME, (trŭb'-bl-sum) *a.* Vexatious; uneasy; afflictive; full of molestation; burdensome; tiresome; wearisome; full of teazing business; slightly harassing; unseasonably engaging; improperly importuning; importunate; teazing.

TROUBLESOMELY, (trŭb'-bl-sum-le) *ad.* Vexatiously; wearisomely; unseasonably; importunately.

TROUBLOUS, (trŭb'-bl-us) *a.* Tumultuous; confused; disordered; put into commotion.

TROVER, (tro'-ver) *n. s.* In the common law, Is an action which a man hath against one that having found any of his goods refuseth to deliver them upon demand.

TROUGH, (trŏf) *n. s.* Anything hollowed and open longitudinally on the upper side.

To TROUNCE, (trŏunse) *v. a.* To punish by an indictment or information; to punish severely.

TROUSERS, (trŏu'-zerz) *n. s.* Breeches; long breeches; pantaloons.

TROUT, (trŏut) *n. s.* A delicate spotted fish inhabiting brooks and quick streams.

To TROW, (trŏu) *v. n.* To think; to imagine; to conceive; to believe.

TROWEL, (trŏu'-el) *n. s.* A tool to take up the mortar with, and spread it on the bricks; with which also they cut the bricks to such lengths as they have occasion, and also stop the joints.

TROWSERS. See TROUSERS.

TROY, (troe) } *n. s.* A kind
TROY-WEIGHT, (troe'-wate) } of weight by which gold and bread are weighed, consisting of these denominations: a pound = 12 ounces; ounce = 20 pennyweights; pennyweight = 24 grains.

TRUANT, (troo'-ant) *n. s.* An idler; one who wanders idly about, neglecting his duty or employment; to play the *truant* is, in schools, to stay from school without leave.

TRUANT, (troo'-ant) *a.* Idle; wandering from business; lazy; loitering.

TRUCE, (troose) *n. s.* A temporary peace; a cessation of hostilities; cessation; intermission; short quiet.

TRUCIDATION, (troo-se-da'-shun) *n. s.* The act of killing.

To TRUCK, (trŭk) *v. n.* To traffick by exchange; to give one commodity for another.

To TRUCK, (trŭk) *v. a.* To give in exchange; to exchange.

TRUCK, (trŭk) *n. s.* Exchange; traffick by exchange; a sort of cart drawn by a man; wheels for the carriage of cannon.

TRUCKER, (trŭk'-er) *n. s.* One who trafficks by exchange.

To TRUCKLE, (trŭk'-kl) *v. n.* To be in a state of subjection or inferiority; to yield; to creep.

TRUCKLEBED, (trŭk'-kl-bed) *n. s.* A bed that runs on wheels under a higher bed.

TRUCULENCE, (troo'-ku-lense) } *n. s.*
TRUCULENCY, (troo'-ku-len-se) } Savageness of manners; terribleness of aspect.

TRUCULENT, (troo'-ku-lent) *a.* Savage; barbarous; terrible of aspect; destructive; cruel.

To TRUDGE, (trŭdje) *v. a.* To travel laboriously; to jog on; to march heavily on.

TRUE, (troo) *a.* Not false; not erroneous; agreeing with fact, or with the nature of things; pure from the crime of falsehood; veracious; genuine; real; not counterfeit; faithful; not perfidious; steady; honest; not fraudulent; exact; conformable to a rule; rightful.

TRUEBORN, (troo'-born) *a.* Having a right by birth.

TRUEBRED, (troo'-bred) *a.* Of a right breed.

TRUEHEARTED, (troo'-hart-ed) *a.* Honest; faithful.

TRUELOVEKNOT, (troo'-luv-nŏt) *n. s.* Lines drawn through each other with many involutions, considered as the emblem of interwoven affection.

TRUENESS, (troo'-nes) *n. s.* Sincerity; faithfulness.

TRUEPENNY, (troo'-pen-ne) *n. s.* A familiar phrase for an honest fellow.

TRUFFLE, (trŭf'-fl) *n. s.* A subterraneous mushroom.

TRUG, (trŭg) *n. s.* A hod for coals, mortar, &c.

TRUISM, (troo'-izm) *n. s.* A self-evident and undeniable truth.

TRULL, (trŭl) *n. s.* A wench; a low whore; a vagrant strumpet.

TRULY, (troo'-le) *ad.* According to truth; not falsely; faithfully; honestly; really; without fallacy; exactly; justly.

TRUMP, (trŭmp) *n. s.* A trumpet; an instrument of warlike musick; a winning card; a card that has particular privileges in a game.

To **TRUMP**, (trŭmp) *v. a.* To win with a trump card; to impose upon; to obtrude; to force; to obtrude fallaciously. *To trump up*, To devise; to forge.

To **TRUMP**, (trŭmp) *v. n.* To play a trump card; to interpose as with a trump card; to be an impediment.

TRUMPERY, (trŭmp'-ĕr-e) *n. s.* Something fallaciously splendid; something of less value than it seems; falsehood; empty talk; something of no value; trifles.

TRUMPET, (trŭmp'-ĕt) *n. s.* An instrument of martial musick sounded by the breath; one who celebrates; one who praises.

To **TRUMPET**, (trŭmp'-ĕt) *v. a.* To publish by sound of trumpet; to proclaim.

TRUMPETER, (trŭmp'-ĕt-ĕr) *n. s.* One who sounds a trumpet; one who proclaims, publishes, or denounces.

To **TRUNCATE**, (trŭng'-kate) *v. a.* To maim; to lop; to cut short: an heraldick word applied to trees.

TRUNCATION, (trŭng-ka'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of lopping or maiming.

TRUNCHEON, (trŭn'-shŭn) *n. s.* A short staff; a club; a cudgel; a staff of command.

To **TRUNCHEON**, (trŭn'-shŭn) *v. a.* To beat with a truncheon.

To **TRUNDLE**, (trŭn'-dl) *v. n.* To roll; to bowl along.

To **TRUNDLE**, (trŭn'-dl) *v. a.* To bowl; to roll.

TRUNDLE, (trŭn'-dl) *n. s.* Any round rolling thing.

TRUNK, (trŭngk) *n. s.* The body of a tree; the body without the limbs of an animal; the main body of anything; a chest for clothes; sometimes a small chest commonly lined with paper; the proboscis of an elephant, or other animal.

To **TRUNK**, (trŭngk) *v. a.* To truncate; to maim; to lop.

TRUNK-HOSE, (trŭngk'-hoze) *n. s.* Large breeches formerly worn.

TRUNNIONS, (trŭn'-yŭnz) *n. s.* The knobs or bunchings of a gun, that bear it on the cheeks of a carriage.

TRUSION, (troo'-zhŭn) *n. s.* The act of thrusting or pushing.

TRUSS, (trŭs) *n. s.* A bandage by which ruptures are restrained from lapsing; bundle; anything thrust close together.

To **TRUSS**, (trŭs) *v. a.* To pack up close together.

TRUST, (trŭst) *n. s.* Confidence; reliance on another; charge received in confidence; confident opinion of any event; credit given without examination; credit on promise of payment; something committed to one's faith; deposit; something committed to charge, of which an account must be given; confidence in supposed honesty. In law, A right to receive the profits of land, and to dispose of the land itself in many cases, for particular purposes, as directed by the lawful owner, or pointed out by settlement, &c. or by that particular deed called *a deed of Trust*.

To **TRUST**, (trŭst) *v. a.* To place confidence in; to confide in; to believe; to credit; to admit in confidence to the power over anything; to commit with confidence; to venture confidently; to sell to upon credit.

To **TRUST**, (trŭst) *v. n.* To be confident of something future; to have confidence; to rely; to depend without doubt; to be credulous; to be won to confidence; to expect.

TRUSTEE, (trŭs-tee') *n. s.* One entrusted with anything; one to whom something is committed for the use and behoof of another.

TRUSTER, (trŭst'-ĕr) *n. s.* One who trusts.

TRUSTILY, (trŭs-te-le) *ad.* Honestly; faithfully; with fidelity.

TRUSTINESS, (trŭst'-e-nes) *n. s.* Honesty; fidelity; faithfulness.

TRUSTY, (trŭst'-e) *a.* Honest; faithful; true; fit to be trusted; strong; stout; such as will not fail.

TRUTH, (trooth) *n. s.* The contrary to falsehood; conformity of notions to things; conformity of words to thoughts; purity from falsehood; right opinion; fidelity; constancy; honesty; virtue. It is used sometimes by way of concession. Exactness; conformity to rule; reality; real state of things.

To **TRY**, (trī) *v. a.* To examine; to make experiment of; to experience; to assay; to have knowledge or experience of; to examine as a judge; to bring before a judicial tribunal; to bring to a decision; to act on as a test; to bring as to a test; to essay; to attempt; to purify; to refine; to use as means.

To **TRY**, (trī) *v. n.* To endeavour; to attempt; to make essay.

TUB, (tŭb) *n. s.* A large open vessel of wood; a state of salivation; so called, because the patient was formerly sweated in a tub.

TUBE, (tube) *n. s.* A pipe; a siphon; a long hollow body.

TUBERCLE, (tu'-bĕr-kl) *n. s.* A small swelling or excrescence on the body; a pimple.

TUBEROSE, (tube'-roze) *n. s.* A flower.

TUBEROUS, (tu'-bĕr-ŭs) *a.* Having prominent knots or excrescences.

TUBULAR, (tu'-bu-lar) *a.* Resembling a

pipe or trunk; consisting of a pipe; long and hollow; fistular.

TUBULATED, (tū'-bū-lā-tĕd) } *a.* Fistular;
TUBULOUS, (tū'-bū-lŭs) } longitudinally hollow.

TUCK, (tŭk) *n. s.* A long narrow sword; a kind of net; a kind of fold; a sort of pull; a kind of lugging.

To TUCK, (tŭk) *v. a.* To gather into a narrower compass; to crush together; to hinder from spreading; to inclose, by tucking clothes round.

To TUCK, (tŭk) *v. n.* To contract.

TUCKER, (tŭk'-ĕr) *n. s.* A small piece of linen that shades the breast of women.

TUESDAY, (tūz'-dā) *n. s.* The third day of the week.

TUFT, (tŭft) *n. s.* A number of threads or ribands, flowery leaves, or any small bodies joined together; a cluster; a plump.

To TUFT, (tŭft) *v. a.* To separate into tufts, or little clusters; to adorn with a tuft.

TUFTED, (tŭf'-tĕd) *a.* Growing in tufts or clusters.

TUFTY, (tŭf'-tē) *a.* Adorned with tufts; growing in tufts.

To TUG, (tŭg) *v. a.* To pull with strength long continued in the utmost exertion; to draw; to pull; to pluck.

To TUG, (tŭg) *v. n.* To pull; to draw; to labour; to contend; to struggle.

TUG, (tŭg) *n. s.* Pull performed with the utmost effort.

TUGGER, (tŭg'-gĕr) *n. s.* One that tugs or pulls hard.

TUITION, (tū-ish'-ŭn) *n s.* Guardianship; superintendent care; care of a guardian or tutor.

TULIP, (tū'-lip) *n. s.* A flower.

To TUMBLE, (tŭm'-bl) *v. n.* To fall; to come suddenly and violently to the ground, to fall in great quantities tumultuously; to roll about; to play tricks by various librations of the body.

To TUMBLE, (tŭm'-bl) *v. a.* To turn over; to throw about by way of examination; to throw by chance or violence; to throw down.

TUMBLE, (tŭm'-bl) *n. s.* A fall.

TUMBLER, (tŭm'-bl-ĕr) *n. s.* One who shews postures by various contortions of body, or feats of activity; a large drinking glass.

TUMBREL, (tŭm'-brĕl) *n. s.* A dung cart; an ammunition cart.

TUMEFACTION, (tū-mē-făk'-shŭn) *n. s.* Swelling.

To TUMEFY, (tū'-mē-fī) *v. a.* To swell; to make to swell.

TUMID, (tū'-mĭd) *a.* Swelling; puffed up; protuberant; raised above the level; pompous; boastful; puffy; falsely sublime.

TUMOROUS, (tū'-mŭr-ŭs) *a.* Swelling; protuberant; fastuous; vainly pompous; falsely magnificent.

TUMOUR, (tū'-mŭr) *n. s.* A morbid swelling; a swell or rise of water; affected pomp; false magnificence; puffy grandeur; swelling mien; unsubstantial greatness.

To TUMULATE, (tū'-mū-lāte) *v. n.* To swell.

TUMULOSE, (tū'-mū-lōse) *a.* Full of hills.

TUMULOSITY, (tū-mū-lŏs'-ē-tē) *n. s.* Hilliness.

TUMULT, (tū'-mŭlt) *n. s.* A promiscuous commotion in a multitude; a multitude put into wild commotion; a stir; an irregular violence; a wild commotion.

TUMULTUARILY, (tū-mŭl'-tū-ā-rē-lē) *ad.* In a tumultuary manner.

TUMULTUARINESS, (tū-mŭl'-tū-ā-rē-nĕs) *n. s.* Turbulence; inclination or disposition to tumults or commotions.

TUMULTUARY, (tū-mŭl'-tū-ā-rē) *a.* Disorderly; promiscuous; confused; restless; put into irregular commotion.

TUMULTUOUS, (tū-mŭl'-tū-ŭs) *a.* Violently carried on by disorderly multitudes; put into violent commotion; irregularly and confusedly agitated; turbulent; violent; full of tumults.

TUMULTUOUSLY, (tū-mŭl'-tū-ŭs-lē) *ad.* By act of the multitude; with confusion and violence.

TUMULTUOUSNESS, (tū-mŭl'-tū-ŭs-nĕs) *n. s.* State of being tumultuous.

TUN, (tŭn) *n. s.* A large cask; the measure of four hogsheads; the weight of two thousand pounds.

To TUN, (tŭn) *v. a.* To put into casks; to barrel.

TUNABLE, (tū'-nā-bl) *a.* Harmonious; musical.

TUNABLENESS, (tū'-nā-bl-nĕs) *n. s.* Harmony; melodiousness.

TUNABLY, (tū'-nā-blē) *ad.* Harmoniously; melodiously.

TUNE, (tūne) *n. s.* A diversity of notes put together; sound; note; harmony; order; concert of parts; state of giving the due sounds, as the fiddle is in *tune*, or out of *tune*; proper state for use or application; right disposition; fit temper; proper humour.

To TUNE, (tūne) *v. a.* To put into such a state, as that the proper sounds may be produced; to sing harmoniously; to put into order, so as to produce the proper effect.

To TUNE, (tūne) *v. n.* To form one sound to another; to utter with the voice inarticulate harmony.

TUNEFUL, (tūne'-fŭl) *a.* Musical; harmonious.

TUNER, (tū'-nĕr) *n. s.* One who tunes.

TUNICK, (tū'-nĭk) *n. s.* Part of the Roman dress; covering; integument; tunicle.

TUNICLE, (tū'-nē-kl) *n. s.* Natural cover; integument: formerly a kind of cope worn by the officiating clergy.

TUNING, (tū'-nĭng) *n. s.* Act of singing or playing in concert; act or method of putting into tune.

TUNNAGE, (tŭn'-āje) *n. s.* Content of a vessel measured by the tun; tax laid by a tun.

TUNNEL, (tŭn'-nĕl) *n. s.* The shaft of a chimney; the passage for the smoke; a funnel; a pipe by which liquor is poured into vessels; a net to catch partridges in.

TUP, (tŭp) *n. s.* A ram.

To TUP, (tŭp) *v. a.* To cover as a ram.

TURBAN, (tŭr'-băn) *n. s.* The cover worn by the Turks on their heads.

TURBANED, (tŭr'-bănd) *a.* Wearing a turban; dressed with a turban.

TURBARY, (tŭr'-bā-rē) *n. s.* The right of digging turf; the place where turfs are digged.

TURBID, (tŭr'-bĭd) *a.* Thick; muddy; not clear.

TURBIDLY, (tŭr'-bĭd-lē) *ad.* Haughtily; proudly: a latinism.

TURBIDNESS, (tŭr'-bĭd-nĕs) *n. s.* Muddiness; thickness.

TURBINATED, (tŭr'-bē-nā-tĕd) *a.* Twisted; spiral; passing from narrower to wider; whirling as a body that turns round its own axis. Among botanists, Plants are called *turbinated*, as some parts of them resemble or are of a conical figure.

TURBINATION, (tŭr-bē-nā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of spinning like a top.

TURBOT, (tŭr'-bŭt) *n. s.* A delicate fish.

TURBULENCE, (tŭr'-bū-lĕnse) } *n. s.* Tu-
TURBULENCY, (tŭr'-bū-lĕn-sē) } mult; confusion; disorder of passions; tumultuousness; tendency to confusion.

TURBULENT, (tŭr'-bū-lĕnt) *a.* Raising agitation; producing commotion; exposed to commotion; liable to agitation; tumultuous; violent.

TURBULENTLY, (tŭr'-bū-lĕnt-lē) *ad.* Tumultuously; violently.

TURF, (tŭrf) *n. s.* A clod covered with grass; a part of the surface of the ground.

To TURF, (tŭrf) *v. a.* To cover with turfs.

TURFINESS, (tŭrf'-ē-nĕs) *n. s.* The state of abounding with turfs.

TURFY, (tŭrf'-ē) *a.* Full of turfs; covered with turf; built of turf.

TURGENT, (tŭr'-jĕnt) *a.* Swelling; protuberant; tumid; pompous.

TURGESCENCE, (tŭr-jĕs'-sĕnse) } *n. s.*
TURGESCENCY, (tŭr-jĕs'-sĕn-sē) } The act of swelling; the state of being swollen; empty magnificence.

TURGID, (tŭr'-jĭd) *a.* Swelling; bloated; filling more room than before; pompous; tumid; vainly magnificent.

TURGIDITY, (tŭr-jĭd'-ē-tē) *n. s.* State of being swollen; pompousness; empty magnificence.

TURGIDNESS, (tŭr'-jĭd-nĕs) *n. s.* Pompousness.

TURKEY, (tŭr'-kē) *n. s.* A large domestick fowl, supposed to be brought from Turkey.

TURMERICK, (tŭr'-mĕr-ĭk) *n. s.* An Indian root which makes a yellow dye.

TURMOIL, (tŭr-mŏil') *n. s.* Trouble; disturbance; harassing uneasiness; tumultuous molestation.

To TURMOIL, (tŭr-mŏil') *v. a.* To harass with commotion; to weary; to keep in unquietness.

To TURMOIL, (tŭr-mŏil') *v. n.* To be in commotion or unquietness.

To TURN, (tŭrn) *v. a.* To put into a circular or vertiginous motion; to move round; to revolve; to put the upper side downwards; to shift with regard to the sides; to change with respect to position; to change the state of the balance; to bring the inside out; to change as to the posture of the body, or direction of the look; to form on a lathe by moving round; to change; to transform; to metamorphose; to transmute; to make of another colour; to change; to alter; to change to another opinion, or party; to convert; to pervert; to alter from one effect or purpose to another; to betake; to transfer; to infatuate; to make mad: applied to the head or brain; to double in; to revolve; to agitate in the mind; to blunt; to drive by violence; to expel; to apply by a change of use; to keep passing in a course of exchange or traffick; to adapt the mind; to retort; to throw back. *To turn away*, To dismiss from service; to discard; to avert. *To turn back*, To return to the hand from which it was received. *To turn off*, To dismiss contemptuously: to give over; to resign; to deflect; to divert. *To turn over*, To transfer; to refer; to examine one leaf of a book after another. *To turn to*, To have recourse to.

To TURN, (tŭrn) *v. n.* To move round; to have a circular of vertiginous motion; to move the body round; to move from its place; to change posture; to have a tendency or direction; to move the face to another quarter; to depart from the way; to deviate; to alter; to be changed; to be transformed; to become by a change; to change sides; to change the mind, conduct, or determination; to change to acid; to depend on, as the chief point; to grow giddy; to have an unexpected consequence or tendency; to return; to recoil; to be directed to, or from any point, as the needle *turns* to the pole; to change attention or practice. *To turn away*, To deviate from any course. *To turn off*, To divert one's course.

TURN, (tŭrn) *n. s.* The act of turning; gyration; meander; winding way; winding or flexuous course; a walk to and fro; change; vicissitude; alteration; successive course; manner of proceeding; change from the original intention or first appearance; chance; hap; occasion; incidental opportunity; actions of kindness or malice; reigning inclination; convenience; use; purpose; exigence; the form; cast: shape; manner; the manner of adjusting the words of a sentence; new position of things, as something troublesome happens at every *turn*. *By turns*, One after another; alternately.

TURNCOAT, (tŭrn'-kōte) *n. s.* One who forsakes his party or principles; a renegade.

TURNER, (tŭrn'-ĕr) *n. s.* One whose trade is to turn in a lathe.

TURNERY, (tŭrn'-ẽr-ẹ) *n. s.* The art of fashioning hard bodies into a round or oval form in a lathe; the articles so turned.

TURNKEY, (tŭrn'-kẹẹ) *n. s.* One who opens and locks the doors and keeps the keys of a prison.

TURNING, (tŭrn'-ing) *n. s.* Flexure; winding; meander; deviation from the way.

TURNIP, (tŭrn'-ip) *n. s.* A white esculent root.

TURNPIKE, (tŭrn'-pike) *n. s.* A cross of two bars armed with pikes at the end, and turning on a pin, fixed to hinder horses from entering; any gate by which the way is obstructed.

TURNSPIT, (tŭrn'-spit) *n. s.* He that anciently turned a spit, instead of which jacks are now generally used: it is now used of a dog that turns the spit.

TURNSTILE, (tŭrn'-stile) *n. s.* A kind of turnpike in a footpath.

TURPENTINE, (tŭr'-pẽn-tine) *n. s.* The resinous matter exuded by the pine, the juniper, and other trees of that kind.

TURPITUDE, (tŭr'-pẹ-tŭde) *n. s.* Essential deformity of words, thoughts, or actions; inherent vileness, baseness.

TURQUOISE, (tŭr-kwȧze) *n. s.* A precious stone of a beautiful pale bluecolour.

TURRET, (tŭr'-rẹt) *n. s.* A small eminence raised above the rest of the building; a little tower.

TURRETED, (tŭr'-ẹt-ẹd) *a.* Formed like a tower; rising like a tower.

TURTLE, (tŭr'-tl) *n. s.* A species of dove; the sea-tortoise.

TURVES, (tŭrvz) The plural of *turf*.

TUSCAN, (tŭs'-kȧn) *n. s.* One of the orders of architecture.

TUSH, (tŭsh) *interj.* An expression of contempt.

TUSK, (tŭsk) *n. s.* The long teeth of a pugnacious animal; the fang; the holding tooth.

TUSKED, (tŭs'-kẹd) } *a.* Furnished with
TUSKY, (tŭs'-kẹ) } tusks.

TUSSLE, (tŭs'-sl) *n. s.* A struggle: a vulgar expression.

TUT, (tŭt) *interj.* A particle noting contempt.

TUTELAGE, (tu'-tẹ-laje) *n. s.* Guardianship; state of being under a guardian.

TUTELAR, (tu'-tẹ-lȧr) } *a.* Having the
TUTELARY, (tu'-tẹ-lȧ-rẹ) } charge or guardianship of any person or thing; protecting; defensive; guardian.

TUTOR, (tu'-tŭr) *n. s.* One who has the care of another's learning and morals; a teacher or instructor.

To TUTOR, (tu'-tŭr) *v. a.* To instruct; to teach; to document; to treat with superiority or severity.

TUTORAGE, (tu'-tŭr-aje) *n. s.* The authority or solemnity of a tutor.

TUTORESS, (tu'-tŭr-ẽs) *n. s.* Directress; instructress; governess.

TUTTY, (tŭt'-tẹ) *n. s.* A sublimate of zinc or calamine collected in the furnace.

TWAIN, (twȧne) *a.* Two.

To TWANG, (twȧng) *v. n.* To sound with a quick sharp noise.

To TWANG, (twȧng) *v. a.* To make to sound sharply.

TWANG, (twȧng) *n. s.* A sharp quick sound; an affected modulation of the voice; a relish; a taste, generally a disagreeable one.

TWANG, (twȧng) *interj.* A word marking a quick action, accompanied with a sharp sound.

To TWANGLE, (twȧng'-gl) *v. n.* To make a sharp quick sound.

To TWANK, (twȧngk) *v. n.* To make to sound.

To TWATTLE, (twọt'-tl) *v. n.* To prate; to gabble; to chatter.

TWAY, (twȧ) For TWAIN.

To TWEAG, (twẹg) } *v. a.* To pinch; to
To TWEAK, (twẹke) } squeeze betwixt the fingers.

TWEAGUE, (twẹg) } *n. s.* A pinch; a
TWEAK, (twẹke) } squeeze between the fingers; perplexity; ludicrous distress.

To TWEEDLE, (twẹẹ'-dl) *v. a.* To handle lightly: used of awkward fiddling.

TWEEZERS, (twẹẹ'-zẽrz) *n. s.* Nippers, or small pincers to pluck off hairs.

TWELFTH, (twẹlfth) *a.* Second after the tenth; the ordinal of twelve.

TWELFTHTIDE, (twẹlfth'-tide) *n. s.* The twelfth day after Christmas.

TWELVE, (twẹlv) *a.* Two and ten; twice six.

TWELVEMONTH, (twẹl'-mụnth) *n. s.* A year, as consisting of twelve months.

TWELVEPENCE, (twẹlv'-pẽnse) *n. s.* A shilling.

TWELVEPENNY, (twẹlv'-pẽn-ẹ) *a.* Sold for a shilling.

TWENTIETH, (twẽn'-tẹ-ẽth) *a.* Twice tenth; ordinal of twenty.

TWENTY, (twẽn'-tẹ) *a.* Twice ten; a proverbial indefinite number.

TWICE, (twise) *ad.* Two times; doubly. It is often used in composition, as a *twice-told* tale.

To TWIDLE, (twi'-dl) *v. a.* [commonly written *tweedle*.] To touch lightly: a low word.

TWIFOLD, (twi'-fọld) *a.* Twofold.

TWIG, (twig) *n. s.* A small shoot of a branch; a switch tough and long.

TWIGGEN, (twig'-gin) *a.* Made of twigs; wicker.

TWIGGY, (twig'-gẹ) *a.* Full of twigs.

TWILIGHT, (twi'-lite) *n. s.* The dubious or faint light before sunrise, and after sunset; obscure light; uncertain view.

TWILIGHT, (twi'-lite) *a.* Not clearly or brightly illuminated; obscure; deeply shaded; seen or done by twilight.

To TWILL, (twil) *v. a.* To weave; to quilt.

TWIN, (twin) *n. s.* Children born at the same birth. It is seldom used in the singular; though sometimes it is used for one of twins. Gemini, the sign of the zodiack.

TWIN-BORN, (twin'-born) *a.* Born at the same birth.

To TWINE, (twine) *v. a.* To twist or complicate so as to unite, or form one body or substance out of two or more; to unite itself.

To TWINE, (twine) *v. n.* To convolve itself; to wrap itself closely about; to unite by interposition of parts; to wind; to make flexures; to turn round.

TWINE, (twine) *n. s.* A twisted thread; twist; convolution; embrace; act of convolving itself round.

To TWINGE, (twinje) *v. a.* To torment with sudden and short pain; to pinch; to tweak.

TWINGE, (twinje) *n. s.* Short sudden sharp pain; a tweak; a pinch.

TWINK, (twingk) *n. s.* [See TWINKLE.] The motion of an eye; a moment.

To TWINKLE, (twingk'-kl) *v. n.* To sparkle; to flash irregularly; to shine with intermitted light; to shine faintly; to quiver; to open and shut the eye by turns.

TWINKLE, (twingk'-kl) } *n. s.* A sparkTWINKLING, (twingk'-ling) } ling intermitting light; a motion of the eye; a short space, such as is taken up by a motion of the eye.

TWINLING, (twin'-ling) *n. s.* A twin lamb; a lamb of two brought at a birth.

TWINTER, (twin'-ter) *n. s.* A beast of two winters old.

To TWIRL, (twerl) *v. a.* To turn round; to move by a quick rotation.

To TWIRL, (twerl) *v. n.* To revolve with a quick motion.

TWIRL, (twerl) *n. s.* Rotation; circular motion; twist; convolution.

To TWIST, (twist) *v. a.* To form by complication; to form by convolution; to contort; to writhe; to wreath; to wind; to encircle by something round about; to form; to weave; to unite by intertexture of parts; to unite; to insinuate.

To TWIST, (twist) *v. n.* To be contorted; to be convolved.

TWIST, (twist) *n. s.* Anything made by convolution, or winding two bodies together; a strong kind of sewing silk; a cord; a string; contortion; writhe; the manner of twisting.

TWISTER, (twist'-er) *n. s.* One who twists; a ropemaker; the instrument of twisting.

To TWIT, (twit) *v. a.* To sneer; to flout; to reproach.

To TWITCH, (twitsh) *v. a.* To vellicate; to pluck with a quick motion; to snatch; to pluck with a hasty motion.

TWITCH, (twitsh) *n. s.* A quick pull; a sudden vellication; a contraction of the fibres.

To TWITTER, (twit'-ter) *v. n.* To make a sharp tremulous intermitted noise; to be suddenly moved with any inclination; to be agitated by expectation or suspense: a low word.

TWITTER, (twit'-ter) *n. s.* Any motion or disorder of passion; such as a violent fit of laughing, or fit of fretting; an upbraider.

'TWIXT, (twikst) A contraction of *betwixt*.

TWO, (too) *a.* One and one. It is used in composition, as *two*-legged.

TWOEDGED, (too'-edjd) *a.* Having an edge on either side.

TWOFOLD, (too'-fold) *a.* Double; two of the same kind, or two different things coexisting.

TWOFOLD, (too'-fold) *ad.* Doubly.

TWOHANDED, (too'-hand-ed) *a.* That employs both hands; large; bulky.

TWOPENCE, (tup'-pense) *n. s.* A small coin, valued at twice a penny.

To TYE, (ti) *v. a.* To bind. See TIE.

TYE, (ti) *n. s.* A knot; a bond or obligation.

TYER, (ti'-er) *n. s.* One who unites; one who joins.

TYGER, (ti'-ger) *n. s.* See TIGER.

TYKE, (tike) *n. s.* A dog, or one as contemptible and vile as a dog.

TYMBAL, (tim'-bal) *n. s.* A kind of kettle-drum.

TYMPAN, (tim'-pan) *n. s.* A drum; a timbrel; a frame belonging to the printing-press, covered with parchment, on which the sheets are laid to be printed; the pannel of a pillar or door.

TYMPANUM, (tim'-pa-num) *n. s.* A drum; a part of the ear, so called from its resemblance to a drum.

TYMPANY, (tum'-pa-ne) *n. s.* A kind of obstructed flatulence that swells the body like a drum; the wind dropsy.

TYNY, (ti'-ne) *a.* Very small. See TINY.

TYPE, (tipe) *n. s.* Emblem; mark of something; that by which something future is prefigured; a stamp; a mark; a printing letter.

To TYPE, (tipe) *v. a.* To prefigure.

TYPICK, (tip'-ik) } *a.* Emblematical;TYPICAL, (tip'-e-kal) } figurative of something else.

TYPICALLY, (tip'-e-kal-e) *ad.* In a typical manner.

TYPICALNESS, (tip'-e-kal-nes) *n. s.* The state of being typical.

To TYPIFY, (tip'-e-fi) *v. a.* To figure; to shew in emblem.

TYPOGRAPHER, (ti-pog'-graf-er) *n. s.* A printer.

TYPOGRAPHICAL, (ti-po-graf'-e-kal) }TYPOGRAPHICK, (ti-po-graf'-ik) } *a.* Emblematical; figurative; belonging to the printer's art.

TYPOGRAPHICALLY, (ti-po-graf'-e-kal-e) *ad.* Emblematically; figuratively; after the manner of printers.

TYPOGRAPHY, (ti-pog'-graf-e) *n. s.* Emblematical, figurative, or hieroglyphical representation; the art of printing.

TYRANNICAL, (tĭ-răn'-nĕ-kăl) } *a.* Suiting
TYRANNICK, (tĭ-răn'-nĭk) } a tyrant; acting like a tyrant; cruel; despotick; imperious.

TYRANNICALLY, (tĭ-răn'-nĕ-kăl-ē) *ad.* In manner of a tyrant.

TYRANNICIDE, (tĭ-răn'-nē-sīde) *n. s.* The act of killing a tyrant; one who kills a tyrant.

To TYRANNIZE, (tĭr'-răn-īze) *v. n.* To play the tyrant; to act with rigour and imperiousness.

TYRANNOUS, (tĭr'-răn-ŭs) *a.* Tyrannical; despotick; arbitrary; severe; cruel; imperious.

TYRANNOUSLY, (tĭr'-răn-ŭs-lē) *ad.* Arbitrarily; despotically; severely; cruelly.

TYRANNY, (tĭr'-răn-ē) *n. s.* Absolute monarchy imperiously administered; unresisted and cruel power; cruel government; rigorous command; severity; rigour; inclemency.

TYRANT, (tī'-rănt) *n. s.* An absolute monarch governing imperiously; a cruel despotick and severe master; an oppressor.

TYRO, (tī'-rō) *n. s.* One yet not master of his art; one in his rudiments.

TYTHE, (tīTHE) *n. s.* A tenth part. See TITHE.

TYTHING, (tī'-THĭng) *n. s.* See TITHING.

V.

V HAS two powers expressed in modern English by two characters, *V* consonant and *U* vowel, which ought to be considered as two letters; but as they were long confounded while the two uses were annexed to one form, the old custom still continues to be followed.

V. A numeral letter denoting five.

VACANCY, (vā'-kăn-sē) *n. s.* Empty space; vacuity; chasm; space unfilled; state of a post or employment when it is unsupplied; time of leisure; relaxation; intermission; time unengaged; listlessness; emptiness of thought.

VACANT, (vā'-kănt) *a.* Empty; unfilled; void; free; unencumbered; uncrouded; not filled by an incumbent, or possessor; being at leisure; disengaged; thoughtless; empty of thought; not busy.

To VACATE, (vā'-kāte) *v. a.* To annul; to make void; to make of no authority; to make vacant; to quit possession of, as he *vacated* the throne; to defeat; to put an end to.

VACATION, (vā-kā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Intermission of juridical proceedings, or any other stated employments; recess of courts or senates; leisure; freedom from trouble or perplexity.

To VACCINATE, (văk'-sĭn-āte) *v. a.* To inoculate with vaccine matter.

VACCINATION, (văk-sĭn-ā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of inserting vaccine matter; inoculation for the cow-pox.

VACCINE, (văk'-sĭne) *a.* Of or belonging to a cow.

VACILLANCY, (văs'-sĭl-ăn-sē) *n. s.* A state of wavering; fluctuation; inconstancy.

To VACILLATE, (văs'-sĭl-āte) *v. n.* To waver; to be inconstant.

VACILLATION, (văs-sĭl-lā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act or state of reeling or staggering.

To VACUATE, (văk'-ū-āte) *v. a.* To make void.

VACUATION, (văk-ū-ā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of emptying.

VACUIST, (văk'-ū-ĭst) *n. s.* A philosopher that holds a *vacuum*: opposed to a *plenist*.

VACUITY, (vă-kū'-ĕ-tē) *n. s.* Emptiness; state of being unfilled; space unfilled; space unoccupied; inanity; want of reality.

VACUOUS, (văk'-ū-ŭs) *a.* Empty; unfilled.

VACUOUSNESS, (văk'-ū-ŭs-nĕs) *n. s.* State of being empty.

VACUUM, (văk'-ū-ŭm) *n. s.* Space unoccupied by matter.

VAGABOND, (văg'-ă-bŏnd) *a.* Wandering without any settled habitation; wanting a home; wandering; vagrant.

VAGABOND, (văg'-ă-bŏnd) *n. s.* A vagrant; a wanderer, commonly in a sense of reproach; one that wanders illegally, without a settled habitation.

VAGABONDRY, (văg'-ă-bŏn-drē) *n. s.* Beggary; knavery.

To VAGARY, (vă-gā'-rē) *v. n.* To wander; to gad; to range; to roam; to remove often from place to place.

VAGARY, (vă-gā'-rē) *n. s.* A wandering; a wild freak; a capricious frolick.

VAGRANCY, (vā'-grăn-sē) *n. s.* A state of wandering; unsettled condition.

VAGRANT, (vā'-grănt) *a.* Wandering; unsettled; vagabond; unfixed in place.

VAGRANT, (vā'-grănt) *n. s.* A beggar; wanderer; vagabond; man unsettled in habitation.

VAGUE, (vāg) *a.* Wandering; vagrant; vagabond; unfixed; unsettled; undetermined; indefinite.

VAIL, (vāle) *n. s.* [Frequently written *veil*.] A curtain; a cover thrown over anything to be concealed; a part of female dress, by which the face and part of the shape is concealed; money given to servants: it is commonly used in the plural. See VALE.

To VAIL, (vāle) *v. a.* To cover.

To VAIL, (vāle) *v. a.* To let fall; to suffer to descend; to let fall in token of respect; to fall; to let sink in fear, or for any other interest.

To VAIL, (vāle) *v. n.* To yield; to give place; to shew respect by yielding.

VAILER, (vā'-lẽr) *n. s.* One who shews respect by yielding.

VAIN, (vāne) *a.* Fruitless; ineffectual; empty; unreal; shadowy; meanly proud; proud of petty things; showy; ostentatious; idle; worthless; unimportant; false; not true. *In vain*, To no purpose; to no end; ineffectually; without effect.

VAINGLORIOUS, (vāne-glō'-rē-ŭs) *a.* Boasting without performances; proud in disproportion to desert.

VAINGLORIOUSLY, (vāne-glō'-rē-ŭs-lē) *ad.* With vain-glory; with empty pride.

VAINGLORY, (vāne-glō'-rē) *n. s.* Pride above merit; empty pride; pride in little things.

VAINLY, (vāne'-lē) *ad.* Without effect; to no purpose; in vain; proudly; arrogantly; idly; foolishly.

VAINNESS, (vāne'-nẽs) *n. s.* The state of being vain; pride; falsehood; emptiness.

VAIR, (vāre) *n. s.* In heraldry, A kind of fur, or doubling, consisting of divers little pieces, argent and azure, resembling a bell-glass.

VAIRY, (vāre'-ē) *a.* Charged or chequered with vair; variegated with argent and azure colours, in heraldry, when the term is *vairy proper*; and with other colours, when it is *vair* or *vairy composed*.

VAIVODE. See VAYVODE.

VALANCE, (vāl'-lānse) *n. s.* The fringes or drapery hanging round the tester and stead of a bed.

To VALANCE, (vāl'-lānse) *v. a.* To decorate with drapery.

VALE, (vāle) *n. s.* A wide open space between hills. If it be of smaller dimensions, we call it a *valley*. But when this space is contracted to a chasm, we call it a *glen*. Money given to servants.

VALEDICTION, (vāl-ē-dĭk'-shŭn) *n. s.* A farewell.

VALEDICTORY, (vāl-ē-dĭk'-tŭr-ē) *a.* Bidding farewell.

VALENTINE, (vāl'-ĕn-tīne) *n. s.* A sweetheart, chosen on Valentine's day; a letter sent by one young person to another on Valentine's day.

VALERIAN, (vā-lē'-rē-ăn) *n. s.* A plant.

VALET, (vāl'-ĕt *or* vāl'-lā) *n. s.* A waiting servant.

VALETUDINARIAN, VALETUDINARY, (vāl-lē-tū-dē-nā'-rē-ăn, vāl-lē-tū'-dē-nā-rē) *a.* Weakly; sickly; infirm of health.

VALETUDINARIAN, (vāl-lē-tū-dē-nā'-rē-ăn) *n. s.* One who is weakly, sickly, or infirm of health.

VALIANCE, (vāl'-yāns) } *n. s.* Valour;
VALIANCY, (vāl'-yăn-sē) } personal puissance; fierceness; bravery.

VALIANT, (vāl'-yănt) *a.* Stout; personally puissant; brave.

VALIANTLY, (vāl'-yănt-lē) *ad.* Stoutly; with personal strength; with personal bravery.

VALIANTNESS, (vāl'-yănt-nẽs) *n. s.* Valour; personal bravery; puissance; fierceness; stoutness.

VALID, (vāl'-ĭd) *a.* Strong; powerful; efficacious; prevalent; having intellectual force; prevalent; weighty; conclusive.

VALIDITY, (vă-lĭd'-ē-tē) *n. s.* Force to convince; certainty; value.

VALLATION, (vāl'-lā-shŭn) *n. s.* An intrenchment.

VALLEY, (vāl'-lē) *n. s.* A low ground; a hollow between hills.

VALLISE, (vāl'-lĭs) *n. s.* A portmanteau; a wallet.

VALLUM, (vāl'-lŭm) *n. s.* A trench; a fence; a wall.

VALOROUS, (vāl'-ō-rŭs) *a.* Brave; stout; valiant.

VALOROUSLY, (vāl'-ō-rŭs-lē) *ad.* In a brave manner.

VALOUR, (vāl'-ŭr) *n. s.* Personal bravery; strength, prowess; puissance; stoutness.

VALUABLE, (vāl'-ū-ă-bl) *a.* Precious; being of great price; worthy; deserving regard.

VALUABLENESS, (vāl'-ū-ă-bl-nẽs) *n. s.* Preciousness; worth.

VALUATION, (vāl-ū-ā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of setting a value; appraisement; value set upon anything.

VALUATOR, (vāl-ū-ā'-tŭr) *n. s.* An appraiser; one who sets upon anything its price.

VALUE, (vāl'-ū) *n. s.* Price; worth; high rate; rate; price equal to the worth of the thing bought.

To VALUE, (vāl'-ū) *v. a.* To rate at a certain price; to rate highly; to have in high esteem; to appraise; to estimate; to be worth; to be equal in worth to; to take account of; to reckon at, with respect to number or power; to consider with respect to importance; to hold important; to compare with respect to price or excellence.

VALUELESS, (vāl'-ū-lẽs) *a.* Being of no value.

VALUER, (vāl'-ū-ẽr) *n. s.* One that values.

VALVE, (vālv) *n. s.* A folding door; anything that opens over the mouth of a vessel; a lid or cover to a tube or vessel contrived to open one way. In anatomy, A kind of membrane, which opens in certain vessels to admit the blood, and shuts to prevent its regress.

VALVULE, (vāl'-vūle) *n. s.* A small valve.

VAMP, (vămp) *n. s.* The upper leather of a shoe; a sock.

To VAMP, (vămp) *v. a.* To piece an old thing with some new part.

VAMPER, (vămp'-ẽr) *n. s.* One who pieces out an old thing with something new.

To VAMPER, (vămp'-ẽr) *v. n.* To vapour or swagger.

VAMPIRE, (văm'-pire) *n. s.* An animal of the bat species, which has a nose resembling a funnel; a pretended demon, said to delight in sucking human blood.

VAN, (văn) *n. s.* The front of an army; the first line; anything spread wide by which a wind is raised; a fan; a wing with which the air is beaten; a light waggon.

To VAN, (văn) *v. a.* To fan; to winnow.

VANDALISM, (văn'-dăl-izm) *n. s.* The rude and barbarous state or character of the Vandals.

VANE, (văne) *n. s.* A plate hung on a pin to turn with the wind.

VANGUARD, (văn'-gärd) *n. s.* The front or first line of the army.

VANILLE, (vă-neel') } *n. s.* A plant, the
VANILLA, (vă-nil'-lă) } fruit of which is used in scenting chocolate, ices, &c.

To VANISH, (văn'-ish) *v. n.* To lose perceptible existence; to pass away from the sight; to disappear; to pass away; to be lost.

VANITY, (văn'-ẽ-tẽ) *n. s.* Emptiness; uncertainty; inanity; fruitless desire; fruitless endeavour; trifling labour; falsehood; untruth; empty pleasure; vain pursuit; idle show; unsubstantial enjoyment; petty object of pride; ostentation; arrogance; petty pride; pride exerted upon slight grounds; pride operating on small occasions.

To VANQUISH, (văngk'-wish) *v. a.* To conquer; to overcome; to subdue; to confute.

VANQUISHABLE, (văngk'-wish-ă-bl) *a.* Conquerable; that may be overcome.

VANQUISHER, (văngk'-wish-ẽr) *n. s.* Conqueror; subduer.

VANTAGE, (văn'-taje) *n. s.* Gain; profit; superiority; state in which one had better means of action than another; opportunity; convenience.

To VANTAGE, (văn'-taje) *v. a.* To profit.

VANTAGE-GROUND, (văn'-taje-grŏund) *n. s.* Superiority; state in which one has better means of action than another.

VAPID, (văp'-id) *a.* Dead; having the spirit evaporated; spiritless; mawkish; flat.

VAPIDNESS, (văp'-id-nes) *n. s.* The state of being spiritless or mawkish; mawkishness.

To VAPORATE, (văp'-ẽ-rate) *v. n.* To emit vapours.

VAPORATION, (văp-ẽ-rā'-shun) *n. s.* The act of escaping in vapours.

VAPOURER, (vā'-pur-ẽr) *n. s.* A boaster; a braggart.

VAPOURINGLY, (vā'-pur-ing-lẽ) *ad.* In a bullying or bragging manner.

VAPOURISH, (vā'-pur-ish) *a.* Vaporous; full of vapours; splenetick; peevish; humoursome.

VAPOUROUS, (vā'-pur-us) *a* Full of vapours or exhalations; fumy; windy; flatulent.

VAPOURY, (vā'-pur-ẽ) *a.* Vaporous, abounding with vapour; peevish; humoursome.

VAPOUR, (vā'-pur) *n. s.* Anything exhalable; anything that mingles with the air; fume; steam; wind; flatulence; mental fume; vain imagination; fancy unreal. In the plural, Diseases caused by flatulence, or by diseased nerves; hypocondriacal maladies; melancholy; spleen.

To VAPOUR, (vā'-pur) *v. n.* To pass in a vapour or fume; to fly off in evaporations; to emit fumes; to bully; to brag.

VARIABLE, (vā'-rẽ-ă-bl) *a.* Changeable; mutable; inconstant.

VARIABLENESS, (vā'-rẽ-ă-bl-nes) *n. s.* Changeableness; mutability; levity; inconstancy.

VARIABLY, (vā'-rẽ-ă-blẽ) *ad.* Changeably; mutably; inconstantly; uncertainly.

VARIANCE, (vā'-rẽ-ănse) *n. s.* Discord; disagreement; dissension.

To VARIATE, (vā'-rẽ-ate) *v. a.* To change; to alter.

VARIATION, (vā-rẽ-ā'-shun) *n. s.* Change; mutation; difference from itself; difference; change from one to another; successive change; change in natural phenomenons; deviation; *variation of the compass;* deviation of the magnetick needle from an exact parallel with the meridian. In grammar, Change of termination of nouns.

To VARIEGATE, (vā'-rẽ-ẽ-gate) *v. a.* To diversify; to stain with different colours.

VARIEGATION, (vẽ-rẽ-ẽ-gā'-shun) *n. s.* Diversity of colours.

VARIETY, (vă-ri'-ẽ-tẽ) *n. s.* Change; succession of one thing to another; intermixture of one thing with another; difference; dissimilitude; variation; deviation; change from a former state; many and different kinds.

VARIOLOUS, (vă-ri'-ẽ-lus) *a.* Relating to the disease called the small-pox.

VARIOUS, (vā'-rẽ-us) *a.* Different; several; manifold; changeable; uncertain; unfixed; unlike itself; unlike each other; variegated; diversified.

VARIOUSLY, (vā'-rẽ-us-lẽ) *ad.* In a various manner.

VARIX, (vā'-rix) *n. s.* A dilatation of the vein.

VARLET, (vär'-lẽt) *n. s.* A page or knight's follower; any servant or attendant; a term of reproach; a scoundrel.

VARLETRY, (vär'-lẽt-trẽ) *n. s.* Rabble; croud; populace.

VARNISH, (vär'-nish) *n. s.* A matter laid upon wood, metal, or other bodies, to make them shine; cover; palliation.

To VARNISH, (vär'-nish) *v. a.* To cover with something shining; to cover; to conceal or decorate with something ornamental; to palliate; to hide with colour of rhetorick.

VARNISHER, (vȧr'-nish-ẹr) *n. s.* One whose trade is to varnish; a disguiser; an adorner.

VARVELS, (vȧr'-vẹlz) *n. s.* Silver rings about the leg of a hawk, on which the owner's name is engraved.

To VARY, (vȧ'-rẹ) *v. a.* To change; to make unlike itself; to make of different kinds; to diversify; to variegate.

To VARY, (vȧ'-re) *v. n.* To be changeable; to appear in different form; to be unlike each other; to alter; to become unlike itself; to deviate; to depart; to succeed each other; to disagree; to be at variance; to shift colours.

VARY, (vȧ'-rẹ) *n. s.* Change; alteration.

VASE, (vȧze *or* vȧse) *n. s.* A vessel; generally a vessel rather for show than use.

VASSAL, (vȧs'-sȧl) *n. s.* One who holds of a superiour lord; a subject; a dependant; a servant; one who acts by the will of another; a slave.

To VASSAL, (vȧs'-sȧl) *v. a.* To subject; to enslave; to exercise command over.

VASSALAGE, (vȧs'-sȧl-aje) *n. s.* The state of a vassal; tenure at will; servitude; slavery; dependance.

VAST, (vȧst) *a.* Large; great; viciously great; enormously extensive or capacious.

VASTATION, (vȧs-tȧ'-shun) *n. s.* Waste; depopulation.

VASTIDITY, (vȧs-tid'-ẹ-te) *n. s.* Wideness; immensity.

VASTLY, (vȧst'-lẹ) *a.* Greatly; to a great degree.

VASTNESS, (vȧst'-nes) *n. s.* Immensity; enormous greatness.

VASTY, (vȧst'-ẹ) *a.* Large; enormously great.

VAT, (vȧt) *n. s.* A vessel in which liquors are kept in the immature state.

VATICIDE, (vȧt'-ẹ-side) *n. s.* A murderer of prophets.

VATICINAL, (vȧ-tis'-sẹ-nȧl) *a.* Containing predictions.

To VATICINATE, (vȧ-tis'-se-nate) *v. n.* To prophesy; to practise prediction.

VATICINATION, (vȧ-tis'-sẹ-nȧ-shun) *n. s.* Prediction; prophesy.

VAVASOUR, (vȧv'-ȧ-sur) *n. s.* One who himself holding of a superiour lord, has others holding under him; a petty baron.

VAULT, (vȧwlt) *n. s.* A continued arch; a cellar; a cave; a cavern; a repository for the dead.

To VAULT, (vȧwlt) *v. a.* To arch; to shape to a vault; to cover with an arch.

To VAULT, (vȧwlt) *v. n.* To leap; to jump; to play the tumbler or posture-master.

VAULT, (vȧwlt) *n. s.* A leap; a jump.

VAULTAGE, (vȧwlt'-aje) *n. s.* Arched cellar.

VAULTED, (vȧwlt'-ẹd) *a.* Arched; concave.

VAULTER, (vȧwlt'-ẹr) *n. s.* A leaper; a jumper; a tumbler.

To VAUNT, (vȧwnt) *v. a.* To boast; to display with ostentation.

To VAUNT, (vȧwnt) *v. n.* To play the braggart; to talk with ostentation; to make vain show; to boast.

VAUNT, (vȧwnt) *n. s.* Brag; boast; vain ostentation.

VAUNTER, (vȧwnt'-ẹr) *n. s.* Boaster; braggart; man given to vain ostentation.

VAUNTFUL, (vȧwnt'-fụl) *a.* Boastful; ostentatious.

VAWNTINGLY, (vȧwnt'-ing-lẹ) *ad.* Boastfully; ostentatiously.

VAYVODE, or *Waywods*, (vȧ'-vode) *n. s.* A prince or governour of a province in Transylvania, Wallachia, and Moldavia.

UBEROUS, (yụ'-bẹr-ụs) *a.* Fruitful; copious; abundant.

UBERTY, (yụ'-bẹr-tẹ) *n. s.* Abundance; fruitfulness.

UBIETE, (yụ-bẹ'-ẹ-tẹ) *n. s.* Local relation; whereness: a scholastick term.

UBIQUITARY, (yụ-bik'-wẹ-tȧ-rẹ) *a.* Existing every where.

UBIQUITY, (yụ-bik'-wẹ-tẹ) *n. s.* Omnipresence; existence at the same time in all places.

UDDER, (ụd'-der) *n. s.* The breast or dugs of a cow, or other large animal.

VEAL, (vele) *n. s.* A calf; the flesh of a calf killed for the table.

VECTION, (vek'-shun) } *n. s.* The
VECTITATION, (vek-te-tȧ'-shun) } act of carrying, or being carried.

To VEER, (vere) *v. n.* To turn about.

To VEER, (vere) *v. a.* To let out; to turn; to change.

VEERING, (vere'-ing) *n. s.* The act of turning or changing.

VEGETABILITY, (ved-je-tȧ-bil'-ẹ-tẹ) *n. s.* Vegetable nature; the quality of growth without sensation.

VEGETABLE, (ved'-je-tȧ-bl) *n. s.* Anything that has growth without sensation, as plants.

VEGETABLE, (ved'-je-tȧ-bl) *a.* Belonging to a plant; having the nature of plants.

VEGETAL, (ved'-je-tȧl) *a.* Having power to cause growth.

To VEGETATE, (ved'-je-tate) *v. n.* To grow as plants; to shoot out; to grow without sensation.

VEGETATION, (ved-je-tȧ'-shun) *n. s.* The power of producing the growth of plants; the power of growth without sensation.

VEGETATIVE, (ved'-je-tȧ-tiv) *a.* Having quality of growing without life; having the power to produce growth in plants.

VEGETATIVENESS, (ved'-je-tȧ-tiv-ness) *n. s.* The quality of producing growth.

VEGETIVE, (ved'-je-tiv) *n. s.* A vegetable.

VEHEMENCE, (ve'-he-mense) } *n. s.* Vio-
VEHEMENCY, (ve'-he-men-se) } lence; force; ardour; mental violence; fervour.

VEHEMENT, (ve'-he-ment) *a.* Violent; forcible; ardent; eager; fervent.

VEHEMENTLY, (ve'-he-ment-le) *a.* Forcibly; pathetically; urgently.

VEHICLE, (vē'-hē-kl) *n. s.* That in which anything is carried; that part of a medicine which serves to make the principal ingredient potable; that by means of which anything is conveyed.

VEHICULAR, (vē-hik'-ū-lăr) *a.* Belonging to a vehicle.

VEIL, (vāle) *n. s.* A cover to conceal the face; a cover; a disguise.

To VEIL, (vāle) *v. a.* To cover with a veil, or anything which conceals the face; to cover; to invest; to hide; to conceal.

VEIN, (vāne) *n. s.* The veins are only a continuation of the extreme capillary arteries reflected back again towards the heart, and uniting their channels as they approach it, till at last they all form three large veins; hollow; cavity; course of metal in the mine; tendency or turn of the mind or genius; favourable moment; time when any inclination is predominant; humour; temper; continued disposition; current; continued production; strain; quality; streak; variegation, as the *veins* of the marble.

VEINED, (vānd) } *a.* Full of veins;
VEINY, (vā'-nē) } streaked; variegated.

VELIFEROUS, (vē-lif'-ĕr-ŭs) *a.* Carrying sails.

To VELLICATE, (vĕl'-lē-kāte) *v. a.* To twitch; to pluck; to act by stimulation.

VELLICATION, (vĕl'-lē-kā-shŭn) *n. s.* Twitching; stimulation.

VELLUM, (vĕl'-lŭm) *n. s.* The skin of a calf dressed for the writer; a fine kind of parchment.

VELOCITY, (vē-lŏs'-ē-tē) *n. s.* Speed; swiftness; quick motion.

VELVET, (vĕl'-vĕt) *n. s.* Silk with a short fur or pile upon it.

VELVET, (vĕl'-vĕt) *a.* Made of velvet; soft; delicate.

VELVETEEN, (vĕl'-vĕt-ēen) *n. s.* A kind of stuff, made in imitation of velvet.

VENAL, (vē'-năl) *a.* Mercenary; prostitute. In medicine, Contained in the veins.

VENALITY, (vē-năl'-ē-tē) *n. s.* Mercenariness; prostitution.

VENARY, (vē-nā'-rē) *a.* Relating to hunting.

VENATICAL, (vē-năt'-ik-ăl) } *a.* Used in
VENATICK, (vē-năt'-ik) } hunting.

VENATION, (vē-nā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act or practice of hunting.

To VEND, (vĕnd) *v. a.* To sell; to offer to sale.

VENDEE, (vĕn-dēe') *n. s.* One to whom anything is sold.

VENDER, (vĕnd'-ĕr) *n. s.* A seller.

VENDIBLE, (vĕnd'-ē-bl) *a.* Saleable; marketable.

VENDIBLE, (vĕnd'-ē-bl) *n. s.* Anything offered to sale.

VENDIBLENESS, (vĕnd'-ē-bl-nĕs) *n. s.* The state of being saleable.

VENDITION, (vĕn-dish'-ŭn) *n. s.* Sale; the act of selling.

To VENEER, (vē-nēer') *v. a.* [among cabinet-makers] To make a kind of marquetry or inlaid work, whereby several thin slices of fine woods of different sorts are fastened or glued on a ground of some common wood.

VENEFICIAL, (vĕn-ē-fish'-ăl) *a.* Acting by poison; bewitching.

VENEMOUS, (vĕn'-ē-mŭs) *a.* Poisonous.

To VENENATE, (vĕn'-ē-nāte) *v. a.* To poison; to infect with poison.

VENENATION, (vĕn-ē-nā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Poison; venom; the act of poisoning.

VENERABLE, (vĕn'-ĕr-ă-bl) *a.* To be regarded with awe; to be treated with reverence.

VENERABLENESS, (vĕn'-ĕr-ă-bl-nĕs) *n. s.* State or quality of being venerable.

VENERABLY, (vĕn'-ĕr-ă-blē) *ad.* In a manner that excites reverence.

To VENERATE, (vĕn'-ĕr-āte) *v. a.* To reverence; to treat with veneration; to regard with awe.

VENERATION, (vĕn-ĕr-ā'-shŭn) *n. s.* Reverend regard; awful respect.

VENERATOR, (vĕn'-ĕr-ā-tŭr) *n. s.* Reverencer.

VENEREAL, (vē-nē'-rē-ăl) *a.* Relating to love, or rather lust; consisting of copper, called *venus* by chemists.

VENEREAN, (vē-nē'-rē-ăn) *a.* Venereal.

VENEREOUS, (vē-nē'-rē-ŭs) *a.* Libidinous; lustful.

VENERY, (vĕn'-ĕr-ē) *n. s.* The sport of hunting; the pleasures of the bed.

VENESECTION, (vē-nē-sĕk'-shŭn) *n. s.* Blood-letting; the act of opening a vein; phlebotomy.

To VENGE, (vĕnje) *v. a.* To avenge; to punish.

VENGEABLE, (vĕnj'-ă-bl) *a.* Revengeful; malicious.

VENGEANCE, (vĕn'-jănse) *n. s.* Punishment; penal retribution; avengement.

VENGEFUL, (vĕnje'-fŭl) *a.* Vindictive; revengeful; retributive.

VENGER, (vĕn'-jĕr) *n. s.* An avenger; one who punishes.

VENIABLE, (vē'-nē-ă-bl) } *a.* Pardonable;
VENIAL, (vē'-nē-ăl) } susceptible of pardon; excusable; permitted; allowed.

VENIALNESS, (vē'-nē-ăl-nĕs) *n. s.* State of being excusable.

VENISON, (vĕn'-zn, *or* vĕn'-ē-zn) *n. s.* Game; beast of chase; the flesh of deer.

VENOM, (vĕn'-ŭm) *n. s.* Poison.

To VENOM, (vĕn'-ŭm) *v. a.* To infect with venom; to poison; to envenom.

VENOMOUS, (vĕn'-ŭm-ŭs) *a.* Poisonous; malignant; mischievous.

VENOMOUSLY, (vĕn'-ŭm-ŭs-lē) *ad.* Poisonously; mischievously; malignantly.

VENOMOUSNESS, (vĕn'-ŭm-ŭs-nĕs) *n. s.* Poisonousness; malignity.

VENT, (vĕnt) *n. s.* A small aperture; a hole; a spiracle; passage at which anything is let out; the act of opening; emission; passage; discharge; means of discharge; the touch hole of a cannon; sale.

To VENT, (vĕnt) *v. a.* To let out at a small

aperture; to give a vent or opening to; to let out; to give way to; to utter; to report; to emit; to pour out; to publish; to sell; to let go to sale.

VENTAIL, (ven'-tal) *n. s.* That part of the helmet made to lift up; the breathing part of the helmet.

VENTER, (ven'-ter) *n. s.* Any cavity of the body, chiefly applied to the head, breast, and abdomen which are called by anatomists the three *venters*; womb; mother.

VENTER, (ven'-ter) *n. s.* One who utters, reports, or publishes.

VENTIDUCT, (ven'-te-dukt) *n. s.* A passage for the wind.

To VENTILATE, (ven'-te-late) *v. a.* To fan with wind; to winnow; to fan; to examine; to discuss.

VENTILATION, (ven-te-la'-shun) *n. s.* The act of fanning; the state of being fanned; vent; utterance; refrigeration; examination; discussion.

VENTILATOR, (ven'-te-la-tur) *n. s.* An instrument contrived by Dr. Hale to supply close places with fresh air.

VENTRAL, (ven'-tral) *a.* Belonging to the belly.

VENTRICLE, (ven'-tre-kl) *n. s* The stomach; any small cavity in an animal body, particularly those of the heart and brain.

VENTRILOQUISM, (ven-tril'-lo-kwizm)
VENTRILOQUY, (ven-tril'-o-kwe) } *n. s.* The act of speaking inwardly, so that the sound *seems* to issue from the *belly*; the art of forming speech, by drawing the air into the lungs, so that the voice, proceeding out of the thorax, to a by-stander seems to come from some distance, or in any direction.

VENTRILOQUIST, (ven-tril'-lo-kwist) *n. s.* One who speaks in such a manner as that the sound seems to issue from his belly.

VENTRILOQUOUS, (ven-tril'-o-kwus) *a.* Emitting sound as a ventriloquist.

VENTURE, (vent'-yur) *n. s.* A hazard; an undertaking of chance and danger; chance; hap; the thing put to hazard; a stake. *At a venture*, At hazard; without much consideration; without anything more than the hope of a lucky chance.

To VENTURE, (vent'-yur) *v. n.* To dare; to run a hazard. *To venture at*; *to venture on* or *upon*. To engage in, or make attempts without any security of success, upon mere hope.

To VENTURE, (vent'-yur) *v. a.* To expose to hazard; to put or send on a venture; to trust; to rely on.

VENTURER, (vent'-yur-er) *n. s.* One who ventures.

VENTURESOME, (vent'-yur-sum) *a.* Bold; daring.

VENTURESOMELY, (vent'-yur-sum-le) *ad.* In a bold or daring manner.

VENTURINE, (ven'-tu-rine) *n. s.* A powder made of fine gold wire, to be strewed upon the first layer, or varnishing in japanning.

VENTUROUS, (vent'-yur-us) *a.* Daring; bold; fearless; ready to run hazards.

VENTUROUSLY, (vent'-yur-us-le) *ad.* Daringly; fearlessly; boldly.

VENTUROUSNESS, (vent'-yur-us-nes) *n. s.* Boldness; willingness to hazard.

VENUE, (ven'-u) *n. s.* In law, The vicinage or neighbourhood; the place next to that where the matter in trial is supposed to have happened, and from which the jury are come to try the cause.

VENUS, (ve'-nus) *n. s.* One of the planets.

VERACIOUS, (ve-ra'-she-us) *a.* Observant of truth.

VERACITY, (ve-ras'-e-te) *n. s.* Moral truth; honesty of report.

VERANDA, (ve-ran'-da) *n. s.* A word adopted from the East, where it means the covering of a house, extended beyond the main pile of building, and forming, by a sloping roof, external passages; a kind of open portico.

VERB, (verb) *n. s.* One of the eight parts of speech, which signifies doing, suffering, or being, in the thing or person to which it is joined.

VERBAL, (verb'-al) *a.* Spoken, not written; oral; uttered by mouth; consisting in mere words; verbose; full of words; minutely exact in words; literal; having word answering to word. A *verbal* noun is a noun derived from a verb.

VERBALITY, (ver-bal'-e-te) *n. s.* Mere words; bare literal expression.

To VERBALIZE, (ver'-bal-ize) *v. a.* To make a verb; to turn into a verb.

VERBALLY, (ver'-bal-e) *ad.* In words; orally; word for word.

VERBATIM, (ver-ba'-tim) *ad.* Word for word.

To VERBERATE, (ver'-ber-ate) *v. a.* To beat; to strike.

VERBERATION, (ver-ber-a'-shun) *n. s.* Blows; beating.

VERBIAGE, (ver-be'-aje) *n. s.* Verbosity, much empty writing or discourse.

VERBOSE, (ver'-bose) *a.* Exuberant in words; prolix; tedious by multiplicity of words.

VERBOSITY, (ver-bos'-e-te) *n. s.* Exuberance of words; much empty talk.

VERDENCY, (ver'-den-se) *n. s.* Greenness.

VERDANT, (ver'-dant) *a.* Green.

VERDERER, (ver'-der-er) *n. s.* An officer in the forest.

VERDICT, (ver'-dikt) *n. s.* The determination of the jury declared to the judge; declaration; decision; judgment; opinion.

VERDIGRIS, (ver'-de-gris) *n. s.* The rust of brass, which in time being consumed and eaten with tallow, turns into green.

VERDITER, (ver'-de-ter) *n. s.* A pale green paint.

VERDURE, (verd'-yur) *n. s.* Green; green colour.

VERDUROUS, (verd'-yur-us) *a.* Green; covered with green; decked with green.

VERECUND, (ver'-e-kund) } a.
VERECUNDIOUS, (ver-e-kun'-de-us) } a. Modest; bashful.

VERECUNDITY, (ver-e-kund'-e-te) n. s. Bashfulness; modesty; blushing.

VERGE, (verje) n. s. A rod, or something in form of a rod, carried as an emblem of authority; the mace of a dean; the brink; the edge; the utmost border; the spindle of the balance of a watch. In law, The compass about the king's court, bounding the jurisdiction of the lord steward of the king's household, and of the coroner of the king's house, and which seems to have been twelve miles round. A stick, or rod, whereby one is admitted tenant, and, holding it in his hand, sweareth fealty to the lord of the manor.

To VERGE, (verje) v. n. To tend; to bend downwards.

VERGER, (ver'-jer) n. s. He that carries the mace before the dean.

VERIDICAL, (ve-rid'-e-kal) a. Telling truth.

VERIFIABLE, (ver'-e-fi-a-bl) a. That may be verified; that may be confirmed by incontestible evidence.

VERIFICATION, (ver-e-fe-ka'-shun) n. s. Confirmation by argument or evidence.

VERIFIER, (ver'-e-fi-er) n. s. One who assures a thing to be true.

To VERIFY, (ver'-e-fi) v. a. To justify against charge of falsehood; to confirm; to prove true.

VERILY, (ver'-e-le) ad. In truth; certainly; with great confidence.

VERISIMILAR, (ver-e-sim'-e-lar) } a.
VERISIMILOUS, (ver-e-sim'-e-lus) } a. Probable; likely.

VERISIMILITUDE, (ver-e-sim-mil'-e-tude) }
VERISIMILITY, (ver-e-sim-mil'-e-te) } n. s. Probability; likelihood; resemblance of truth.

VERITABLE, (ver'-e-ta-bl) ad. True; agreeable to fact.

VERITABLY, (ver'-e-ta-ble) ad. In a true manner.

VERITY, (ver'-e-te) n. s. Truth; consonance to the reality of things; a true assertion; a true tenet; moral truth; agreement of the words with the thoughts.

VERJUICE, (ver'-juse) n. s. Acid liquor expressed from crab-apples.

VERMICELLI, (ver-me-thel'-e) n. s. A paste rolled and broken in the form of worms.

VERMICULAR, (ver-mik'-u-lar) a. Acting like a worm; continued from one part to another of the same body.

To VERMICULATE, (ver-mik'-u-late) v. a. To inlay; to work in chequer work, or pieces of divers colours.

VERMICULE, (ver'-me-kule) n. s. A little grub, or worm.

VERMICULOUS, (ver-mik'-u-lus) a. Full of grubs; resembling grubs.

VERMIFORM, (ver'-me-form) a. Having the shape of a worm.

VERMIFUGE, (ver'-me-fuje) n. s. Any medicine that destroys or expels worms.

VERMILION, (ver-mil'-yun) n. s. The cochineal; a grub of a particular plant; factitious or native cinnabar; sulphur mixed with mercury; any beautiful red colour.

VERMIN, (ver'-min) n. s. Any noxious animal: used commonly for small creatures. It is used in contempt of human beings.

To VERMINATE, (ver'-min-ate) v. n. To breed vermin.

VERMINATION, (ver-min-a'-shun) n. s. Generation of vermin.

VERMINOUS, (ver'-min-us) a. Tending to vermin; disposed to breed vermin.

VERMIPAROUS, (ver-mip'-pa-rus) a. Producing worms.

VERNACULAR, (ver-nak'-u-lar) a. Native; of one's own country.

VERNAL, (ver'-nal) a. Belonging to the spring.

VERSABILITY, (ver-sa-bil'-e-te) } n. s.
VERSABLENESS, (ver'-sa-bl-nes) } Aptness to be turned or wound any way.

VERSABLE, (ver'-sa-bl) a. That may be turned.

VERSATILE, (ver'-sa-tile) a. That may be turned round; changeable; variable; easily applied to a new task.

VERSATILENESS, (ver'-sa-til-nes) } n. s.
VERSATILITY, (ver-sa-til'-e-te) } The quality of being versatile.

VERSE, (verse) n. s. A line consisting of a certain succession of sounds, and number of syllables; a section or paragraph of a book; poetry; lays; metrical language.

To be VERSED, (verst) v. n. To be skilled in; to be acquainted with.

VERSICLE, (ver'-se'-kl) n. s. A little verse.

VERSIFICATION, (ver-se-fe-ka'-shun) n. s. The art or practice of making verses.

VERSIFICATOR, (ver-se-fe-ka'-tur) } n. s.
VERSIFIER, (ver'-se-fi-er) } A versifier; a maker of verses with or without the spirit of poetry.

To VERSIFY, (ver'-se-fi) v. n. To make verses.

To VERSIFY, (ver'-se-fi) v. a. To relate in verse; to represent in verse.

VERSION, (ver'-shun) n. s. Change; transformation; change of direction; translation; the act of translating.

VERST, (verst) n. s. About three-quarters of an English mile.

VERT, (vert) n. s. *Vert*, in the laws of the forest, signifies every thing that grows, and bears a green leaf, within the forest, that may cover and hide a deer. In heraldry, The colour green.

VERTEBRAL, (ver'-te-bral) a. Relating to the joints of the spine.

VERTEBRA, (ver-te-bra) n. s. A joint of the back.

VERTEBRÆ, (ver'-te-bre) The plural of VERTEBRA.

VERTEX, (ver'-teks) n. s. Zenith; the point over head; a top of a hill; the top of anything.

VERTICAL, (vẽr'-tẹ-kạl) *a.* Placed in the zenith; placed in a direction perpendicular to the horizon.
VERTICALITY, (vẽr-tẹ-kạl'-ẹ-tẹ) *n. s.* The state of being in the zenith.
VERTICALLY, (vẽr'-tẹ-kạl-ẹ) *ad.* In the zenith.
VERTICALNESS, (vẽr'-tẹ-kạl-nẽs) *n. s.* The state of being vertical.
VERTICILLATE, (vẽr-tẹ-sil'-lạte) *a.* *Verticillate* plants are such as have their flowers intermixt with small leaves growing in a kind of whirls about the joints of a stalk, as pennyroyal, horehound, &c.
VERTICITY, (vẽr'-tis'-ẹ-tẹ) *n. s.* The power of turning; circumvolution; rotation; that property of the magnet, or of a needle touched with it, by which it directs itself to some particular point, as to its pole.
VERTICLE, (vẽr'-tẹ-kl) *n. s.* An axis; a hinge.
VERTIGINOUS, (vẽr-tid'-jin-ụs) *a.* Turning round; rotatory; giddy.
VERTIGINOUSNESS, (vẽr-tid'-jin-ụs-nẽs) *n. s.* Unsteadiness.
VERTIGO, (vẽr-ti-gọ', or vẽr-tẹ'-gọ) *n. s.* A giddiness; a sense of turning in the head.
VERVELS, (vẽr'-vẹls) *n. s.* Labels tied to a hawk.
VERY, (vẽr'-ẹ) *a.* True; real; having any qualities, commonly bad, in an eminent degree; complete; perfect; mere; to note things emphatically, or eminently; same, emphatically.
VERY, (vẽr'-ẹ) *ad.* In a great degree; in an eminent degree.
To VESICATE, (vẽs'-sẹ-kạte) *v. a.* To blister.
VESICATION, (vẽs-ẹ-kạ'-shun) *n. s.* Blistering; separation of the cuticle.
VESICATORY, (vẹ-sik'-ạ-tur-ẹ) *n. s.* A blistering medicine.
VESICLE, (vẽs'-ẹ-kl) *n. s.* A small cuticle, filled or inflated.
VESICULAR, (vẹ-sik'-ụ-lạr) *a.* Hollow; full of small interstices.
VESPER, (vẽs'-pẽr) *n. s.* The evening star; the evening.
VESPERS, (vẽs'-pẽrs) *n. s. pl.* The evening service of the Romish church.
VESPERTINE, (vẽs'-pẽr-tine) *a.* Happening or coming in the evening; pertaining to the evening; an epithet for a planet that sets after the sun.
VESSEL, (vẽs'-sẹl) *n. s.* Anything in which liquids, or other things, are put; the containing parts of an animal body; any vehicle in which men or goods are carried on the water.
VESSICNON, (vẽs'-sik-nun) *n. s.* A windgall, or soft swelling on the inside and outside of a horse's hoof.
VEST, (vẽst) *n. s.* An outer garment.
To VEST, (vẽst) *v. a.* To dress; to deck; to enrobe; to dress in a long garment; to make possessor of; to invest with; to place in possession.
VESTAL, (vẽs-tạl) *n. s.* A virgin consecrated to *Vesta*; a pure virgin.
VESTAL, (vẽs'-tạl) *a.* Denoting pure virginity.
VESTIBULE, (vẽs'-tẹ-bule) *n. s.* The porch or first entrance of a house.
To VESTIGATE, (vẽs'-tẹ-gạte) *v. a.* To trace.
VESTIGE, (vẽs'-tidje) *n. s.* Footstep; mark left behind in passing.
VESTMENT, (vẽst'-mẽnt) *n. s.* Garment; part of dress.
VESTRY, (vẽs'-trẹ) *n. s.* A room appendant to the church, in which the sacerdotal garments and consecrated things are reposited; a parochial assembly commonly convened in the vestry.
VESTURE, (vẽst'-yur) *n. s.* Garment; robe dress; habit; external form.
VETCH, (vẽtsh) *n. s.* A plant with a papilionaceous flower, producing a legume.
VETCHY, (vẽtsh'-ẹ) *a* Made of vetches; abounding in vetches; consisting of vetch or pease-straw.
VETERAN, (vẽt'-ẽr-ạn) *n. s.* An old soldier; a man long practised in anything.
VETERAN, (vẽt'-ẽr-ạn) *a.* Long practised in war; long experienced.
VETERINARIAN, (vẽt-ẽr-ẹ-nạ'-rẹ-ạn) *n. s.* One skilled in the diseases of cattle.
VETERINARY, (vẽt'-ẽr-ẹ-nạ-rẹ) *a.* Pertaining to farriery, and to science in the diseases of cattle.
To VEX, (vẽks) *v. a.* To plague; to torment; to harass; to disturb; to disquiet; to trouble with slight provocations.
VEXATION, (vẽk'-sạ-shun) *n. s.* The act of troubling; the state of being troubled; uneasiness; sorrow; the cause of trouble or uneasiness; an act of harassing by law; a slight teasing trouble.
VEXATIOUS, (vẽk-sạ'-shus) *a.* Afflictive; troublesome; causing trouble; full of trouble; full of uneasiness; teasing; slightly troublesome.
VEXATIOUSLY, (vẽk-sạ'-shus-lẹ) *ad.* Troublesomely; uneasily.
VEXATIOUSNESS, (vẽk-sạ'-shus-nẽs) *n. s.* Troublesomeness; uneasiness.
VEXER, (vẽks'-ẽr) *n. s.* One who vexes.
VEXINGLY, (vẽks'-ing-lẹ) *ad.* So as to vex, plague, or disturb.
UGLILY, (ụg'-lẹ-lẹ) *ad.* Filthily; with deformity; in such a manner as to raise dislike.
UGLINESS, (ụg'-lẹ-nẽs) *n. s.* Deformity; contrariety to beauty; turpitude; loathsomeness; moral depravity.
UGLY, (ụg-lẹ) *a.* Deformed; offensive to the sight; contrary to beautiful; hateful.
VIAL, (vi'-ạl) *n. s.* A small bottle.
VIAND, (vi'-ạnd) *n. s.* Food; meat dressed.
VIARY, (vi'-ạ-rẹ) *a.* Happening in ways or roads.
VIATICUM, (vi-ạt'-ẹ-kum) *n. s.* Provision for a journey; the last rites used to prepare the passing soul for its departure.

To VIBRATE, (vī'-brāte) *v. a.* To brandish; to move to and fro with quick motion; to make to quiver.

To VIBRATE, (vī'-brāte) *v. n.* To play up and down, or to and fro; to quiver.

VIBRATION, (vī-brā'-shŭn) *n. s.* The act of moving, or state of being moved with quick reciprocations, or returns; the act of quivering.

VIBRATIVE, (vī'-brā-tĭv) *a.* That vibrates.

VIBRATORY, (vī'-brā-tŭr-ē) *a.* Vibrating; causing to vibrate.

VICAR, (vĭk'-ăr) *n. s.* The incumbent of an appropriated or impropriated benefice; one who performs the functions of another; a substitute.

VICARAGE, (vĭk'-ăr-ăje) *n. s.* The benefice of a vicar; the residence of the vicar.

VICARIAL, (vī-kā'-rē-ăl) *a.* Belonging to a vicar; vicariate.

VICARIATE, (vī-kā'-rē-āte) *n. s.* Delegated office or power.

VICARIATE, (vī-kā'-rē-āte) *a.* Having a delegated power as vicar.

VICARIOUS, (vī-kā'-re-ŭs) *a.* Deputed; delegated; acting in the place of another.

VICARIOUSLY, (vī-kā'-rē-ŭs-lē) *ad.* In the place of another.

VICARSHIP, (vĭk'-ăr-shĭp) *n. s.* The office of a vicar.

VICE, (vīse) *n. s.* The course of action opposite to virtue; depravity of manners; inordinate life; a fault; an offence; faulty or noxious excess; a kind of small iron press with screws, used by workmen: it is used in composition for one, *qui vicem gerit*, who performs in his stead, the office of a superiour, or who has the second rank in command, as a *viceroy*, *vicechancellor*.

VICEADMIRAL, (vīse-ăd'-mē-răl) *n. s.* The second commander of a fleet; a naval officer of the second rank.

VICEADMIRALTY, (vīse-ăd'-mē-răl-tē) *n. s.* The office of a viceadmiral.

VICEAGENT, (vīse-ā'-jent) *n. s.* One who acts in the place of another.

VICECHANCELLOR, (vīse-tshăn'-sĕl-lŭr) *n. s.* A judge of the Court of Chancery, appointed to assist the Lord Chancellor in his judicial capacity; the second magistrate of the universities.

VICEGERENCY, (vīse-jē'-rĕn-sē) *n. s.* The office of a vicegerent; lieutenancy; deputed power.

VICEGERENT, (vīse-jē'-rent) *n. s.* A lieutenant; one who is entrusted with the power of the superiour, by whom he is deputed.

VICEGERENT, (vīse-jē'-rent) *a.* Having a delegated power; acting by substitution.

VICEROY, (vīse'-rŏe) *n. s.* He who governs in place of the king with regal authority.

VICEROYALTY, (vīse-rŏe'-ăl-tē) *n. s.* Dignity of a viceroy.

VICEROYSHIP, (vīse'-rŏe-shĭp) *n. s.* Office of a viceroy.

VICINAGE, (vĭs'-ĭn-ăje) *n. s.* Neighbourhood; places adjoining.

VICINAL, (vĭs-ī'-năl) *a.* Near; neighbouring.

VICINITY, (vĭ-sĭn'-ē-tē) *n. s.* Nearness; state of being near; neighbourhood.

VICIOUS, (vĭsh'-ŭs) *a.* Devoted to vice.

VICIOUSLY, (vĭsh'-ŭs-lē) *ad.* Corruptly; sinfully.

VICIOUSNESS, (vĭsh'-ŭs-nĕs) *n. s.* Corruptness. See VITIOUSNESS.

VICISSITUDE, (vĭ-sĭs'-ē-tūde) *n. s.* Regular change; return of the same things in the same succession; revolution; change.

VICISSITUDINARY, (vĭ-sĭs-ē-tū'-dē-năr-ē) *a.* Regularly changing.

VICTIM, (vĭk'-tĭm) *n. s.* A sacrifice; something slain for a sacrifice; something destroyed.

To VICTIMATE, (vĭk'-tē-māte) *v. a.* To sacrifice; to offer in sacrifice.

VICTOR, (vĭk'-tŭr) *n. s.* Conqueror; vanquisher; he that gains the advantage in any contest.

VICTORESS, (vĭk'-tō-rĕs) *n. s.* A female that conquers.

VICTORIOUS, (vĭk-tō'-rē-ŭs) *a.* Conquering; having obtained conquest; superiour in contest; producing conquest; betokening conquest.

VICTORIOUSLY, (vĭk-tō'-re-ŭs-lē) *ad.* With conquest; successfully; triumphantly.

VICTORIOUSNESS, (vĭk-tō'-rē-ŭs-nĕs) *n. s.* The state or quality of being victorious.

VICTORY, (vĭk'-tō-rē) *n. s.* Conquest; success in contest; triumph.

VICTUAL, (vĭt'-tl) } *n. s.* Provision of
VICTUALS, (vĭt'-tlz) } food; stores for the support of life; meat; sustenance.

To VICTUAL, (vĭt'-tl) *v. a.* To store with provision for food.

VICTUALLER, (vĭt'-tl-ĕr) *n. s.* One who provides victuals; one who keeps a house of entertainment.

VIDELICET, (vē-dā'-ē-sĕt) *ad.* To wit; namely; that is; this word is generally written *viz.*

VIDUAL, (vĭd'-ū-ăl) *a.* Belonging to the state of a widow.

VIDUITY, (vĭd-ū'-ē-tē) *n. s.* Widowhood.

To VIE, (vī) *v. n.* To contest; to contend; to strive for superiority.

To VIEW, (vū) *v. a.* To survey; to look on by way of examination; to see; to perceive by the eye.

VIEW, (vū) *n. s.* Prospect; sight; power of beholding; intellectual sight; mental ken; act of seeing; sight; eye; survey; examination by the eye; intellectual survey; space that may be taken in by the eye; reach of sight; appearance; show; display; exhibition to the sight or mind; prospect of interest; intention; design.

VIEWER, (vū'-ĕr) *n. s.* One who views.

VIEWLESS, (vū'-lĕs) *a.* Unseen; not discernible by the sight.

VIGIL, (vĭd'-jĭl) *n. s.* Watch; devotions

performed in the customary hours of rest; a fast kept before a holiday; service used on the night before a holiday; watch; forbearance of sleep.

VIGILANCE, (vid'-jil-ạnse) } *n. s.* For-
VIGILANCY, (vid'-jil-ạn-se) } bearance of sleep; watchfulness; circumspection; incessant care; guard; watch.

VIGILANT, (vid'-jil-ạnt) *a.* Watchful; circumspect; diligent; attentive.

VIGILANTLY, (vid'-jil-ạnt-le) *ad.* Watchfully; attentively; circumspectly.

VIGNETTE, (vin'-yet) *n. s.* Ornamental flowers or figures placed by printers at the beginning or end of chapters, sometimes emblematical of the subject.

VIGOROUS, (vig'-o-rus) *a.* Forcible; not weakened; full of strength and life.

VIGOROUSLY, (vig'-o-rus-le) *ad.* With force; forcibly; without weakness.

VIGOROUSNESS, (vig'-o-rus-nes) *n. s.* Force; strength.

VIGOUR, (vig'-ur) *n. s.* Force; strength; mental force; intellectual ability; energy; efficacy.

VILE, (vile) *a.* Base; mean; worthless; sordid; despicable; morally impure; wicked.

VILELY, (vile'-le) *ad.* Basely; meanly; shamefully.

VILENESS, (vile'-nes) *n. s.* Baseness; meanness; despicableness; moral or intellectual baseness.

VILIFICATION, (vil'-e-fe-ka-shun) *n. s.* The act of vilifying.

VILIFIER, (vil'-e-fi-er) *n. s.* One that vilifies.

To VILIFY, (vil'-e-fi) *v. a.* To debase; to degrade; to make vile; to defame; to make contemptible.

To VILIPEND, (vil'-e-pend) *v. a.* To have in no esteem; to treat with slight or contempt.

VILLA, (vil'-la) *n. s.* A country seat.

VILLAGE, (vil'-aje) *n. s.* A small collection of houses in the country, less than a town.

VILLAGER, (vil'-la-jer) *n. s.* An inhabitant of the village.

VILLAIN, (vil'-lan) *n. s.* One who held by a base tenure; a servant; a wicked wretch.

VILLAINOUS. See VILLANOUS.

VILLAINY. See VILLANY.

VILLANAGE, (vil'-lan-aje) *n. s.* The state of a villain; base servitude; baseness; infamy.

VILLANOUS, (vil'-lan-us) *a.* Base; vile; wicked; sorry: in a familiar sense.

VILLANOUSLY, (vil'-lan-us-le) *ad.* Wickedly; basely.

VILLANOUSNESS, (vil'-lan-us-nes) *n. s.* Baseness; wickedness.

VILLANY, (vil'-la-ne) *n. s.* Wickedness; baseness; depravity; gross atrociousness; a wicked action; a crime: in this sense it has a plural.

VILLI, (vil'-li) *n. s.* In anatomy, Are the same as fibres; and in botany, small hairs like the grain of plush or shag, with which, as a kind of excrescence, some trees abound.

VILLOUS, (vil'-lus) *a.* Shaggy; rough; furry.

VIMINAL, (vim'-e-nal) *a.* Applied to trees producing twigs fit to bind with.

VIMINEOUS, (vi-min'-e-us) *a.* Made of twigs.

VINCIBLE, (vin'-se-bl) *a.* Conquerable; superable.

VINCIBLENESS, (vin'-se-bl-nes) *n. s.* Liableness to be overcome.

VINCTURE, (vingk'-yur) *n. s.* A binding.

VINDEMIAL, (vin-de'-me-al) *a.* Belonging to a vintage.

To VINDICATE, (vin'-de-kate) *v. a.* To justify; to support; to maintain; to revenge; to avenge; to assert; to claim with efficacy; to clear; to protect from censure.

VINDICATION, (vin-de-ka'-shun) *n. s.* Defence; assertion; justification.

VINDICATIVE, (vin'-de-ka-tiv) *a.* Tending to vindicate or justify.

VINDICATOR, (vin'-de-ka-tur) *n. s.* One who vindicates; an asserter.

VINDICATORY, (vin'-de-ka-tur-e) *a.* Punitory; performing the office of vengeance; defensory; justificatory.

VINDICTIVE, (vin'-dik-tiv) *a.* Given to revenge; revengeful.

VINDICTIVELY, (vin-dik'-tiv-le) *ad.* Revengefully.

VINDICTIVENESS, (vin-dik'-tiv-nes) *n. s.* A revengeful temper.

VINE, (vine) *n. s.* The plant that bears the grape.

VINEGAR, (vin'-ne-gur) *n. s.* Wine grown sour.

VINER, (vi'-ner) *n. s.* An orderer or trimmer of vines.

VINEYARD, (vin'-yard) *n. s.* A ground planted with vines.

VINOUS, (vi'-nus) *a.* Having the qualities of wine; consisting of wine.

VINTAGE, (vin'-taje) *n. s.* The produce of the vine for the year; the time in which grapes are gathered.

VINTNER, (vint'-ner) *n. s.* One who sells wine.

VINTAGER, (vin'-ta-jer) *n. s.* One who gathers the vintage.

VINTRY, (vint'-re) *n. s.* The place where wine is sold.

VINY, (vi'-ne) *a.* Belonging to vines; producing grapes; abounding in vines.

VIOL, (vi'-ul) *n. s.* A stringed instrument of musick.

VIOLABLE, (vi'-o-la-bl) *a.* Such as may be violated or hurt.

VIOLACEOUS, (vi-o-la'-she-us) *a.* Resembling violets.

To VIOLATE, (vi'-o-late) *v. a.* To injure; to hurt; to infringe; to break any thing venerable; to injure by irreverance; to ravish; to deflower.

VIOLATION, (vi-o-la'-shun) *n. s.* Infringement or injury of something sacred or venerable; rape; the act of deflowering.

VIOLATOR, (vī'-o-lā-tŭr) *n. s.* One who injures or infringes something sacred; a ravisher.

VIOLENCE, (vī'-o-lense) *n. s.* Force; strength applied to any purpose; an attack; an assault; a murder; outrage; unjust force; eagerness; vehemence; injury; infringement; forcible defloration.

To VIOLENCE, (vī'-o-lense) *v. a.* To assault; to injure; to bring by violence.

VIOLENT, (vī-o-lent) *a.* Forcible; acting with strength; produced or continued by force; not natural, but brought by force; assailant; acting by force; unseasonably vehement; extorted; not voluntary.

VIOLENTLY, (vīo'-lent-lē) *ad.* With force; forcibly; vehemently.

VIOLET, (vī-o'-lĕt) *ad.* A flower.

VIOLIN, (vī-o'-lin) *n. s.* A fiddle; a stringed instrument of musick.

VIOLIST, (vī-o-list) *n. s.* A player on the viol.

VIOLONCELLO, (vē-o-lŏn-tsĕl'-lō) *n. s.* A kind of bass violin.

VIPER, (vī'-pĕr) *n. s.* A serpent of that species which brings forth its young alive, which many are poisonous.

VIPERINE, (vī'-pĕr-in) *a.* Belonging to a viper.

VIPEROUS, (vī'-pĕr-ŭs) *a.* Having the qualities of a viper.

VIRAGO, (vi-rā'-gō) *n. s.* A female warriour; a woman with the qualities of a man. It is commonly used in detestation for an impudent turbulent woman.

VIRENT, (vī'-rent) *a.* Green; not faded.

VIRGIN, (vĭr'-jin) *n. s.* A maid; a woman unacquainted with men; the sign of the zodiack in which the sun is in August.

VIRGIN, (vĭr'-jin) *a.* Befitting a virgin; suitable to a virgin; maidenly; untouched or unmingled, as virgin honey.

VIRGINAL, (vĭr'-jin-ăl) *a.* Maiden; maidenly; pertaining to a virgin.

VIRGINALS, (vĭr'-jin-ălz) *n. s.* A musical instrument so called, because commonly used by young ladies.

VIRGINITY, (vĭr-jin'-e-tē) *n. s.* Maidenhead; unacquaintance with man.

VIRGO, (vĭr gō) *n. s.* The sixth sign in the zodiack; the Virgin.

VIRIDITY, (vĭr-e-dĕ'-tē) *n. s.* Greenness.

VIRILE, (vĭr' rile) *a.* Belonging to man; not puerile; not feminine; procreative.

VIRILITY, (vi-ril'-e-tē) *n. s.* Manhood; character of man; power of procreation.

VIRTU, (vĭr-tū') *n. s.* A love of the fine arts; a taste for curiosities.

VIRTUAL, (vĭr'-tū-ăl) *a.* Having the efficacy without the sensible or material part.

VIRTUALITY, (vĭr-tū-ăl'-e-tē) *n. s.* Efficacy.

VIRTUALLY, (vĭr'-tū-ăl-lē) *ad.* In effect, though not materially.

VIRTUE, (vĭr'-tū) *n. s.* Moral goodness; opposed to *vice*; a particular moral excellence; medicinal quality; medicinal efficacy; efficacy; power; acting power; agency; efficacy, without visible or material action; bravery; valour; excellence; that which gives excellence.

VIRTUOSO, (vĭr-tūō-ō'-zō) *n. s.* A man skilled in antique or natural curiosities; a man studious of painting, statuary, or architecture.

VIRTUOUS, (vĭr'-tū-ŭs) *a.* Morally good: applied to persons and practices. Applied to women, chaste: done in consequence of moral goodness; efficacious; powerful.

VIRTUOUSLY, (vĭr'-tū-ŭs-lē) *ad.* In a virtuous manner; according to the rules of virtue.

VIRTUOUSNESS, (vĭr'-tū-ŭs-nes) *n. s.* The state or character of being virtuous.

VIRULENCE, (vĭr'-ū-lense) } *n. s.* Mental
VIRULENCY, (vĭr'-ū-lēn-sē) } poison; malignity; acrimony of temper; bitterness.

VIRULENT, (vĭr'-ū-lent) *a.* Poisonous; venomous; poisoned in the mind; bitter; malignant.

VIRULENTLY, (vĭr'-ū-lent-lē) *ad.* Malignantly; with bitterness.

VIS-A-VIS, (vē-zā-vē') *n. s.* A carriage which holds only two persons, who sit face to face, and not side by side, as in a coach or chariot.

VISAGE, (vĭz'-aje) *n. s.* Face; countenance; look.

VISAGED, (vĭz'-ăj-ĕd) *a.* Having a face or visage.

VISCERAL, (vĭs'-sĕr-ăl) *a.* Feeling; tender.

To VISCERATE, (vĭs'-sĕr-āte) *v. a.* To embowel; to exenterate.

VISCID, (vĭs'-sid) *a.* Glutinous; tenacious.

VISCIDITY, (vē-sid'-e-tē) *n. s.* Glutinousness; tenacity; ropiness; glutinous concretion.

VISCOSITY, (vĭs-kŏs-e-tē) *n. s.* Glutinousness; tenacity; a glutinous substance.

VISCOUNT, (vī'-kount) *n. s.* A degree of nobility next to an earl.

VISCOUNTESS, (vī-kount'-ĕs) *n. s.* The lady of a viscount; a peeress of the fourth order.

VISCOUNTSHIP, (vī-kount-ship) } *n. s.* The
VISCOUNTY, (vī'-kount-ē) } quality and office of a viscount.

VISCOUS, (vĭs'-kŭs) *a.* Glutinous; sticky; tenacious.

VISIBILITY, (vĭz-e-bil'-e-tē) *n. s.* The state or quality of being perceptible by the eye; state of being apparent, or openly discoverable; conspicuousness.

VISIBLE, (vĭz'-e-bl) *a.* Perceptible by the eye; discovered to the eye; apparent; open; conspicuous.

VISIBLE, (vĭz'-e-bl) *n. s.* Perceptibility by the eye.

VISIBLENESS, (vĭz'-e-bl-nes) *n. s.* State or quality of being visible.

VISIBLY, (vĭz'-e-blē) *ad.* In a manner perceptible by the eyes.

VISION, (vĭzh'-ŭn) *n. s.* Sight; the faculty of seeing; the act of seeing; a supernatural

appearance; a spectre; a phantom; a dream; something shown in a dream. A dream happens to a sleeping, a vision may happen to a waking man. A dream is supposed natural, a vision miraculous; but they are confounded. Any appearance; anything which is the object of sight.

VISIONARY, (vizh'-un-ą-re) *a.* Affected by phantoms; disposed to receive impressions on the imagination; imaginary; not real; seen in a dream; perceived by the imagination only.

VISIONARY, (vizh'-un-ą-re) } *n. s.* One
VISIONIST, (vizh'-un-ist) } whose imagination is disturbed.

To VISIT, (viz'-it) *v. a.* To go to see. In scriptural language, To send good or evil judicially; to salute with a present; to come to a survey, with judicial authority.

To VISIT, (viz'-it) *v. n.* To keep up the intercourse of ceremonial salutations at the houses of each other.

VISIT, (viz'-it) *n. s.* The act of going to see another.

VISITABLE, (viz'-e-tą-bl) *a.* Liable to be visited.

VISITANT, (viz'-e-tant) *n. s.* One who goes to see another.

VISITATION, (viz-e-tą'-shun) *n. s.* The act of visiting; object of visits; judicial visit or perambulation; judicial event sent by God; state of suffering judicial evil; communication of divine love.

VISITATORIAL, (viz-e-tą-to'-re-ąl) *a.* Belonging to a judicial visitor.

VISITER, (viz'-it-ur) } *n. s.* One who comes
VISITOR, (viz'-it-ur) } to see another; an occasional judge; one who regulates the disorders of any society.

VISITING, (viz'-it-ing) *n. s.* Visitation; act of visiting.

VISIVE, (vi'-siv) *a.* Formed in the act of seeing; belonging to the power of seeing.

VISOR, (viz'-ur) *n. s.* This word is variously written, *visard*, *visor*, *vizor*, *vizard*, *visor*; a mask used to disfigure and disguise; a moveable part in the front of a helmet, placed above the beaver, in order to protect the upper part of the face, and perforated with many holes, which afforded the wearer an opportunity of *discerning* objects.

VISORED, (viz'-urd) *a.* Masked.

VISTA, (vis'-tą) *n. s.* View; prospect through an avenue.

VISUAL, (vizh'-u-ąl) *a.* Used in sight; exercising the power of sight; instrumental to sight.

VITAL, (vi'-tąl) *a.* Contributing to life; necessary to life; relating to life; containing life; being the seat of life; so disposed as to live; essential; chiefly necessary.

VITALITY, (vi-tąl'-e-te) *n. s.* Power of subsisting in life.

VITALLY, (vi'-tąl-le) *a.* In such a manner as to give life.

VITALS, (vi'-tąls) *n. s.* [without the singular.] Parts essential to life.

VITELLARY, (vi'-tel-lur-e) *n. s.* The place where the yelk of the egg swims in the white.

To VITIATE, (vish'-e-ate) *v. a.* To deprave; to spoil; to make less pure.

VITIATION, (vish-e-ą'-shun) *n. s.* Depravation; corruption.

VITIOSITY, (vish-e-o'-se-te) *n. s.* Depravity, corruption.

VITIOUS, (vish'-us) *a.* Corrupt; wicked; opposite to virtuous; having physical ill qualities.

VITIOUSLY, (vish'-us-le) *ad.* Not virtuously; corruptly.

VITIOUSNESS, (vish'-us-nes) *n. s.* Corruptness; state of being vitious; depravation; state of being vitiated.

VITREOUS, (vit'-re-us) *a.* Glassy; consisting of glass; resembling glass.

VITREOUSNESS, (vit'-re-us-nes) *n. s.* Resemblance of glass.

VITRIFICABLE, (vi-trif'-fe-ką-bl) *a.* Convertible into glass.

To VITRIFICATE, (vi-trif'-fe-kate) *v. a.* To change into glass.

VITRIFICATION, (vit'-tre-fe-ką'-shun) *n. s.* Production of glass; act of changing, or state of being changed into glass.

To VITRIFY, (vit'-tre-fi) *v. a.* To change into glass.

To VITRIFY, (vit'-tre-fi) *v. n.* To become glass; to be changed into glass.

VITRIOL, (vit'-tre-ul) *n. s.* A compound salt, produced by addition of a metallic matter with the fossil acid salt.

VITRIOLATE, (vit'-tre-o-late) } *a.* Im-
VITRIOLATED, (vit'-tre-o-lą-ted) } pregnated with vitriol; consisting of vitriol.

VITRIOLICK, (vit-re-ol'-ik) } *a.* Resem-
VITRIOLOUS, (vit-tre'-o-lus) } bling vitriol; containing vitriol.

VITUPERABLE, (vi-tu'-per-ą-bl) *a.* Blameworthy.

To VITUPERATE, (vi-tu'-per-ate) *v. a.* To blame; to censure.

VITUPERATION, (vi-tu-per-ą'-shun) *n. s.* Blame; censure.

VITUPERATIVE, (vi-tu'-per-ą-tiv) *a.* Belonging to blame; containing censure.

VIVACIOUS, (vi-vą'-shus) *a.* Long-lived; spritely; gay; active; lively.

VIVACIOUSNESS, (vi-vą'-shus-nes) } *n. s.*
VIVACITY, (vi-vas'-e-te) } Liveliness, spriteliness; longevity; length of life; power of living.

VIVARY, (vi'-vą-re) *n. s.* A place of land or water, where living creatures are kept. In law, It signifies most commonly a park, warren, fish-pond, or piscary.

VIVE, (veve) *a.* Lively; forcible; pressing.

VIVID, (viv'-id) *a.* Lively; quick; striking; spritely; active

VIVIDLY, (viv'-id-le) *ad.* With life; with quickness; with strength.

VIVIDNESS, (viv'-id-nes) *n. s.* Life; vigour; quickness.

VIVIFICAL, (vi-vif'-e-kal) *a.* Giving life.

To VIVIFICATE, (vi-vif'-fe-kate) *v. a.* To make alive; to inform with life; to animate; to recover from such a change of form as seems to destroy the essential properties: a chymical term.

VIVIFICATION, (viv-e-fe-ka'-shun) *n. s.* The act of giving life.

VIVIFICATIVE, (vi-vif'-fe-kate) *a.* Able to animate.

VIVIFICK, (vi-vif'-ik) *a.* Giving life; making alive.

To VIVIFY, (viv'-e-fi) *v. a.* To make alive; to animate; to endue with life.

VIVIPAROUS, (vi-vip'-pa-rus) *a.* Bringing the young alive: opposed to *oviparous*.

VIXEN, (vik'-sn) *n. s.* A froward quarrelsome person.

VIXENLY, (vik'-sn-le) *a.* Having the qualities or manner of a vixen.

VIZARD, (viz'-ard) *n. s.* A mask used for disguise.

VIZIER, (viz'-yere) *n. s.* The prime minister of the Turkish empire.

ULCER, (ul'-ser) *n. s.* A sore of continuance; not a new wound.

To ULCERATE, (ul'-ser-ate) *v. n.* To turn to an ulcer.

To ULCERATE, (ul'-ser-ate) *v. a.* To disease with sores.

ULCERATION, (ul ser-a'-shun) *n. s.* The act of breaking into ulcers; ulcer; sore.

ULCERED, (ul'-serd) *a.* Grown by time from a hurt to an ulcer.

ULCEROUS, (ul'-ser-us) *a.* Afflicted with old sores.

ULCEROUSNESS, (ul'-ser-us-nes) *n. s.* The state of being ulcerous.

ULIGINOUS, (u-lid'-jin-us) *a.* Slimy; muddy.

ULLAGE, (ul'-laje) *n. s.* The quantity of fluid which a cask wants of being full, in consequence of the oozing of the liquor.

ULTERIOR, (ul-te'-re-ur) *a.* Lying on the further side; situate on the other side; further.

ULTIMATE, (ul'-te-mate) *a.* Intended in the last resort; being the last in the train of consequences.

ULTIMATELY, (ul'-te-mat-le) *ad.* In the last consequence.

ULTIMATION, (ul-te-ma-shun) *n. s.* The last offer; the last concession; the last condition.

ULTIMATUM, (ul-te-ma'-tum) *a.* Ultimation: a modern term.

ULTIMITY, (ul-tim'-e-te) *n. s.* The last stage; the last consequence.

ULTRAMARINE, (ul-tra-ma-reen') *a.* One of the noblest blue colours used in painting, produced by calcination from the stone called lapis lazuli.

ULTRAMARINE, (ul-tra-ma-reen') *a.* Being beyond the sea; foreign.

ULTRAMONTANE, (ul-tra-mon'-tane) *a.* Being beyond the mountains.

ULTRAMONTANE, (ul-tra-mon'-tane) *n. s.* A foreigner.

ULTRAMUNDANE, (ul-tra-mun'-dane) *a.* Being beyond the world.

ULTRONEOUS, (ul-tro-ne-us) *a.* Spontaneous: voluntary.

To ULULATE, (ul'-u-late) *v. n.* To howl; to scream.

UMBEL, (um'-bel) *n. s.* In botany, The extremity of a stalk or branch divided into several pedicles or rays, beginning from the same point, and opening so as to form an inverted cone.

UMBELLATED, (um'-bel-la-ted) *a.* In botany, Is said of flowers when many of them grow together in umbels.

UMBELLIFEROUS, (um-bel-lif'-fer-us) *a.* Used of plants that bear many flowers, growing upon many footstalks, proceeding from the same centre.

UMBER, (um'-ber) *n. s.* A brown colour used in painting, originally brought from Umbria.

UMBILICAL, (um-bil'-e-kal) *a.* Belonging to the navel.

UMBILICK, (um-bil'-ik) *n. s.* The navel; the centre.

UMBLES, (um'-blz) *n. s.* A deer's entrails.

UMBRAGE, (um'-braje) *n. s.* Shade; skreen of trees; shadow; appearance; resentment; offence; suspicion of injury.

UMBRAGEOUS, (um-bra'-je-us) *a.* Shady; yielding shade; obscure; not to be perceived.

UMBRAGEOUSNESS, (um-bra'-je-us-nes) *n. s.* Shadiness.

UMBRATED, (um'-bra-ted) *a.* Shadowed.

UMBRELLA, (um-bral'-la) *n. s.* A skreen used in hot countries to keep off the sun, and in others to bear off the rain.

UMBROSITY, (um-bros'-e-te) *n. s.* Shadiness; exclusion of light.

UMPIRAGE, (um'-pe-raje) *n. s.* Arbitration; friendly decision of a controversy.

UMPIRE, (um'-pire) *n. s.* An arbitrator; one who, as a common friend, decides disputes.

UN, (un) A Saxon privative or negative particle answering to *in* of the Latins. It is placed almost at will before adjectives and adverbs. All the instances of this kind of composition cannot therefore be inserted. The following are those most generally in use.

UNABASHED, (un-a-basht') *a.* Not shamed; not confused by modesty.

UNABATED, (un-a-ba'-ted) *a.* Undiminished.

UNABLE, (un-a'-bl) *a.* Not having ability; weak; impotent.

UNACCEPTABLE, (un-ak-sep'-ta-bl) *a.* Not pleasing; not such as is well received.

UNACCEPTED, (un-ak-sept'-ed) *a.* Not accepted.

UNACCOMMODATED, (un-ak-kom'-mo-da-ted) *a.* Unfurnished with external convenience.

UNACCOMPANIED, (un-ak-kum'-pa-ned) *a.* Not attended.

UNACCOMPLISHED, (un-ak-kom'-plisht) *a.* Unfinished; incomplete; not accomplished; not elegant.

UNACCOUNTABLE, (un-ak-kown'-ta-bl) *a.* Not explicable; not to be solved by reason; not reducible to rule; not subject; not controlled.

UNACCOUNTABLY, (un-ak-kown'-ta-ble) *ad.* Strangely.

UNACCUSTOMED, (un-ak-kus'-tumd) *a.* Not used; not habituated; new; not usual.

UNACKNOWLEDGED, (un-ak-nol'-lidjd) *a.* Not owned.

UNACQUAINTANCE, (un-ak-kwan'-tanse) *n. s.* Want of familiarity; want of knowledge.

UNACQUAINTED, (un-ak-kwan'-ted) *a.* Not known; unusual; not familiarly known; not having familiar knowledge.

UNACTED, (un-ak'-ted) *a.* Not performed; not put into execution.

UNADORNED, (un-a-dornd') *a.* Not decorated; not embellished.

UNADVISABLE, (un-ad-vi'-za-bl) *a.* Not prudent; not to be advised.

UNADVISED, (un-ad-vizd') *a.* Imprudent; indiscreet; done without due thought; rash.

UNADVISEDLY, (un-ad-vi'-zed-le) *ad.* Imprudently; rashly; indiscreetly.

UNADVISEDNESS, (un-ad-vi'-zed-nes) *n. s.* Imprudence; rashness.

UNADULTERATE, (un-a-dul'-ter-ate)
UNADULTERATED, (un-a-dul'-ter-a-ted) *a.* Genuine; not spoiled by spurious mixtures.

UNAFFECTED, (un-af-fek'-ted) *a.* Real; not hypocritical; free from affectation; open; candid; sincere; not formed by too rigid observation of rules; not laboured; not moved; not touched, as he sat *unaffected* to hear the tragedy.

UNAFFECTEDLY, (un-af-fek'-ted-le) *ad.* Really; without any attempt to produce false appearances.

UNAFFECTING, (un-af-fek'-ting) *a.* Not pathetick; not moving the passions.

UNAFFECTIONATE, (un af-fek'-shun-ate) *a.* Wanting affection.

UNAIDED, (un-a'-ded) *a.* Not assisted; not helped.

UNALLIED, (un-al-lide') *a.* Having no powerful relation; having no common nature; not congenial.

UNALTERABLE, (un-al'-ter-a-bl) *a.* Unchangeable; immutable.

UNALTERABLY, (un-al'-ter-a-ble) *ad.* Unchangeably; immutably.

UNALTERED, (un-al'-terd) *a.* Not changed; not changeable.

UNAMIABLE, (un-a'-me-a-bl) *a.* Not raising love.

UNAMUSED, (un-a-muzd') *a.* Wanting amusement; without amusement.

UNANELED, (un-a-neeld') *a.* Not having received extreme unction. See *To* ANELE.

UNANIMATED, (un-an-e-ma-ted) *a.* Not enlivened; not vivified.

UNANIMITY, (yu-na-nim'-e-te) *n. s.* Agreement in design or opinion

UNANIMOUS, (yu-nan'-e-mus) *a.* Being of one mind; agreeing in design or opinion.

UNANIMOUSLY, (yu-nan'-e-mus-le) *ad.* With one mind.

UNANIMOUSNESS, (yu-nan'-e-mus-nes) The state of being unanimous.

UNANSWERABLE, (un-an'-ser-a-bl) *a.* Not to be refuted.

UNANSWERABLY, (u-an'-ser-a-ble) *ad.* Beyond confutation.

UNANSWERED, (un-an'-serd) *a.* Not opposed by a reply; not confuted; not suitably returned.

UNAPPALLED, (un-ap-pawld') *a.* Not daunted; not impressed by fear.

UNAPPROPRIATED, (un-ap-pro-pre'-a-ted) *a.* Having no particular application.

UNAPT, (un-apt') *a.* Dull; not apprehensive; not ready; not propense; unfit; not qualified; improper; unsuitable.

UNAPTLY, (un-apt'-le) *ad.* Unfitly; improperly.

UNAPTNESS, (un-apt'-nes) *n. s.* Unfitness; unsuitableness; dulness; want of apprehension; unreadiness; disqualification; want of propension.

UNARMED, (un-armd') *a.* Having no armour; having no weapons.

UNARRAYED, (un-ar-rade') *a.* Not dressed.

UNASKED, (un-askt') *a.* Not courted by solicitation; not sought by entreaty or care.

UNASPIRING, (un-as-pi'-ring) *a.* Not ambitious.

UNASSAILABLE, (un-as-sa'-la-bl) *a.* Exempt from assault.

UNASSISTED, (un-as-sis'-ted) *a.* Not helped.

UNASSUMING, (un-as-su'-ming) *a.* Not arrogant.

UNASSURED, (un-a-shurd') *a.* Not confident; not to be trusted.

UNATONABLE, (un-at-to'-na-bl) *a.* Not to be appeased; not to be brought to concord.

UNATONED, (un-at-tond') *a.* Not expiated.

UNATTACHED, (un-at-tatsht') *a.* Not arrested; not having any fixed interest, as *unattached* to any party.

UNATTAINABLE, (un-at-ta'-na-bl) *a.* Not to be gained or obtained; being out of reach.

UNATTEMPTED, (un-at-temp'-ted) *a.* Untried; not assayed.

UNATTENDED, (un-at-ten'-ded) *a.* Having no retinue, or attendants; having no followers; unaccompanied; forsaken.

UNATTESTED, (un-at-test'-ed) *a.* Without witness; wanting attestation.

UNATTRACTED, (un-at-trakt'-ed) *a.* Not under the power of attraction; freed from attraction.

UNAVAILABLE, (un-a-va'-la-bl) *a.* Useless; vain with respect to any purpose.

UNAVAILABLENESS, (un-ą-vą'-lą-bl-nes) *n. s.* Uselessness.
UNAVAILING, (un-ą-vą'-ling) *a.* Useless; vain.
UNAVENGED, (un-ą-venjd') *a.* Not avenged; unrevenged.
UNAVOIDABLE, (un-ą-void'-ą-bl) *a.* Inevitable; not to be shunned; not to be missed in ratiocination.
UNAVOIDABLENESS, (un-ą-void'-ą-bl-nes) *n. s.* Inevitably.
UNAVOIDABLY, (un-ą-void'-ą-ble) *ad.* Inevitably.
UNAUTHORISED, (un-ąw'-*th*ur-izd) *a.* Not supported by authority; not properly commissioned.
UNAWAKENED, (un-ą-wą'-knd) *a.* Not roused from sleep; not awakened.
UNAWARE, (un-ą-wąre') *a.* Without thought; inattentive.
UNAWARE, (un-ą-wąre') } *ad.* Without
UNAWARES, (un-ą-wąrz') } thought; without previous meditation; unexpectedly; when it is not thought of; suddenly.
UNAWED, (un-ąwd') *a.* Unrestrained by fear or reverence.
UNBACKED, (un-bąkt') *a.* Not tamed; not taught to bear the rider; not countenanced; not aided.
UNBALANCED, (un-bąl'-ąnst) *a.* Not poised; not in equipoise.
UNBALASTED, (un-bąl'-ąst-ed) *a.* Not kept steady by ballast; unsteady.
UNBAPTIZED, (un-bąp-tizd') *a.* Not baptised.
To UNBAR, (un-bar') *v. a.* To open, by removing the bars; to unbolt.
UNBEARABLE, (un-bą'-rą-bl) *a.* Not to be borne.
UNBEARING, (un-bą'-ring) *a.* Bringing no fruit.
UNBEATEN, (un-bē'-tn) *a.* Not treated with blows; not trodden.
UNBEAUTEOUS, (un-bū'-tē-us) *a.* Not beautiful; plain.
UNBECOMING, (un-bē-kum'-ing) *a.* Indecent; unsuitable; indecorous.
UNBECOMINGLY, (un-bē-kum'-ing-lē) *ad.* In an unsuitable or improper manner.
UNBECOMINGNESS, (un-bē-kum'-ing-nes) *n. s.* Indecency; indecorum.
UNBEFITTING, (un-bē-fit'-ting) *a.* Not becoming; not suitable.
UNBEFRIENDED, (un-bē-frend-ed) *a.* Wanting friends; without friends.
To UNBEGET, (un-bē-get') *v. a.* To deprive of existence.
UNBEGOT, (un-bē-got') } *a.* Eternal;
UNBEGOTTEN, (un-bē-got'-tn) } without generation; not yet generated; not attaining existence.
To UNBEGUILE, (un-bē-gile') *v. a.* To undeceive.
UNBEGUN, (un-bē-gun') *a.* Not yet begun.
UNBELIEF, (un-bē-leef') *n. s.* Incredulity; infidelity; irreligion.
UNBELIEVER, (un-bē-leev'-er) *n. s.* An infidel; one who believes not the Scripture of God.
UNBELIEVING, (un-bē-leev'-ing) *a.* Infidel.
UNBELOVED, (un-bē-luvd') *a.* Not loved.
To UNBEND, (un-bend') *v. a.* To free from flexure; to relax; to remit; to set at ease for a time; to relax vitiously or effeminately.
UNBENDING, (un-ben'-ding) *a.* Not suffering flexure; not yielding; resolute; devoted to relaxation.
UNBENEFICED, (un-ben'-nē-fist) *a.* Not preferred to a benefice.
UNBENT, (un-bent') *a.* Not strained by the string; having the bow unstrung; not crushed; not subdued; relaxed; not intent.
UNBESEEMING, (un-bē-seem'-ing) *a.* Unbecoming.
UNBESOUGHT, (un-bē-sąwt') *a.* Not intreated.
UNBESPOKEN, (un-bē-spō'-kn) *a.* Not ordered beforehand.
UNBESTOWED, (un-be-stōde') *a.* Not given; not disposed of.
UNBEWAILED, (un-bē-wąld') *a.* Not lamented.
To UNBEWITCH, (un-bē-witch') *v. a.* To free from fascination.
To UNBIASS, (un-bī'-ąs) *v. a.* To free from any external motive; to disentangle from prejudice.
UNBID, (un-bid') } *a.* Uninvited;
UNBIDDEN, (un-bid'-dn) } uncommanded; spontaneous.
To UNBIND, (un-bind') *v. a.* To loose; to untie.
UNBLAMABLE, (un-blą'-mą-bl) *a.* Not culpable; not to be charged with a fault.
UNBLEMISHED, (un-blem'-isht) *a.* Free from turpitude; free from reproach; free from deformity.
UNBLENCHED, (un-blensht') *a.* Unconfounded; unblinded.
UNBLEST, (un-blest') *a.* Accursed; excluded from benediction; wretched; unhappy.
UNBLOWN, (un-blōne') *a.* Having the bud yet unexpanded; not extinguished; not inflamed with wind.
UNBLUSHING, (un-blush'-ing) *a.* Not having sense of shame; without blushing.
UNBOASTFUL, (un-bōst'-ful) *a.* Modest; unassuming; not boasting.
UNBODIED, (un-bod'-ed) *a.* Incorporeal; immaterial; freed from the body.
UNBOILED, (un-boild') *a.* Not sodden.
To UNBOLT, (un-bōlt') *v. a.* To set open; to unbar.
UNBOLTED, (un-bōlt'-ed) *a.* Coarse; gross; not refined, as flour by bolting or sifting.
UNBORN, (un-born') *a.* Not yet brought into life; future; being to come.
UNBORROWED, (un-bor'-rōde) *a.* Genuine; native; one's own.
To UNBOSOM, (un-bu*z*'-um) *v. a.* To reveal in confidence; to open; to disclose.
UNBOUGHT, (un-bąwt') *a.* Obtained

without money; not finding any purchaser.

UNBOUND, (un-bǫund') *a.* Loose; not tied; wanting a cover; used of books. Pret. of *unbind*.

UNBOUNDED, (un'-bǫund'-ed) *a.* Infinite; interminable; unlimited; unrestrained.

UNBOUNDEDNESS, (un-bǫund'-ed-nes) *n. s.* Exemption from limits.

UNBRED, (un-bred') *a.* Not instructed in civility; ill educated; not taught.

UNBREECHED, (un-bretsht') *a.* Having no breeches; loosed from the breechings.

UNBRIDLED, (un-bri'-did) *a.* Licentious; not restrained.

UNBROKE, (un-broke') } *a.* Not vio-
UNBROKEN, (un-bro'-kn) } lated; not subdued; not weakened; not tamed.

UNBROTHERLIKE, (un-bruth'-er-like) }
UNBROTHERLY, (un-bruth'-er-le) } *a.* Ill suiting with the character of a brother.

UNBRUISED, (un-brǫsd') *a.* Not bruised; not hurt.

To UNBUCKLE, (un-buk'-kl) *v. a.* To loose from buckles.

UNBURIED, (un-bur'-red) *a.* Not interred; not honoured with the rites of funeral.

UNBURNED, (un-burnd') } *a.* Not con-
UNBURNT, (un-burnt') } sumed; not wasted; not injured by fire; not heated with fire.

To UNBURTHEN, (un-bur'-thn) *v. a.* To rid of a load; to throw off; to disclose what lies heavy on the mind.

To UNBUTTON, (un-but'-tn) *v. a.* To loose anything buttoned.

UNCAGED, (un-kajd') *a.* Released as from a cage.

UNCALLED, (un-kawld') *a.* Not summoned; not sent for; not demanded.

UNCANDID, (un-kan'-did) *a.* Void of candour.

UNCANONICAL, (un-ka-nǫn'-e-kal) *a.* Not agreeable to the canons.

To UNCASE, (un-kase') *v. a.* To disengage from any covering; to flay; to strip.

UNCAUGHT, (un-kawt') *a.* Not yet catched.

UNCEREMONIOUS, (un-ser-e-mo'-ne-us) *a.* Not attended with ceremony; plain.

UNCERTAIN, (un-ser'-tin) *a.* Doubtful; not certainly known; not having certain knowledge; not sure in the consequence; not exact; not sure; unsettled; unregular.

UNCERTAINTY, (un-ser'-tin-te) *n. s.* Dubiousness; want of knowledge; inaccuracy; contingency; want of certainty; something unknown.

To UNCHAIN, (un-tshane') *v. a.* To free from chains.

UNCHANGEABLE, (un-tshan'-ja-bl) *a.* Immutable; not subject to variation.

UNCHANGED, (un-tshanjd') *a.* Not altered; not alterable.

UNCHANGEABLY, (un-tshan'-ja-ble) *ad.* Immutably; without change.

UNCHANGING, (un-tshan'-jing) *a.* Suffering no alteration.

UNCHARITABLE, (un-tshar'-e-ta-bl) *a.* Contrary to charity; contrary to the universal love prescribed by Christianity.

UNCHARITABLENESS, (un-tshar'-e-ta-bl-nes) *n. s.* Want of charity.

UNCHARITABLY, (un-tshar'-e-ta-ble) *ad.* In a manner contrary to charity.

To UNCHARM, (un-tsharm') *v. a.* To release from some secret power.

UNCHASTE, (un-tshaste') *a.* Lewd; libellous; not continent; not chaste; not pure.

UNCHECKED, (un-tshekt') *a.* Unrestrained; not contradicted.

UNCHEERY, (un-tshe'-re) *a.* Dull; not enlivening.

UNCHRISTIAN, (un-krist'-yan) *a.* Contrary to the laws of Christianity; unconverted; infidel.

UNCHRISTIANLY, (un-krist'-yan-le) *a.* Contrary to the laws of Christianity.

UNCIRCUMCISED, (un-ser'-kum-sizd) *a.* Not circumcised; not a Jew.

UNCIRCUMCISION, (un-ser-kum-sizh'-un) *n. s.* Omission of circumcision.

UNCIRCUMSCRIBED, (un-ser'-kum-skribd) *a.* Unbounded; unlimited.

UNCIRCUMSTANTIAL, (un-ser-kum-stan'-shal) *a.* Unimportant.

UNCIVIL, (un-siv'-il) *a.* Unpolite; not agreeable to rules of elegance, or complaisance.

UNCIVILIZED, (un-siv'-il-izd) *a.* Not reclaimed from barbarity; coarse.

UNCIVILLY, (un-siv'-il-le) *ad.* Unpolitely; not complaisantly.

UNCLAIMED, (un-klamd') *a.* Not claimed; not demanded.

To UNCLASP, (un-klasp') *v. a.* To open what is shut with clasps.

UNCLASSICAL, (un'-klas-se-kal) } *a.* Not
UNCLASSICK, (un-klas'-sik) } classick.

UNCLE, (ung'-kl) *n. s.* The brother of one's father or mother.

UNCLEAN, (un-klene') *a.* Foul; dirty; filthy; not purified by ritual practices; foul with sin; lewd; unchaste.

UNCLEANLY, (un-klen'-le) *a.* Foul; filthy; nasty; indecent; unchaste.

UNCLEANNESS, (un-klene-nes) *n. s.* Lewdness; incontinence; want of cleanliness; nastiness; sin; wickedness; want of ritual purity.

To UNCLENCH, (un-klentsh') *v. a.* To open the closed hand.

To UNCLOTHE, (un-kloTHe') *v. a.* To strip; to make naked.

To UNCLOSE, (un-kloze') *v. a.* To open.

To UNCLOUD, (un-klǫud') *v. a.* To unveil; to clear from obscurity.

To UNCOIL, (un-kǫil') *v. a.* To open from being coiled or wrapped one part upon another.

UNCOINED, (un-kǫind') *a.* Not coined.

UNCOLLECTED, (un-kol-lek'-ted) *a.* Not collected; not recollected; not collected or brought together.

UNCOLOURED, (un-kul'-lurd) *a.* Not stained with any colour, or die.

UNCOMBED, (un-komd') *a.* Not parted or adjusted by the comb.

UNCOMELINESS, (un-kum'-le-nes) *n. s.* Want of grace; want of beauty.

UNCOMELY, (un-kum'-le) *a.* Not comely; wanting grace.

UNCOMFORTABLE, (un-kum'-fur-ta-bl) *a.* Affording no comfort; gloomy; dismal; miserable; receiving no comfort; melancholy.

UNCOMFORTABLY, (un-kum'-fur-ta-ble) *ad.* Without cheerfulness; without comfort.

UNCOMMON, (un-kom'-mun) *a.* Not frequent; rare; not often found or known.

UNCOMMONLY, (un-kom'-mun-le) *ad.* Not frequently to an uncommon degree.

UNCOMMONNESS, (un-kom'-mun-nes) *n. s.* Infrequency; rareness; rarity.

UNCOMMUNICABLE, (un-kom-mu'-ne-ka-bl) *a.* Not capable of being communicated or shared.

UNCOMMUNICATIVE, (un-kom-mu'-ne-ka-tiv) *a.* Not communicative; close.

UNCOMPACT, (un-kom-pakt') } *a.*
UNCOMPACTED, (un-kom-pakt'-ed) }
Not compact; not firm; not closely adhering.

UNCOMPLAISANT, (un-kom-pla-zant') *a.* Not civil; not obliging.

UNCOMPLYING, (un-kom-pli'-ing) *a.* Not yielding; unbending; not obsequious.

UNCOMPOUNDED, (un-kom-pound'-ed) *a.* Simple; not mixed; not intricate.

UNCOMPREHENSIVE, (un-kom-pre-hen'-siv) *a.* Unable to comprehend.

UNCOMPRESSED, (un-kom-prest') *a.* Free from compression.

UNCONCEIVED, (un-kon-sevd') *a.* Not thought; not imagined.

UNCONCERN, (un-kon-sern') *n. s.* Negligence; want of interest; freedom from anxiety; freedom from perturbation.

UNCONCERNED, (un-kon-sernd') *a.* Having no interest; not anxious; not disturbed; not affected.

UNCONCERNEDLY, (un-kon-ser-ned-le) *ad.* Without interest or affection; without anxiety; without perturbation.

UNCONCERNEDNESS, (un-kon-ser'-ned-nes) *n. s.* Freedom from anxiety, or perturbation.

UNCONCOCTED, (un-kon-kok'-ted) *a.* Not digested; not matured.

UNCONDEMNED, (un-kon-demd') *a.* Not condemned.

UNCONDITIONAL, (un-kon-dish'-un-al) *a.* Absolute; not limited by any terms.

UNCONDUCING, (un-kon-du'-sing) *a.* Not leading to.

UNCONDUCTED, (un-kon-dukt'-ed) *a.* Not led; not guided.

UNCONFINABLE, (un-kon-fi'-na-bl) *a.* unbounded.

UNCONFINED, (un-kon-find') *a.* Free from restraint; having no limits; unbounded.

UNCONFIRMED, (un-kon-firmd') *a.* Not fortified by resolution; not strengthened; raw; weak; not strengthened by additional testimony; not settled in the church by the rite of confirmation.

UNCONFORMABLE, (un-kon-form'-a-bl) Inconsistent; not conforming.

UNCONFUSED, (un-kon-fuzd') *a.* Distinct; free from confusion.

UNCONFUSEDLY, (un-kon-fu'-zed-le) *ad.* Without confusion.

UNCONFUTABLE, (un-kon-fu'-ta-bl) *a.* Irrefragable; not to be convicted of errour.

UNCONGEALED, (un-kon-jeeld') *a.* Not concreted by cold.

UNCONJUGAL, (un-kon'-ju-gal) *a.* Not consistent with matrimonial faith; not befitting a wife or husband.

UNCONNECTED, (un-kon-nek'-ted) *a.* Not coherent; not joined by proper transitions or dependence of parts; lax; loose; vague.

UNCONNIVING, (un-kon-ni'-ving) *a.* Not forbearing penal notice.

UNCONQUERABLE, (un-kong'-kwer-a-bl) *a.* Not to be subdued; insuperable; not to be overcome; invincible.

UNCONQUERABLY, (un-kong'-kwer-a-ble) *ad.* Invincibly; insuperably.

UNCONQUERED, (un-kong'-kwerd) *a.* Not subdued; not overcome; insuperable; invincible.

UNCONSCIONABLE, (un-kon'-shun-a-bl) *a.* Exceeding the limits of any just claim or expectation; forming unreasonable expectations; enormous; vast; not guided or influenced by conscience.

UNCONSCIONABLENESS, (un-kon'-shun-a-bl-nes) *n. s.* Unreasonableness of hope or claim.

UNCONSCIONABLY, (un-kon'-shun-a-ble) *ad.* Unreasonably.

UNCONSCIOUS, (un-kon'-she-us) *a.* Having no mental perception; unacquainted; unknowing.

UNCONSIDERED, (un-kon-sid'-derd) *a.* Not considered; not attended to.

UNCONSONANT, (un-kon'-so-nant) *a.* Incongruous; unfit; inconsistent.

UNCONSTRAINED, (un-kon-strand') *a.* Free from compulsion.

UNCONSUMED, (un-kon-sumd') *a.* Not wasted; not destroyed by any wasting power.

UNCONTESTED, (un-kon-test'-ed) *a.* Not disputed; evident.

UNCONTRADICTED, (un-kon-tra-dik'-ted) *a.* Not contradicted.

UNCONTRITE, (un-kon'-trite) *a.* Not religiously penitent.

UNCONTROVERTED, (un-kon-tro-vert'-ed) *a.* Not disputed; not liable to debate.

UNCONTROULABLE, (un-kon-trol'-a-bl) *a.* Resistless; powerful beyond opposition; indisputably irrefragable.

UNCONTROULABLY, (un-kon-trol'-a-ble) *ad.* Without possibility of opposition; without danger of refutation.
UNCONTROULED, (un-kon-trold') *a.* Unresisted; unopposed; not to be overruled; not convinced; not refuted.
UNCONVERSANT, (un-kon'-ver-sant) *a.* Not familiar; not acquainted with.
UNCONVERTED, (un-kon-vert'-ed) *a.* Not persuaded of the truth of Christianity; not religious; not yet induced to live a holy life.
UNCONVINCED, (un-kon-vinst') *a.* Not convinced.
To UNCORD, (un-kord') *v. a.* To loose a thing bound with cords.
UNCORRECTED, (un-kor-rekt'-ed) *a.* Inaccurate; not polished to exactness.
UNCORRUPT, (un-kor-rupt') *a.* Honest; upright; not tainted with wickedness; not influenced by iniquitous interest.
UNCORRUPTED, (un-kor-rupt'-ed) *a.* Not vitiated; not depraved.
To UNCOVER, (un-kuv'-er) *v. a.* To divest of a covering; to deprive of clothes; to strip of the roof; to show openly; to strip of a veil or concealment; to bare the head, as in the presence of a superiour.
UNCOUNTABLE, (un-kown'-ta-bl) *a.* Innumerable.
UNCOUNTED, (un-kownt'-ed) *a.* Not numbered; not counted.
To UNCOUPLE, (un-kup'-pl) *v. a.* To loose dogs from their couples; to set loose; to disjoin.
UNCOUPLED, (un-kup'-pld) *a.* Single; not united; not wedded.
UNCOURTEOUS, (un-kor'-te-us) *a.* Uncivil; unpolite.
UNCOURTLY, (un-kort'-le) *a.* Inelegant of manners; uncivil; coarse; rustick.
UNCOUTH, (un-kooth') *a.* Odd; strange; unusual.
UNCOUTHLY, (un-kooth'-le) *ad.* Oddly; strangely.
UNCOUTHNESS, (un-kooth'-nes) *n. s.* Oddness; strangeness.
To UNCREATE, (un-kre-ate') } *a.* Not yet
UNCREATED, (un-kre-a'-ted) } created; not produced by creation.
UNCREDITED, (un-kred'-it-ed) *a.* Not believed.
UNCROPPED, (un-kropt') *a.* Not cropped; not gathered.
UNCROWDED, (un-krowd'-ded) *a.* Not straitened by want of room.
To UNCROWN, (un-krown') *v.a.* To deprive of a crown; to deprive of sovereignty; to pull off the crown.
UNCTION, (ungk'-shun) *n. s.* The act of anointing; unguent; ointment; the act of anointing medically; anything softening, or lenitive; the right of anointing in the last hours; anything that excites piety and devotion; that which melts to devotion.
UNCTUOSITY, (ungk-tu-os'-e-te) *n. s.* Fatness; oiliness.
UNCTUOUS, (ungk'-tu-us) *a.* Fat; clammy; oily.
UNCTUOUSNESS, (ungk'-tu-us-nes) *n. s.* Fatness; oiliness; clamminess; greasiness.
UNCULLED, (un-kuld') *a.* Not gathered.
UNCULTIVATED, (un-kul'-te-va-ted) *a.* Not cultivated; not improved by tillage; not instructed; not civilized.
UNCUMBERED, (un-kum'-berd) *a.* Not burthened; not embarrassed.
UNCURBED, (un-kurbd') *a.* Licentious; not restrained.
To UNCURL, (un-kurl') *v. a.* To loose from ringlets, or convolutions.
To UNCURL, (un-kurl') *v. a.* To fall from the ringlets.
UNCURLED, (un-kurld') *a.* Not collected into ringlets.
UNCUT, (un-kut') *a.* Not cut.
To UNDAM, (un-dam') *v. a.* To open; to free from the restraint of mounds.
UNDAMAGED, (un-dam'-ajd) *a.* Not made worse; not impaired.
UNDAMPED, (un-dampt') *a.* Not depressed; not dejected.
UNDAUNTABLE, (un-dan'-ta-bl) *a.* Not to be daunted.
UNDAUNTED, (un-dan'-ted) *a.* Unsubdued by fear; not depressed.
UNDAUNTEDLY, (un-dan'-ted-le) *ad.* Boldly; intrepidly; without fear.
UNDAUNTEDNESS, (un-dan'-ted-nes) *n. s.* Boldness; bravery; intrepidity.
UNDAZZLED, (un-daz'-zld) *a.* Not dimmed, or confused by splendour.
UNDEBAUCHED, (un-de-bawtsht') *a.* Not corrupted by debauchery; pure.
UNDECAGON, (un-dek'-a-gun) *n. s.* A figure of eleven angles or sides.
UNDECAYED, (un-de-kade') *a.* Not liable to be diminished, or impaired.
UNDECAYING, (un-de-ka'-ing) *a.* Not suffering diminution or declension.
UNDECEIVABLE, (un-de-se'-va-bl) *a.* Not liable to deceive, or be deceived.
To UNDECEIVE, (un-de-seve') *v. a.* To set free from the influence of a fallacy.
UNDECIDED, (un-de si'-ded) *a.* Not determined; not settled.
To UNDECK, (un-dek') *v. a.* To deprive of ornaments.
UNDECKED, (un-dekt') *a.* Not adorned; not embellished.
UNDECLINED, (un-de-klind') *a.* Not grammatically varied by termination; not deviating; not turned from the right way.
UNDEFACED, (un-de-faste') *a.* Not deprived of its form; not disfigured.
UNDEFENDED, (un-de-fend'-ed) *a.* Without defence; easy to be assaulted; exposed to assault.
UNDEFILED, (un-de-fild') *a.* Not polluted; not vitiated; not corrupted.
UNDEFINED, (un-de-find') *a.* Not circumscribed, or explained by a definition.
UNDEFLOWERED, (un-de-flow'-erd) *a.* Not vitiated.

UNDEFORMED, (un-de-formd') *a.* Not deformed; not disfigured.
UNDEMONSTRABLE, (un-de-mon'-stra-bl) *a.* Not capable of fuller evidence.
UNDENIABLE, (un-de-ni'-a-bl) *a.* Such as cannot be gainsaid.
UNDENIABLY, (un-de-ni'-a-ble) *ad.* So plainly, as to admit no contradiction.
UNDEPLORED, (un-de-plord') *a.* Not lamented.
UNDEPRAVED, (un-de-pravd') *a.* Not corrupted.
UNDEPRIVED, (un-de-privd') *a.* Not divested by authority; not stripped of any possession.
UNDER, (un'-der) *prep.* In a state of subjection to; in the state of pupillage to; beneath; so as to be covered, or hidden; not over; below; not above; in a less degree than; less than; by the show of; with less than; in the state of inferiority to; noting rank or order of precedence; in the state of; represented by; with respect to; referred to; attested by; subjected to; being the subject of; in the next stage of subordination; in a state of relation that claims protection. It is generally opposed to *above*, or *over*.
UNDER, (un'-der) *ad.* In a state of subjection or inferiority; below; not above; less; opposed to *over* or *more*.
UNDER, (un'der) *ad.* Inferiour; subject; subordinate. It is much used in composition, in several senses, which the following examples will explain.
UNDERACTION, (un-der-ak'-shun) *n. s.* Subordinate action; action not essential to the main story.
UNDERAGENT, (un-der-a'-jent) *n. s.* An agent subordinate to the principal agent.
To UNDERBID, (un-der-bid') *v. a.* To offer for anything less than it is worth.
To UNDERBUY, (un-der-bi') *v. a.* To buy at less than it is worth.
UNDERCLERK, (un'-der-klark) *n. s.* A clerk subordinate to the principal clerk.
UNDERFOOT, (un'-der-fut) *ad.* Beneath; trodden down.
UNDERGO, (un-der-go') *v. a.* To suffer; to sustain; to endure evil; to support; to hazard; to endure without fainting; to pass through; to be subject to.
UNDERGRADUATE, (un-der-grad'-u-ate) *n. s.* A student at our universities; who has not taken a degree.
UNDERGROUND, (un-der-grownd') *n. s.* Subterraneous space.
UNDERGROWTH, (un'-der-groth) *n. s.* That which grows under the tall wood.
UNDERHAND, (un-der-hand') *ad.* By means not apparent; secretly; clandestinely; with fraudulent secrecy.
UNDERHAND, (un-der-hand') *a.* Secret; clandestine; sly.
UNDERIVED, (un-de-rivd') *a.* Not borrowed.
UNDERKEEPER, (un-der-keep'-er) *n. s.* Any subordinate keeper.
UNDERLABOURER, (un-der-la'-bur-er) *n. s.* A subordinate workman.
To UNDERLAY, (un-der-la') *v. a.* To strengthen by something laid under.
To UNDERLET, (un-der-let') *v. a.* To let below the value.
To UNDERLINE, (un-der-line') *v. a.* To mark with lines below the words; to influence secretly.
UNDERLING, (un'-der-ling) *n. s.* An inferiour agent; a sorry, mean fellow.
UNDERMASTER, (un-der-mas'-ter) *n. s.* A master subordinate to the principal master.
To UNDERMINE, (un-der-mine') *v. a.* To dig cavities under anything, so that it may fall, or be blown up; to sap; to excavate under; to injure by clandestine means.
UNDERMINER, (un-der-mi'-ner) *n. s.* He that saps; he that digs away the supports; a clandestine enemy.
UNDERMOST, (un-der-most) *a.* Lowest in place; lowest in state or condition.
UNDERNEATH, (un-der-neth') *ad.* In the lower place; below; under; beneath.
UNDERNEATH, (un-der-neth') *prep.* Under.
UNDEROFFICER, (un-der-of-fis-er) *n. s.* An inferiour officer; one in subordinate authority.
UNDERPETTICOAT, (un-der-pet'-te-kote) *n. s.* The petticoat worn next the body.
To UNDERPIN, (un-der-pin') *v. a.* To prop; to support.
UNDERPLOT, (un'-der-plot) *n. s.* A series of events proceeding collaterally with the main story of a play, and subservient to it; a clandestine scheme.
To UNDERPROP, (un-der-prop') *v. a.* To support; to sustain.
To UNDERRATE, (un-der-rate') *v. a.* To rate too low; to undervalue.
UNDERRATE, (un-der-rate') *n. s.* A price less than is usual.
UNDERSCORE, (un-der-skore') *v. a.* To mark under.
UNDERSECRETARY, (un-der-sek'-kre-ta-re) *n. s.* An inferiour or subordinate secretary.
To UNDERSELL, (un-der-sel') *v. a.* To defeat, by selling for less; to sell cheaper than another.
UNDERSERVANT, (un-der-ser'-vant) *n. s.* A servant of the lower class.
UNDERSHERIFF, (un-der-sher'-if) *n. s.* The deputy of the sheriff.
UNDERSONG, (un'-der-song) *n. s.* Chorus; burthen of a song.
To UNDERSTAND, (un-der-stand') *v. a.* To conceive with adequate ideas; to have full knowledge of; to comprehend; to know; to know the meaning of; to be able to interprut; to suppose to mean; to know by experience; to know by instinct; to interpret at least mentally; to conceive with respect to meaning; to know another's meaning; to hold in opinion with conviction; to mean without expressing; to know what is not expressed.

To UNDERSTAND, (un-der-stand') *v. n.* to have the use of intellectual faculties; to be an intelligent or conscious being; to be informed by another; not to be ignorant; to have learned.

UNDERSTANDABLE, (un-der-stand'-a-bl) *a* Capable of being understood.

UNDERSTANDER, (un-der-stand'-er) *n. s.* One who understands or knows by experience.

UNDERSTANDING, (un-der-stand'-ing) *n. s.* Intellectual powers; faculties of the mind, especially those of knowledge and judgement; skill; knowledge; exact comprehension; intelligence; terms of communication.

UNDERSTANDING, (un-der-stan'-ding) *a.* Knowing; skilful.

UNDERSTOOD, (un-der-stud') Pret. and part. pass. of *understand*.

UNDERSTRAPPER, (un'-der-strap-per) *n. s.* A petty fellow; an inferiour agent.

UNDERTAKABLE, (un-der-ta'-ka-bl) *a.* That may be undertaken.

To UNDERTAKE, (un-der-take') *v. a.* Pret. *undertook*; part. pass. *undertaken*. To attempt; to engage in; to assume a character; to engage with; to attack; to have the charge of.

To UNDERTAKE, (un-der-take') *v. n.* To assume any business or province; to venture; to hazard; to promise; to stand bound to some condition.

UNDERTAKEN, (un-der-ta'-kn) Part. pass. of *undertake*.

UNDERTAKER, (un-der-ta'-ker) *n. s.* One who engages in projects and affairs; one who engages to build for another at a certain price; one who manages funerals.

UNDERTAKING, (un-der-ta'-king) *n. s.* Attempt; enterprise; engagement.

UNDERTENANT, (un-der-ten'-ant) *n. s.* A secondary tenant; one who holds from him that holds from the owner.

UNDERTOOK, (un-der-took') Pret. of *undertake*.

UNDERVALUATION, (un-der-val-u-a'-shun) *n. s.* Rate not equal to the *worth*.

To UNDERVALUE, (un-der-val'-u) *v. a.* To rate low; to esteem lightly; to treat as of little worth; to depress; to make low in estimation; to despise.

UNDERVALUE, (un-der-val'-u) *n. s.* Low rate; vile price.

UNDERVALUER, (un-der-val'-u-er) *n. s.* One who esteems lightly.

UNDERWENT, (un-der-went') Pret. of *undergo*.

UNDERWOOD, (un'-der-wud) *n. s.* The low trees that grow among the timber.

UNDERWORK, (un'-der-wurk) *n. s.* Subordinate business; petty affairs.

To UNDERWORK, (un-der-wurk') *v. a.* Pret. *underworked*, or *underwrought*; part. pass. *underworked*, or *underwrought*. To destroy by clandestine measures; to labour less than enough.

UNDERWORKMAN, (un-der-wurk'-man) *n. s.* An inferiour or subordinate labourer.

To UNDERWRITE, (un-der-rite') *v. a.* To write under something else.

UNDERWRITER, (un-der-ri'-ter) *n. s.* An insurer; so called from writing his name under the conditions.

UNDESCRIBED, (un-de-skribd') *a.* Not described.

UNDESCRIED, (un-de-skride') *a.* Not seen; unseen; undiscovered.

UNDESERVED, (un-de-zerv'd) *a.* Not merited; not obtained by merit; not incurred by fault.

UNDESERVEDLY, (un-de-zer'-ved-le) *ad.* Without desert, whether of good or ill.

UNDESERVING, (un-de-zer'-ving) *a.* Not having merit; not having any worth; not meriting any particular advantage or hurt.

UNDESERVINGLY, (un-de-zer-ving-le) *ad.* Without meriting any particular harm or advantage

UNDESIGNED, (un-de-zind') *a.* Not intended; not purposed.

UNDESIGNEDLY, (un-de-zi'-ned-le) *ad.* Without being designed.

UNDESIGNEDNESS, (un-de-zi'-ned-nes) *n. s.* Want of a set purpose; freedom from design; accidentalness.

UNDESIGNING, (un-de-zi'-ning) *a.* Not acting with any set purpose; having no artful or fraudulent schemes; sincere.

UNDESIRABLE, (un-de-zi'-ra-bl) *a.* Not to be wished; not pleasing.

UNDESIRED, (un-de-zird') *a.* Not wished; not solicited.

UNDESIRING, (un-de-zi'-ring) *a.* Negligent; not wishing.

UNDESPAIRING, (un-de-spa'-ring) *a.* Not giving way to despair.

UNDESTROYABLE, (un-de-stroe'-a-bl) *a.* Indestructible; not susceptive of destruction.

UNDESTROYED, (un-de-stroid') *a.* Not destroyed.

UNDETERMINABLE, (un-de-ter'-min-a-bl) *a.* Impossible to be decided.

UNDETERMINATE, (un-de-ter'-me-nate) *a.* Not settled; not decided; contingent; regularly *indeterminate*; not fixed.

UNDETERMINATENESS, UNDETERMINATION, (un-de-ter'-me-nate-nes, un-de-ter-min-a'-shun) *n. s.* Uncertainty; indecision; the state of not being fixed, or invincibly directed.

UNDETERMINED, (un-de-ter'-mind) *a.* Unsettled; undecided; not limited; not regulated; not defined.

UNDEVIATING, (un-de'-ve-a-ting) *a.* Not departing from the usual way; regular; not erring; not crooked.

UNDIAPHANOUS, (un-di-af'-fa-nus) *a.* Not pellucid; not transparent.

UNDID, (un-did) The pret. of *undo*.

UNDIGESTED, (un-di-jes'-ted) *a.* Not concocted; not subdued by the stomach; not properly disposed; not reduced to order.

To UNDIGHT, (un-dite') *v. a.* Pret. and part. pass. *undight*. To put off.

UNDIMINISHABLE, (un-de-min'-ish-a-bl) *a.* That may not be diminished.

UNDIMINISHED, (un-de-min'-isht) *a.* Not impaired; not lessened.

UNDIRECTED, (un-di-rek'-ted) *a.* Not directed.

UNDISCERNED, (un-diz-zernd') *a.* Not observed; not discovered; not descried.

UNDISCERNEDLY, (un-diz-zer'-ned-le) *ad.* So as to be undiscovered.

UNDISCERNIBLE, (un-diz-zern'-e-bl) *a.* Not to be discerned; invisible.

UNDISCERNIBLENESS, (un-diz-zer'-ne-bl-nes) *n. s.* State or quality of being undiscernible.

UNDISCERNIBLY, (un-diz-zern'-e-ble) *ad.* Invisibly; imperceptibly.

UNDISCERNING, (un diz-zern'-ing) *a.* Injudicious; incapable of making due distinction.

UNDISCIPLINED, (un-dis'-sip-plind) *a.* Not subdued to regularity and order; untaught; uninstructed.

UNDISCOVERABLE, (un-dis-kuv'-er-a-bl) *a.* Not to be found out.

UNDISCOVERED, (un-dis-kuv'-erd) *a.* Not seen; not descried; not found out.

UNDISGUISED, (un-dis-gizd') *a.* Open; artless; plain; exposed to view.

UNDISGUISEDLY, (un-dis-gi'-zed-le) *ad.* Artlessly; avowedly; plainly.

UNDISHONOURED, (un-diz-on'-nurd) *a.* Not dishonoured.

UNDISMAYED, (un-diz-made') *a.* Not discouraged; not depressed with fear.

UNDISPERSED, (un-dis-perst') *a.* Not scattered.

UNDISPOSED, (un-dis-pozd') *a.* Not bestowed.

UNDISPUTED, (un-dis-pu'-ted) *a.* Incontrovertible; evident.

UNDISSEMBLED, (un-dis-sem'-bld) *a.* Openly declared; honest; not feigned.

UNDISSEMBLING, (un-dis-semb'-ling) *a.* Not dissembling; never false.

UNDISSOLVED, (un-diz-zolvd') *a.* Not melted.

UNDISSOLVING, (un-diz-zol'-ving) *a.* Never melting.

UNDISTEMPERED, (un-dis-tem'-perd) *a.* Free from disease; free from perturbation.

UNDISTINGUISHABLE, (un-dis-ting'-gwish-a-bl) *a.* Not to be distinctly seen; not to be known by any peculiar property.

UNDISTINGUISHABLY, (un-dis-ting'-gwish-a-ble) *ad.* Without distinction; so as not to be known from each other; so as not separately and plainly descried.

UNDISTINGUISHED, (un-dis-ting'-gwisht) Not marked out so as to be known from each other; not to be seen otherwise than confusedly; not separately and plainly descried; not plainly discerned; admitting nothing between; having no intervenient space; not marked by any particular property; not treated with any particular respect.

UNDISTINGUISHING, (un-dis-ting'-gwish-ing) *a.* Making no difference.

UNDISTORTED, (un-dis-tort'-ed) *a.* Not distorted; not perverted.

UNDISTRACTED, (un-dis-trak'-ted) *a.* Not perplexed by contrariety of thoughts or desires.

UNDISTRACTEDLY, (un-dis-trak'-ted-le) *ad.* Without disturbance from contrariety of sentiments.

UNDISTRACTEDNESS, (un-dis-trak'-ted-nes) *n. s.* Freedom from interruption by different thoughts.

UNDISTURBED, (un-dis-turbd') *a.* Free from perturbation; calm; tranquil; placid; not interrupted by any hindrance or molestation; not agitated.

UNDISTURBEDLY, (un-dis-turb'-ed-le) *ad.* Calmly; peacefully.

UNDISTURBEDNESS, (un-dis-turb'-ed-nes) *n. s.* State of being undisturbed.

UNDIVERTED, (un-de-vert'-ed) *a.* Not amused; not pleased.

UNDIVIDABLE, (un-de-vi'-da-bl) *a.* Not separable; not susceptive of division.

UNDIVIDED, (un-de-vi'-ded) *a.* Unbroken; whole; not parted.

UNDIVIDEDLY, (un-de-vi'-ded-le) *ad.* So as not to be parted.

UNDIVORCED, (un-de-vorst') *a.* Not divorced; not separated; not parted.

UNDIVULGED, (un-de-vuljd') *a.* Secret; not promulgated.

To **UNDO',** (un-doo') *v. a.* Pret. *undid*; part. pass. *undone*. To ruin; to bring to destruction; to loose; to open what is shut or fastened; to unravel; to change anything done to its former state; to recall or annul any action.

UNDOER, (un-doo'-er) *n. s.* One who ruins or brings to destruction.

UNDOING, (un-doo'-ing) *a.* Ruining; destructive.

UNDOING, (un-doo'-ing) *n. s.* Ruin; destruction; fatal mischief.

UNDONE, (un-dun') *a.* Not done; not performed; ruin; brought to destruction.

UNDOUBTED, (un-dout'-ed) *a.* Indubitable; indisputable; unquestionable.

UNDOUBTEDLY, (un-dout'-ed-le) *ad.* Indubitably; without question; without doubt.

UNDOUBTING, (un-dout'-ing) *a.* Admitting no doubt.

UNDRAWN, (un-drawn') *a.* Not pulled by any external force; not pourtrayed.

To **UNDRESS,** (un-dres') *v. a.* To divest of clothes; to strip; to divest of ornaments, or the attire of ostentation.

UNDRESS, (un-dres') *n. s.* A loose or negligent dress.

UNDRESSED, (un-drest') *a.* Not regulated; not prepared for use.

UNDRIED, (un-dride') *a.* Not dried.

UNDRIVEN, (un-driv'-vn) *a.* Not impelled either way.

UNDROWNED, (un-drownd') *a.* Not drowned.

UNDUE, (un-dū') *a.* Not right; not legal; not agreeable to duty.

UNDULARY, (un'-dū-lā-rē) *a.* Playing like waves; playing with intermissions.

To **UNDULATE**, (un'-dū-lāte) *v. a.* To drive backward and forward; to make to play as waves.

To **UNDULATE**, (un'-dū-lāte) *v. n.* To play as waves in curls.

UNDULATED, (un-dū-lā'-ted) *a.* Having the appearance of waves.

UNDULATION, (un-dū-lā'-shun) *n. s.* Waving motion; appearance of waves.

UNDULATORY, (un'-dū-lā'-tur-ē) *a.* Moving in the manner of waves.

UNDULY, (un-dū'-lē) *ad.* Not properly; not according to duty.

UNDURABLE, (un-dū'-rā-bl) *a.* Not lasting.

UNDUTEOUS, (un-dū'-tē-us) *a.* Not performing duty; irreverent; disobedient.

UNDUTIFUL, (un-dū'-tē-fūl) *a.* Not obedient; not reverent.

UNDUTIFULLY, (un-dū'-tē-fūl-lē) *ad.* Not according to duty.

UNDUTIFULNESS, (un-dū'-tē-fūl-nes) *n. s.* Want of respect; irreverence; disobedience.

UNDYING, (un-dī'-ing) *a.* Not destroyed; not perishing.

UNEARNED, (un-ernd') *a.* Not obtained by labour or merit.

UNEARTHED, (un-erthd') *a.* Driven from the den in the ground.

UNEARTHLY, (un-erth'-lē) *a.* Not terrestrial.

UNEASILY, (un-ē'-zē-lē) *ad.* Not without pain.

UNEASINESS, (un-ē'-zē-nes) *n. s.* Trouble; perplexity; state of disquiet.

UNEASY, (un-ē'-zē) *a.* Painful; giving disturbance; disturbed; not at ease; constraining; cramping; constrained; not disengaged; stiff; peeviah; difficult to please; difficult.

UNEATEN, (un-ē'-tn) *a.* Not devoured.

UNEDIFYING, (un-ed'-ē-fī-ing) *a.* Not improving in good life.

UNEDUCATED, (un-ed-ū'-kāt-ed) *a.* Not having received education.

UNELECTED, (un-ē-lek'-ted) *a.* Not chosen.

UNEMPLOYED, (un-em-plȯid') *a.* Not busy; at leisure; idle; not engaged in any particular work.

UNENCHANTED, (un-en-tshant'-ed) *a.* That cannot be enchanted.

UNENDEARED, (un-en-derd') *a.* Not attended with endearment.

UNENDOWED, (un-en-dȯud') *a.* Not invested; not graced.

UNENGAGED, (un-en-gājd') *a.* Not engaged; not appropriated.

UNENJOYED, (un-en-jȯid') *a.* Not obtained; not possessed.

UNENLARGED, (un-en-lārjd') *a.* Not enlarged; narrow; contracted.

UNENLIGHTENED, (un-en-lī'-tnd) *a.* Not illuminated.

UNENSLAVED, (un-en-slāvd') *a.* Free; not enthralled.

To **UNENTANGLE**, (un-en-tang'-gl) *v. a.* To free from perplexity or difficulty; to disentangle.

UNENTERTAINING, (un-en-ter-tā'-ning) *a.* Giving no delight; giving no entertainment.

UNENTHRALED, (un-en-thrȧld) *a.* Unenslaved.

UNENVIED, (un-en'-vēd) *a.* Exempt from envy.

UNENTOMBED, (un-en' toomd) *a.* Unburied; uninterred.

UNEQUABLE, (un-ē'-kwā-bl) *a.* Different from itself; diverse.

UNEQUAL, (un-ē'-kwȧl) *a.* Not even; not equal; inferiour; partial; not bestowing on both the same advantages; disproportioned; ill matched; not regular; not uniform; not just.

UNEQUALABLE, (un-ē'-kwȧl-ā-bl) *a.* Not be equalled; not to be paralleled.

UNEQUALLED, (un-ē'-kwȧld) *a.* Unparalleled; unrivalled in excellence.

UNEQUALLY, (un-ē'-kwȧl-ē) *ad.* In different degrees; in disproportion one to the other; not justly.

UNEQUALNESS, (un-ē'-kwȧl-nes) *n. s.* Inequality; state of being unequal.

UNEQUITABLE, (un-ek'-kwē-tā-bl) *a.* Not impartial; not just.

UNEQUIVOCAL, (un-ē-kwiv'-ō-kȧl) *a.* Not equivocal.

UNERRING, (un-er'-ring) *a.* Committing no mistake; incapable of failure; certain.

UNERRINGLY, (un-er'-ring-lē) *ad.* Without mistake.

UNESPIED, (un-ē-spīde') *a.* Not seen; undiscovered; undescried.

UNESSAYED, (un-es-sȧde') *a.* Unattempted.

UNESSENTIAL, (un-es-sen'-shȧl) *a.* Not being of the last importance; not constituting essence; void of real being.

UNESTABLISHED, (un-ē-stȧb'-lisht) *a.* Not established.

UNEVEN, (un-ē'-vn) *a.* Not even; not level; not suiting each other; not equal.

UNEVENNESS, (un-ē'-vn-nes) *n. s.* Surface not level; inequality of surface; turbulence; changeable state; not smoothness.

UNEXACTED, (un-eg-zak'-ted) *a.* Not exacted; not taken by force.

UNEXAMINABLE, (un-eg-zam'-in-ā-bl) *a.* Not to be enquired into.

UNEXAMINED, (un-eg-zam'-ind) *a.* Not enquired; not tried; not discussed.

UNEXAMPLED, (un-eg-zam'-pld) *a.* Not known by any precedent or example.

UNEXCEPTIONABLE, (un-ek-sep'-shun-ā-bl) *a.* Not liable to any objection.

UNEXCEPTIONABLENESS, (un-ek-sep'-shun-ā-bl-nes) *n. s.* State or quality of being unexceptionable.

UNEXCEPTIONABLY, (un-ek-sep'-shun-ā-blē) *ad.* So as to be not liable to objection.

UNEXECUTED, (un-ek'-se-ku-ted) *a.* Not performed; not done.
UNEXEMPLIFIED, (un-eg-zem'-ple-fide) *a.* Not made known by instance or example.
UNEXERCISED, (un-ek'-ser-sizd) *a.* Not practised; not experienced.
UNEXERTED, (un-eg-zert'-ed) *a.* Not called into action; not put forth.
UNEXHAUSTED, (un-eg-zaws'-ted) *a.* Not spent; not drained to the bottom.
UNEXPANDED, (un-eks-pan'-ded) *a.* Not spread out.
UNEXPECTED, (un-ek-spek'-ted) *a.* Not thought on; sudden; not provided against.
UNEXPECTEDLY, (un-ek-spek'-ted-le) *ad.* Suddenly; at a time unthought of.
UNEXPECTEDNESS, (un-ek-spek'-ted-nes) *n. s.* Suddenness; unthought of time or manner.
UNEXPEDIENT, (un-eks-pe'-de-ent) *a.* Inconvenient; not fit.
UNEXPENSIVE, (un-eks-pen'-siv) *a.* Not costly; not with great expence.
UNEXPERIENCED, (un-eks-pe'-re enst) *a.* Not versed; not acquainted by trial or practice.
UNEXPERT, (un-eks-pert') *a.* Wanting skill or knowledge.
UNEXPLORED, (un-eks-plord') *a.* Not searched out; not tried; not known.
UNEXPOSED, (un-eks-pozd') *a.* Not laid open to censure.
UNEXPRESSIVE, (un-eks-pres'-siv) *a.* Not having the power of uttering or expressing. Inexpressible; unutterable; ineffable; not to be expressed.
UNEXTENDED, (un-eks-ten'-ded) *a.* Occupying no assignable space; having no dimensions.
UNEXTINGUISHABLE, (un-eks-ting'-gwish-a-bl) *a.* Unquenchable; not to be put out.
UNEXTINGUISHED, (un-eks-ting'-gwisht) *a.* Not quenched; not put out; not extinguishable.
UNFADED, (un-fa'-ded) *a.* Not withered.
UNFADING, (un-fa'-ding) *a.* Not liable to wither.
UNFAILING, (un-fa'-ling) *a.* Certain; not missing.
UNFAIR, (un-fare') *a.* Disingenuous; subdolous; not honest.
UNFAIRLY, (un-fare'-le) *ad.* Not in a just manner.
UNFAIRNESS, (un-fare'-nes) *n. s.* Unfair dealing; disingenuous conduct.
UNFAITHFUL, (un-fath'-ful) *a.* Perfidious; treacherous; impious; infidel.
UNFAITHFULLY, (un-fath'-ful-e) *a.* Treacherously; perfidiously.
UNFASHIONABLE, (un-fash'-un-a-bl) *a.* Not modish; not according to the reigning custom.
UNFASHIONABLENESS, (un-fash'-un-a-bl-nes) *n. s.* Deviation from the mode.
UNFASHIONABLY, (un-fash'-un-a-ble) *ad.* Not according to the fashion. Unartfully.
UNFASHIONED, (un-fash'-und) *a.* Not modified by art; having no regular form.
To UNFASTEN, (un-fas'-sn) *v. a.* To loose; to unfix.
UNFATHOMABLE, (un-fath'-um-a-bl) *a.* Not to be sounded by a line; that of which the end or extent cannot be found.
UNFATHOMABLENESS, (un-fath'-um-a-bl-nes) *n. s.* State or quality of being unfathomable.
UNFATHOMABLY, (un-fath'-um-a-ble) *ad.* So as not to be sounded.
UNFATHOMED, (un-fath'-umd) *a.* Not to be sounded.
UNFATIGUED, (un-fa-teegd') *a.* Unwearied; untired.
UNFAVOURABLE, (un-fa'-vur-a-bl) *a.* Not kind; disapproving.
UNFAVOURABLY, (un-fa'-vur-a-ble) *ad.* Unkindly; unpropitiously; so as not to countenance, or support.
UNFEATHERED, (un-feth'-erd) *a.* Implumous; naked of feathers.
UNFED, (un-fed') *a.* Not supplied with food.
UNFEED, (un-feed') *a.* Unpaid.
UNFEELING, (un-fee'-ling) *a.* Insensible; void of mental sensibility.
UNFEELINGLY, (un-fee'-ling-le) *ad.* Without sensibility.
UNFEIGNED, (un-fand') *a.* Not counterfeited; not hypocritical; real; sincere.
UNFEIGNEDLY, (un-fa'-ned-le) *ad.* Really; sincerely; without hypocrisy.
UNFELT, (un-felt') *a.* Not felt; not perceived.
To UNFENCE, (un-fense') *v. a.* To take away a fence.
UNFENCED, (un-fenst') *a.* Naked of fortification; not surrounded by any inclosure.
UNFERMENTED, (un-fer-ment'-ed) *a.* Not fermented.
UNFERTILE, (un-fer'-til) *a.* Not fruitful; not prolifick.
To UNFETTER, (un-fet'-ter) *v. a.* To unchain; to free from shackles.
UNFILIAL, (un-fil'-yal) *a.* Unsuitable to a son.
UNFILLED, (un-fild') *a.* Not filled; not supplied.
UNFINISHED, (un-fin'-isht) *a.* Incomplete; not brought to an end; not brought to perfection; imperfect; wanting the last hand.
UNFIT, (un-fit') *a.* Improper; unsuitable; unqualified.
To UNFIT, (un-fit') *v. a.* To disqualify.
UNFITLY, (un-fit'-le) *ad.* Not properly; not suitably.
UNFITNESS, (un-fit'-nes) *n. s.* Want of qualifications; want of propriety.
UNFITTING, (un-fit'-ting) *a.* Not proper.
To UNFIX, (un-fiks') *v. a.* To loosen; to make less fast; to make fluid.
UNFIXED, (un fikst') *a.* Wandering; erratick; inconstant; vagrant; not determined.
UNFLEDGED, (un-fledjd') *a.* That has not yet the full furniture of feathers; young; not completed by time; not having attained full growth.

UNFOILED, (un-foild') *a.* Unsubdued; not put to the worst.

To UNFOLD, (un-fold') *v. a.* To expand; to spread; to open; to tell; to declare; to discover; to reveal; to display; to set to view; to release or dismiss from a fold.

UNFORBID, (un-for-bid') } *a.* Not
UNFORBIDDEN, (un-for-bid'-dn) } prohibited.

UNFORCED, (un-forst') *a.* Not compelled; not constrained; not impelled; not externally urged; not feigned; not artificially heightened; not violent; easy; gradual; not contrary to ease.

UNFOREKNOWN, (un-fore-none') *a.* Not foreseen by prescience.

UNFORSEEABLE, (un-fore-see'-a-bl) *a.* Not possible to be foreseen.

UNFORESEEN, (un-fore-seen') *a.* Not known before it happened.

UNFOREWARNED, (un-fore-warnd') *a.* Not forewarned; not admonished before hand.

UNFORFEITED, (un-for'-fit-ed) *a.* Not forfeited.

UNFORGIVING, (un-for-giv'-ing) *a.* Relentless; implacable.

UNFORGOTTEN, (un-for-got'-tn) *a.* Not lost to memory.

UNFORMED, (un-formd') *a.* Not modified into regular shape.

UNFORSAKEN, (un-for-sa'-kn) *a.* Not deserted.

UNFORTIFIED, (un-for-te-fide) *a.* Not secured by walls or bulwarks; not strengthened; infirm; weak; feeble; wanting securities.

UNFORTUNATE, (un-for'-tu-nat) *a.* Not successful; unprosperous; wanting luck; unhappy.

UNFORTUNATELY, (un-for'-tu-nat-le) *ad.* Unhappily; without good luck.

UNFOUGHT, (un-fawt') *a.* Not fought.

UNFOULED, (un-fould') *a.* Unpolluted; uncorrupted; not soiled.

UNFOUND, (un-found') *a.* Not found; not met with.

UNFOUNDED, (un-found'-ed) *a.* Void of foundation; without authority or foundation, as an *unfounded* report.

UNFREQUENT, (un-fre'-kwent) *a.* Uncommon; not happening often.

UNFREQUENTED, (un-fre-kwent'-ed) *a.* Rarely visited; rarely entered.

UNFREQUENTLY, (un-fre'-kwent-le) *ad.* Not commonly.

UNFRIABLE, (un-fri'-a-bl) *a.* Not easily to be crumbled.

UNFRIENDED, (un-frend'-ed) *a.* Wanting friends; uncountenanced; unsupported.

UNFRIENDLINESS, (un-frend'-le-nes) *n. s.* Want of kindness; want of favour.

UNFRIENDLY, (un-frend'-le) *a.* Not benevolent; not kind.

UNFROZEN, (un-fro'-zn) *a.* Not congealed to ice.

UNFRUITFUL, (un-froot'-ful) *a.* Not prolific; not fructiferous; not fertile; not producing good effects.

UNFRUITFULNESS, (un-froot'-ful-nes) *n. s.* Barrenness; infecundity.

UNFULFILLED, (un-ful-fild') *a.* Not fulfilled.

To UNFURL, (un-furl') *v. a.* To expand; to unfold; to open.

To UNFURNISH, (un-fur'-nish) *v. a.* To deprive; to strip; to divest; to leave naked.

UNFURNISHED, (un-fur'-nisht) *a.* Not accommodated with utensils, or decorated with ornaments; unsupplied.

UNGAIN, (un-gane') } *a.* Awkward;
UNGAINLY, (un-gane'-le) } uncouth; vain.

UNGAINFUL, (un-gane'-ful) *a.* Unprofitable.

UNGALLED, (un-gawld') *a.* Unhurt; unwounded.

UNGARISONED, (un-gar'-re-znd) *a.* Without a garrison.

UNGARTERED, (un-gar'-terd) *a.* Being without garters.

UNGATHERED, (un-gath'-urd) *a.* Not cropped; not picked.

UNGENERATED, (un-jen'-er-a-ted) *a.* Unbegotten; having no beginning.

UNGENERATIVE, (un-jen'-er-a-tiv) *a.* Begetting nothing.

UNGENEROUS, (un-jen'-er-us) *a.* Not noble; not ingenuous; not liberal; ignominious.

UNGENIAL, (un-je'-ne-al) *a.* Not kind or favourable to nature.

UNGENTEEL, (un-jen-teel') *a.* Not genteel.

UNGENTLE, (un-jen'-tl) *a.* Harsh; rude; rugged.

UNGENTLEMANLIKE, (un-jen'-tl-man-like) *a.* Unlike a gentleman.

UNGENTLEMANLY, (un-jen'-tl-man-le) *a.* Illiberal; not becoming a gentleman.

UNGENTLENESS, (un-jen'-tl-nes) *n. s.* Harshness; rudeness; severity; unkindness; incivility.

UNGENTLY, (un-jent'-le) *ad.* Harshly; rudely.

UNGILDED, (un-gil'-ded) *a.* Not overlaid with gold.

To UNGIRD, (un-gerd') *v. n.* To loose anything bound with a girdle.

UNGIRT, (un-gert') *a.* Loosely dressed.

UNGLAZED, (un-glazd') *a.* Wanting window-glasses; not covered with glass: a term of pottery.

UNGLORIFIED, (un-glo'-re-fide) *a.* Not honoured; not exalted with praise and adoration.

UNGLOVED, (un-gluvd') *a.* Having the hand naked.

To UNGLUE, (un-glu') *v. a.* To loose anything cemented.

UNGODLILY, (un-god'-le-le) *ad.* Impiously; wickedly.

UNGODLINESS, (un-god'-le-nes) *n. s.* Impiety; wickedness; neglect of God.

UNGODLY, (un-god'-le) *a.* Wicked; neg-

ligent of God and his laws; polluted by wickedness.

UNGOT, (un'-got) *a.* Not gained; not acquired; not begotten.

UNGOVERNABLE, (un-guv'-er-na-bl) *a.* Not to be ruled; not to be restrained; licentious; wild; unbridled.

UNGOVERNABLY, (un-guv'-er-na-ble) *a.* So as not to be restrained.

UNGOVERNED, (un-guv'-ernd) *a.* Being without government; not regulated; unbridled; licentious.

UNGRACEFUL, (un-grase'-ful) *a.* Wanting elegance; wanting beauty.

UNGRACEFULNESS, (un-grase'-ful-nes) *n. s.* Inelegance; awkwardness.

UNGRACIOUS, (un-gra'-shus) *a.* Wicked; odious; hateful; offensive; unpleasing; unacceptable; not favoured.

UNGRAMMATICAL, (un-gram mat'-te-kal) *a.* Not according to grammar.

UNGRATEFUL, (un-grate'-ful) *a.* Making no returns, or making ill returns for kindness; making no returns for culture; unpleasing; unacceptable.

UNGRATEFULLY, (un-grate'-ful-e) *ad.* With ingratitude; unacceptably; unpleasingly.

UNGRATEFULNESS, (un-grate'-ful-nes) *n. s.* Ingratitude; ill return for good; unacceptableness; unpleasing quality.

UNGRATIFIED, (un-grat'-te-fide) *a.* Not gratified; not compensated.

UNGROUNDED, (un-grownd'-ed) *a.* Having no foundation.

UNGRUDGINGLY, (un-grud'-jing-le) *ad.* Without ill will; willingly; heartily; cheerfully.

UNGUARDED, (un-gar'-ded) *a.* Undefended; careless; negligent; not attentive to danger.

UNGUARDEDLY, (un-gar-ded'-le) *ad.* For want of guard.

UNGUENT, (ung'-gwent) *n. s.* Ointment.

UNGUIDED, (un-gi'-ded) *a.* Not directed; not regulated.

UNHABITABLE, (un-hab'-it-a-bl) *a.* Not capable to support inhabitants; uninhabitable.

To UNHALLOW, (un-hal'-lo) *v. a.* To deprive of holiness; to profane; to desecrate.

UNHALLOWED, (un-hal'-lode) *a.* Unholy; profane.

To UNHAND, (un-hand') *v. a.* To loose from the hand.

UNHANDLED, (un-han'-dld) *a.* Not handled; not touched.

UNHANDSOME, (un-han'-sum) *a.* Ungraceful; not beautiful; illiberal; disingenuous.

UNHANDSOMELY, (un-han'-sum-le) *ad.* Inelegantly; ungracefully; disingenuously; illiberally.

UNHANDY, (un-han'-de) *a.* Awkward; not dexterous.

UNHANGED, (un-hangd') *a.* Not put to death by the gallows.

UNHAPPILY, (un-hap'-pe-le) *ad.* Miserably; unfortunately; wretchedly; calamitously; mischievously.

UNHAPPINESS, (un-hap'-pe-nes) *n. s.* Misery; infelicity; misfortune; ill luck; mischievous prank.

UNHAPPY, (un-hap'-pe) *a.* Wretched; miserable; unfortunate; calamitous; distressed; unlucky; mischievous; irregular.

UNHARBOURED, (un-har'-burd) *a.* Affording no shelter.

UNHARDENED, (un-har'-dnd) *a.* Not hardened; not made impudent; not made obdurate.

UNHARMED, (un-harmd') *a.* Unhurt; not injured.

UNHARMFUL, (un-harm'-ful) *a.* Innoxious; innocent.

UNHARMONIOUS, (un-har-mo'-ne-us) *a.* Not symmetrical, disproportionate; unmusical; ill-sounding.

To UNHARNESS, (un-har'-nes) *v. a.* To loose from the traces; to disarm; to divest of armour.

UNHATCHED, (un-hatsht') *a.* Not disclosed from the eggs; not brought to light.

UNHAZARDED, (un-haz'-erd-ed) *a.* Not adventured; not put in danger.

UNHEALTHFUL, (un-helth'-ful) *a.* Morbid; unwholesome.

UNHEALTHILY, (un-helth'-e-le) *ad.* In an unwholesome or unsound manner.

UNHEALTHINESS, (un-helth'-e-nes) *n. s.* State of being unhealthy.

UNHEALTHY, (un-helth'-e) *a.* Sickly; wanting health.

UNHEARD, (un-herd') *a.* Not perceived by the ear; not vouchsafed an audience; unknown in celebration. *Unheard of*, Obscure; not known by fame; unprecedented.

UNHEATED, (un-he'-ted) *a.* Not made hot.

UNHEDGED, (un-hedjd') *a.* Not surrounded by a hedge.

UNHEEDED, (un-heed'-ed) *a.* Disregarded; not thought worthy of notice; escaping notice.

UNHEEDFUL, (un-heed'-ful) *a.* Not cautious.

UNHEEDING, (un-heed'-ing) *a.* Negligent; careless.

UNHEEDY, (un-heed'-e) *a.* Precipitate; sudden.

UNHELPED, (un-helpt') *a.* Unassisted; having no auxiliary; unsupported.

UNHELPFUL, (un-help'-ful) *a.* Giving no assistance.

UNHEWN, (un-hune') *part. a.* Not hewn.

UNHINDERED, (un-hin'-derd) *a.* Not opposed; meeting with no hinderance; exerting itself freely.

To UNHINGE, (un-hinje') *v. a.* To throw from the hinges; to displace by violence; to disorder; to confuse.

To UNHOARD, (un-hord') *v. a.* To steal from the hoard.

UNHOLINESS, (un-ho'-le-nes) *n. s.* Impiety; profaneness; wickedness.

UNHOLY, (un-hō'-lē) *a.* Profane; not hallowed; impious; wicked.
UNHONOURED, (un-on'-nurd) *a.* Not regarded with veneration; not celebrated; not treated with respect.
To UNHOOP, (un-hoop') *v. a.* To divest of hoops.
UNHOPED, (un-hopt') *a.* Not expected; greater than hope had promised.
UNHOPEFUL, (un-hope'-ful) *a.* Such as leaves no room to hope.
To UNHORSE, (un-horse') *v. a.* To beat from an horse; to throw from the saddle.
UNHOSTILE, (un-hos'-tile) *a.* Not belonging to an enemy.
To UNHOUSE, (un-houze') *v. a.* To drive from the habitation.
UNHOUSED, (un-houzd') *a.* Homeless; wanting a house; having no settled habitation.
UNHUMBLED, (un-hum'-bld) *a.* Not humbled; not touched with shame or confusion.
UNHURT, (un-hurt') *a.* Free from harm.
UNHURTFUL, (un-hurt'-ful) *a.* Innoxious; harmless; doing no harm.
UNHURTFULLY (un-hurt'-ful-e) *ad.* Without harm; innoxiously.
UNHUSKED, (un-huskt') *a.* Having quitted the husk.
UNICORN, (yu'-ne-korn) *n. s.* A beast, whether real or fabulous, that has only one horn; a bird.
UNIFORM, (yu'-ne-form) *a.* Keeping its tenour; similar to itself; conforming to one rule; acting in the same manner; agreeing with each other.
UNIFORM, (yu'-ne-form) *n. s.* The regimental dress of a soldier.
UNIFORMITY, (yu-ne-for'-me-te) *n. s.* Resemblance to itself; even tenour; conformity to one pattern; resemblance of one to another.
UNIFORMLY, (yu'-ne-form-le) *ad.* Without variation; in an even tenour; without diversity of one from another.
UNIGENITURE, (yu-ne-gen'-it-yur) *n. s.* The state of being the only begotten.
UNIMAGINABLE, (un-im-mad'-jin-a-bl) *a.* Not to be imagined by the fancy; not to be conceived.
UNIMAGINABLY, (un-im-mad'-jin-a-ble) *ad.* To a degree not to be imagined.
UNIMAGINED, (un-im-mad'-jind) *a.* Not conceived.
UNIMITABLE, (un-im'-e-ta-bl) *a.* Not to be imitated.
UNIMMORTAL, (un-im-mor'-tal) *a.* Not immortal; mortal.
UNIMPAIRABLE, (un-im-pa'-ra-bl) *a.* Not liable to waste or diminution.
UNIMPAIRED, (un-im-pard') *a.* Not diminished; not worn out.
UNIMPASSIONED, (un-im-pash'-und) *a.* Innocent; quiet; not endowed with passions.
UNIMPEACHABLE, (un-im-peetsh'-a-bl) *a.* Not accusable; not to be charged.
UNIMPEACHED, (un-im-peetsht') *a.* Not impeached.
UNIMPORTANT, (un-im-por'-tant) *a.* Not momentous; assuming no airs of dignity.
UNIMPORTING, (un-im-port'-ing) *a.* Not being of importance.
UNIMPORTUNED, (un-im-por-tund') *a.* Not solicited; not teased to compliance.
UNIMPOSING, (un-im-po'-zing) *a.* Not enjoined as obligatory; voluntary.
UNIMPROVABLE, (un-im-proov'-a-bl) *a.* Incapable of melioration.
UNIMPROVED, (un-im-proovd') *a.* Not made better; not made more knowing; not taught; not meliorated by instruction.
UNINCREASABLE, (un-in-kre'-sa-bl) *a.* Admitting no increase.
UNINDUSTRIOUS, (un-in-dus'-tre-us) *a.* Not diligent; not laborious.
UNINFECTED, (un-in-fek'-ted) *a.* Not infected.
UNINFLAMED, (un-in-flamd') *a.* Not set on fire.
UNINFLAMMABLE, (un-in-flam'-ma-bl) *a.* Not capable of being set on fire.
UNINFLUENCED, (un-in'-flu-enst) *a.* Not influenced; not prejudiced.
UNINFORMED, (un-in-formd') *a.* Untaught; uninstructed; unanimated; not enlivened.
UNINGENIOUS, (un-in-je' ne-us) *a.* Not ingenious; stupid.
UNINGENUOUS, (un-in-jen'-u-us) *a.* Illiberal; disingenuous.
UNINHABITABLE, (un-in-hab'-it'-a-bl) *a.* Unfit to be inhabited.
UNINHABITED, (un-in-hab'-it-ed) *a.* Having no dwellers.
UNINJURED, (un-in'-jurd) *a.* Unhurt; suffering no harm.
UNINSCRIBED, (un-in-skribd') *a.* Having no inscription.
UNINSPIRED, (un-in-spird') *a.* Not having received any supernatural instruction or illumination.
UNINSTRUCTED, (un-in-struk'-ted) *a.* Not taught; not helped by instruction.
UNINSTRUCTIVE, (un-in-struk'-tiv) *a.* Not conferring any improvement.
UNINTELLIGIBILITY, (un-in-tel-le-je-bil'-e-te) *n. s.* Quality of not being intelligible.
UNINTELLIGIBLE, (un-in-tel'-le-je-bl) *a.* Not such as can be understood.
UNINTELLIGIBLENESS, (un-in-tel'-le-je-bl-nes) *n. s.* State of being unintelligible.
UNINTELLIGIBLY, (un-in-tel'-le-je-ble) *ad.* In a manner not to be understood.
UNINTENTIONAL, (un-in-ten'-shun-al) *a.* Not designed; happening without design.
UNINTERESTED, (un-in'-ter-es-ted) *a.* Not having interest.
UNINTERESTING, (un-in'-ter-est-ing) *a.* Exciting no interest.
UNINTERMITTED, (un-in-ter-mit'-ted) *a.* Continued; not interrupted.
UNINTERMITTING, (un-in-ter-mit'-ting) *a.* Having no interruption; continuing.
UNINTERPOLATED, (un-in-ter'-po-la-ted) *a.* Not interpolated.

UNINTERRUPTED, (un-in-ter-rup'-ted) *a.* Not broken; not interrupted.
UNINTERRUPTEDLY, (un-in-ter-rup'-ted-le) *ad.* Without interruption.
UNINTRODUCED, (un-in-tro-dust') *a.* Not properly conducted; not duly ushered in; obtrusive.
UNINVENTED, (un-in-ven'-ted) *a.* Undiscovered.
UNINVESTIGABLE, (un-in-ves'-te-ga-bl) *a.* Not to be searched out.
UNINVITED, (un-in-vi'-ted) *a.* Not asked.
UNINURED, (un-in-yurd') *a.* Unaccustomed; not habituated.
To UNJOIN, (un'-join) *v. a.* To separate; to disjoin.
UNJOINTED, (un-join'-ted) *a.* Disjoined; separated; having no articulation.
UNION, (yu'-ne-un) *n. s.* The act of joining two or more, so as to make them one; concord; conjunction of mind or interests. In law, *Union* is a combining or consolidation of two churches in one, which is done by the consent of the bishop, the patron, and incumbent.
UNIPAROUS, (yu-nip'-pa-rus) *a.* Bringing one at a birth.
UNIQUE, (yu-neek') *a.* Sole; without an equal; without another of the same kind known to exist.
UNISON, (yu'-ne-zun) *a.* Sounding alone.
UNISON, (yu'-ne-zun) *n. s.* A string that has the same sound with another; a single unvaried note; an exact agreement of sound.
UNIT, (yu'-nit) *n. s.* One; the least number; or the root of numbers; a gold coin of King James I.
UNITABLE, (yu-nite'-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being united.
UNITARIAN, (yu-ne-ta'-re-an) *n. s.* One of a sect allowing divinity to God the Father alone; an anti-trinitarian.
To UNITE, (yu-nite') *v. a.* To join two or more into one; to make to agree; to make to adhere; to join; to join in interest.
To UNITE, (yu-nite') *v. n.* To join in an act; to concur; to act in concert; to coalesce; to be cemented; to be consolidated; to grow into one.
UNITEDLY, (yu-ni'-ted-le) *ad.* With union; so as to join.
UNITER, (yu-ni'-ter) *n. s.* The person or thing that unites.
UNITION, (yu-nish'-un) *n. s.* The act or power of uniting; conjunction; coalition.
UNITIVE, (yu'-ne-tiv) *a.* Having the power of uniting.
UNITY, (yu'-ne-te) *n. s.* The state of being one; concord; conjunction; agreement; uniformity; principle of dramatick writing, by which the tenour of the story, and propriety of representation is preserved. In law, *Unity* of possession is a joint possession of two rights by several titles.
UNIVERSAL, (yu-ne-ver'-sal) *a.* General; extending to all; total; whole; not particular; comprising all particulars.
UNIVERSAL, (yu-ne-ver'-sal) *n. s.* The whole; the general system of the universe.
UNIVERSALIST, (yu-ne-ver'-sal-ist) *n. s.* One who affects to understand all particulars.
UNIVERSALITY, (yu-ne-ver-sal'-e-te) *n. s.* Not particularity; generality; extension to the whole.
UNIVERSALLY, (yu-ne-ver'-sal-e) *ad.* Throughout the whole; without exception.
UNIVERSALNESS, (yu-ne-ver'-sal-nes) *n. s.* Universality.
UNIVERSE, (yu'-ne-verse) *n. s.* The general system of things.
UNIVERSITY, (yu-ne-ver'-se-te) *v. n.* *University* was first used for any community or corporation; afterwards confined to academies; a school where all the arts and faculties are taught and studied; the whole; the universe.
UNIVOCAL, (yu-niv'-o-kal) *a.* Having one meaning; certain; regular; pursuing always one tenour.
UNJUST, (un-just') *a.* Iniquitous; contrary to equity; contrary to justice.
UNJUSTIFIABLE, (un-jus'-te-fi-a-bl) *a.* Not to be defended; not to be justified.
UNJUSTIFIABLENESS, (un-jus'-te-fi-a-bl-nes) *n. s.* The quality of not being justifiable.
UNJUSTIFIABLY, (un-jus'-te-fi-a-ble) *ad.* In a manner not to be defended.
UNJUSTIFIED, (un-jus'-te-fide) *a.* Not cleared from the imputation of guilt; not justified.
UNJUSTLY, (un-just'-le) *ad.* In a manner contrary to right.
UNKEMPT, (un-kempt') *a.* Uncombined; unpolished.
To UNKENNEL, (un-ken'-nel) *v. a.* To drive from his hole; to rouse from its secrecy or retreat.
UNKEPT, (un-kept') *a.* Not kept; not retained; unobserved; unobeyed.
UNKIND, (un-kind') *a.* Not favourable; not benevolent; unnatural.
UNKINDLINESS, (un-kind'-le-nes) *n. s.* Unfavourableness.
UNKINDLY, (un-kind'-le) *a.* Unnatural; contrary to nature; malignant; unfavourable.
UNKINDLY, (un-kind'-le) *ad.* Without kindness; without affection; contrarily to nature.
UNKINDNESS, (un-kind'-nes) *n. s.* Malignity; ill-will; want of affection.
UNKING, (un-king') *v. a.* To deprive of royalty.
UNKINGLIKE, (un-king'-like) } *a.* Unbe-
UNKINGLY, (un-king'-le) } coming a king; base; ignoble.
UNKLE, (ung'-kl) *n. s.* See UNCLE.
UNKNIGHTLY, (un-nite'-le) *a.* Unbecoming a knight.
To UNKNIT, (un-nit') *v. a.* To unweave; to separate; to open.
UNKNIT, (un-nit') *part. a.* Not united; not knit.

UNKNOTTED, (un-not'-ted) *a.* Freed from knots; untwisted; unentangled.
UNKNOWABLE, (un-no'-a-bl) *a.* Not to be known.
UNKNOWING, (un-no'-ing) *a.* Ignorant; not knowing; not practised; not qualified.
UNKNOWINGLY, (un-no'-ing-le) *ad.* Ignorantly; without knowledge.
UNKNOWN, (un-none') *a.* Not known; greater than is imagined; not having communication.
UNLABOURED, (un-la'-burd) *a.* Not produced by labour; not cultivated by labour; spontaneous; voluntary.
To UNLACE, (un-lase') *v. a.* To loose anything fastened with strings; to loose a woman's dress; to divest of ornaments.
To UNLADE, (un-lade') *v. a.* To remove from the vessel which carries; to exonerate that which carries.
UNLAID, (un-lade') *a.* Not placed; not fixed; not pacified; not stilled; not suppressed; not laid out as a corpse.
UNLAMENTED, (un-la-ment'-ed) *a.* Not deplored.
To UNLATCH, (un-latsh') *v. a.* To open by lifting up the latch.
UNLAVISHED, (un-lav'-ishd) *a.* Not wasted; not thrown away.
UNLAWFUL, (un-law'-ful) *a.* Contrary to law; not permitted by the law.
UNLAWFULLY, (un-law'-ful-e) *ad.* In a manner contrary to law or right; illegitimately; not by marriage.
UNLAWFULNESS, (un-law'-ful-nes) *n. s.* Contrariety to law; state of being not permitted; illegitimacy.
To UNLEARN, (un-lern') *v. a.* To forget, or disuse what has been learned.
UNLEARNED, (un-ler'-ned) *a.* Ignorant; not informed; not instructed; not gained by study; not known.
UNLEARNEDLY, (un-ler'-ned-le) *ad.* Ignorantly; grossly.
UNLEAVENED, (un-lev'-vend) *a.* Not fermented; not mixed with fermenting matter.
UNLESS, (un-les') *conj.* Except; if not; supposing that not.
UNLETTERED, (un-let'-terd) *a.* Unlearned; untaught.
UNLICENSED, (un-li'-senst) *a.* Having no regular permission.
UNLICKED, (un-likt') *a.* Shapeless; not formed: from the opinion that the bear licks her young to shape.
UNLIGHTED, (un-li'-ted) *a.* Not kindled; not set on fire.
UNLIGHTSOME, (un-lite-sum') *a.* Dark; gloomy; wanting light.
UNLIKE, (un-like') *a.* Dissimilar; having no resemblance; improbable; unlikely; not likely.
UNLIKELIHOOD, (un-like'-le-hud) } *n. s.*
UNLIKELINESS, (un-like'-le-nes) } Improbability.
UNLIKELY, (un-like'-le) *a.* Improbable; not such as can be reasonably expected, not promising any particular event.
UNLIKELY, (un-like'-le) *ad.* Improbably.
UNLIKENESS, (un-like'-nes) *n. s.* Dissimilitude; want of resemblance.
UNLIMITED, (un-lim'-it-ed) *a.* Having no bounds; having no limits; undefined; not bounded by proper exceptions; unconfined; not restrained.
UNLIMITEDLY, (un-lim'-it-ed-le) *ad.* Boundlessly; without bounds.
UNLIMITEDNESS, (un-lim'-it-ed-nes) *n. s.* State of being unlimited; largeness.
To UNLINK, (un-lingk') *v. a.* To untwist; to open.
UNLIQUIFIED, (un-lik'-we-fide) *a.* Unmelted; undissolved.
UNLIVELY, (un-live'-le) *a.* Not lively; dull.
To UNLOAD, (un-lode') *v. a.* To disburthen; to exonerate; to free from load; to put off anything burthensome.
To UNLOCK, (un-lok') *v. a.* To open what is shut with a lock; to open in general.
UNLOCKED, (un-lokt') *a.* Not fastened with a lock.
UNLOOKED, (un-lookt') } *a.* Unex-
UNLOOKED-*for* (un-lookt'-for) } pected; not foreseen.
To UNLOOSE, (un-loose') *v. a.* To loose.
To UNLOOSE, (un-loose') *v. n.* To fall in pieces; to loose all union and connexion.
UNLOVED, (un-luvd') *a.* Not loved.
UNLOVELINESS, (un-luv'-le-nes) *n. s.* Unamiableness; inability to create love.
UNLOVELY, (un-luv'-le) *a.* That cannot excite love.
UNLOVING, (un-luv'-ing) *a.* Unkind; not fond.
UNLUCKILY, (un-luk'-e-le) *ad.* Unfortunately; by ill luck.
UNLUCKINESS, (un-luk'-e-nes) *n. s.* Unfortunateness; mischievousness.
UNLUCKY, (un-luk'-e) *a.* Unfortunate; producing unhappiness; unhappy; miserable; subject to frequent misfortunes; slightly mischievous; mischievously waggish; ill-omened; inauspicious.
UNMADE, (un-made') *a.* Not yet formed; not created; deprived of form or qualities; omitted to be made.
UNMAIDENLY, (un-ma'-dn-le) *a.* Unbecoming a maiden.
UNMAIMED, (un-mamd') *a.* Not deprived of any essential part.
To UNMAKE, (un-make') *v. a.* To deprive of former qualities before possessed.
UNMALLEABLE, (un-mal'-le-a-bl) *a.* Not malleable.
To UNMAN, (un-man') *v. a.* To deprive of the constituent qualities of a human being, as reason; to emasculate; to break into irresolution; to deject.
UNMANAGEABLE, (un-man'-aje-a-bl) *a.* Not manageable; not easily governed; not easily wielded.
UNMANAGED, (un-man'-ajd) *a.* Not fre-

ism by horsemanship; not tutored; not educated.

UNMANLIKE, (un-man'-like) } *a.* Unbe-
UNMANLY, (un-man'-le) } coming a human being; unsuitable to a man; effeminate.

UNMANNED, (un-mand') *a.* Not furnished with men; not tamed: a term of falconry.

UNMANNERED, (un-man'-nerd) *a.* Rude; brutal; uncivil.

UNMANNERLINESS, (un-man'-ner-le-nes) *n. s.* Breach of civility; ill behaviour.

UNMANNERLY, (un-man'-ner-le) *a.* Ill bred; not civil; not complaisant.

UNMANURED, (un-ma-nurd') *a.* Not cultivated.

UNMARKED, (un-markt') *a.* Not observed; not regarded.

UNMARRED, (un-mard') *a.* Uninjured; not spoiled.

UNMARRIED, (un-mar'-red) *a.* Having no husband, or no wife.

To UNMARRY, (un-mar'-re) *v. a.* To separate from the matrimonial contract; to divorce.

To UNMASK, (un-mask') *v. a.* To strip of a mask; to strip of any disguise.

To UNMASK, (un-mask') *v. n.* To put off the mask.

UNMASKED, (un-maskt') *a.* Naked; open to the view.

UNMASTERED, (un-mas'-terd) *a.* Not subdued; not conquerable.

UNMATCHABLE, (un-matsh'-a-bl) *a.* Unparalleled; unequalled.

UNMATCHED, (un-matsht') *a.* Matchless; having no match or equal.

UNMEANING, (un-me'-ning) *a.* Expressing no meaning; having no meaning.

UNMEANT, (un-ment') *a.* Not intended.

UNMEASURABLE, (un-mezh'-ur-a-bl) *a.* Boundless; unbounded.

UNMEASURABLY, (un-mezh'-ur-a-ble) *ad.* Beyond all bounds; beyond measure.

UNMEASURED, (un-mezh'-urd) *a.* Immense; infinite; not measured; plentiful beyond measure.

UNMEDITATED, (un-med'-e-ta-ted) *a.* Not formed by previous thought.

UNMEET, (un-meet') *a.* Not fit; not proper; not worthy.

UNMEETLY, (un-meet'-le) *ad.* Not properly; not suitably.

UNMELLOWED, (un-mel'-lode) *a.* Not fully ripened.

UNMELODIOUS, (un-mel-lo'-de-us) *a.* Harsh; grating; not melodious.

UNMELTED, (un-melt'-ed) *a.* Undissolved by heat.

UNMENTIONED, (un-men'-shund) *a.* Not told; not named.

UNMERCIFUL, (un-mer'-se-ful) *a.* Cruel; severe; inclement; unconscionable; exorbitant.

UNMERCIFULLY, (un-mer'-se-ful-e) *ad.* Without mercy; without tenderness.

UNMERCIFULNESS, (un-mer'-se-ful-nes) *n. s.* Inclemency; cruelty; want of tenderness.

UNMERITABLE, (un-mer'-it-a-bl) *a.* Having no desert.

UNMERITED, (un-mer'-it-ed) *a.* Not deserved; not obtained otherwise than by favour.

UNMET, (un-met') *a.* Not met.

UNMILKED, (un-milkt') *a.* Not milked.

UNMINDED, (un-mind'-ed) *a.* Not heeded; not regarded.

UNMINDFUL, (un-mind'-ful) *a.* Not heedful; not regardful; negligent; inattentive.

UNMINDFULLY, (un-mind'-ful-le) *ad.* Carelessly.

UNMINDFULNESS, (un-mind'-ful-nes) *n. s.* Carelessness; heedlessness; negligence; inattention.

To UNMINGLE, (un-ming'-gl) *v. a.* To separate things mixed.

UNMINGLED, (un-ming'-gld) *a.* Pure; not vitiated by anything mingled.

UNMISSED, (un-mist') *a.* Not missed.

UNMITIGABLE, (un-mit'-e-ga-bl) *a.* That may not be softened.

UNMITIGATED, (un-mit'-e-ga-ted) *a.* Not softened.

UNMIXED, (un-mikst') } *a.* Not mingled
UNMIXT, (un-mikst') } with anything; pure; not corrupted by additions.

UNMOANED, (un-mond') *a.* Not lamented.

UNMOISTENED, (un-moe'-snd) *a.* Not made wet.

UNMOLESTED, (un-mo-lest'-ed) *a.* Free from disturbance; free from external troubles.

UNMONIED, (un-mun'-ned) *a.* Having no money; wanting money.

To UNMOOR, (un-moor') *v. a.* To loose from land by taking up the anchors. Prior seems to have taken it for casting anchor.

UNMORTGAGED, (un-mor'-gajd) *a.* Not mortgaged.

UNMORTIFIED, (un-mor'-te-fide) *a.* Not subdued by sorrow and severities.

UNMOVABLE, (un-moov'-a-bl) *a.* Such as cannot be removed or altered.

UNMOVED, (un-moovd') *a.* Not put out of one place into another; not changed in resolution; not affected; not touched with any passion; unaltered by passion.

UNMOVING, (un-moo'-ving) *a.* Having no motion; having no power to raise the passions; unaffecting.

UNMOURNED, (un-mornd') *a.* Not lamented; not deplored.

To UNMUFFLE, (un-muf'-fl) *v. a.* To put off a covering from the face.

UNMUSICAL, (un-mu'-ze-kal) *a.* Not harmonious; not pleasing by sound.

To UNMUZZLE, (un-muz'-zl) *v. a.* To loose from a muzzle.

UNNAMED, (un-namd') *a.* Not mentioned; not having received a name.

UNNATURAL, (un-nat'-u-ral) *a.* Contrary to the laws of nature; contrary to the common instincts; acting without the affec-

tions implanted by nature; forced; not agreeable to the real state of persons or things; not representing nature.

UNNATURALLY, (un-nat'-u-ral-e) *ad.* In opposition to nature.

UNNATURALNESS, (un-nat'-u-ral-nes) *n. s.* Contrariety to nature.

UNNAVIGABLE, (un-nav'-e-ga-bl) *a.* Not to be passed by vessels; not to be navigated.

UNNAVIGATED, (un-nav'-e-ga-ted) *a.* Not sailed over.

UNNECESSARILY, (un-nes'-ses-sa-re-le) *ad.* Without necessity; without need; needlessly.

UNNECESSARINESS, (un-nes'-ses-sa-re-nes) *n. s.* Needlessness.

UNNECESSARY, (un-nes'-ses-sa-re) *n. s.* Needless; not wanted; useless.

UNNEIGHBOURLY, (un-na'-bur-le) *a.* Not kind; not suitable to the duties of a neighbour.

UNNEIGHBOURLY, (un-na'-bur-le) *ad.* In a manner not suitable to a neighbour; with malevolence; with mutual mischief.

To UNNERVE, (un-nerv') *v. a.* To weaken; to enfeeble.

UNNERVED, (un-nervd') *a.* Weak; feeble.

UNNOBLY, (un-no'-ble) *ad.* Meanly; ignobly.

UNNOTED, (un-no'-ted) *a.* Not observed; not regarded; not heeded; not honoured.

UNNOTICED, (un-no'-tist) *a.* Not observed; not taken notice of.

UNNUMBERED, (un-num'-berd) *a.* Innumerable.

UNNURTURED, (un-nurt'-yurd) *a.* Not nurtured; not educated.

UNOBEYED, (un-o-bade') *a.* Not obeyed.

UNOBJECTED, (un-ob-jek'-ted) *a.* Not charged as a fault, or contrary argument.

UNOBJECTIONABLE, (un-ob-jek-shun'-a-bl) *a.* Not to be objected against.

UNOBSCURED, (un-ob-skurd') *a.* Not obscured; not darkened.

UNOBSERVABLE, (un-ob-zerv'-a-bl) *a.* Not to be observed; not discoverable.

UNOBSERVANCE, (un-ob-zer'-vanse) *n. s.* Inattention; regardlessness.

UNOBSERVANT, (un-ob-zer'-vant) *a.* Not obsequious; not attentive.

UNOBSERVED, (un-ob-zervd') *a.* Not regarded; not attended to; not heeded; not minded.

UNOBSERVEDLY, (un-ob-zer'-ved-le) *ad.* Without being observed.

UNOBSERVING, (un-ob-zer'-ving) *a.* Inattentive; not heedful.

UNOBSTRUCTED, (un-ob-struk'-ted) *a.* Not hindered; not stopped.

UNOBSTRUCTIVE, (un-ob-struk'-tiv) *a.* Not raising any obstacle.

UNOBTAINED, (un-ob-tand') *a.* Not gained; not acquired.

UNOBTRUSIVE, (un-ob-tru'-siv) *a.* Not obtrusive; not forward; modest; humble.

UNOCCUPIED, (un-ok'-ku-pide) *a.* Unpossessed

UNOFFENDED, (un-of-fend'-ed) *a.* Not offended.

UNOFFENDING, (un-of-fend'-ing) *a.* Harmless; innocent; sinless; pure from fault.

UNOFFENSIVE, (un-of-fen'-siv) *a.* Giving no offence.

UNOFFERED, (un-of'-ferd) *a.* Not proposed to acceptance.

UNOILED, (un-oild') *a.* Not smeared with oil.

UNOPENED, (un-o'-pnd) *a.* Not opened; not unclosed.

UNOPERATIVE, (un-op'-er-a-tiv) *a.* Producing no effects.

UNOPPOSED, (un-op-pozd') *a.* Not encountered by any hostility or obstruction.

UNORDERLY, (un-or'-der-le) *a.* Disordered; irregular.

UNORGANIZED, (un-or'-gan-izd) *a.* Having no parts instrumental to the motion or nourishment of the rest.

UNORIGINAL, (un-o-rid'-je-nal)
UNORIGINATED, (un-o-rid'-je-na-ted) *a.* Having no birth; ungenerated.

UNORNAMENTAL, (un-or-na-ment'-al) *a.* Plain; without ornament.

UNORNAMENTED, (un-or-na-ment'-ed) *a.* Not adorned; not dressed with ornaments.

UNORTHODOX, (un-or'-*tho*-doks) *a.* Not holding pure doctrine.

UNOSTENTATIOUS, (un-os-ten-ta'-shus) *a.* Not boastful; modest.

UNOWNED, (un-ond') *a.* Having no owner; not acknowledged; not claimed.

UNPACIFICK, (un-pa-sif'-fik) *a.* Not of a peaceable turn; not gentle.

UNPACIFIED, (un-pas'-e-fide) *a.* Not composed; not calmed.

To UNPACK, (un-pak') *v. a.* To disburden; to exonerate; to open anything bound together.

UNPACKED, (un-pakt') *a.* Loosed from the state of being packed; not collected by unlawful artifices.

UNPAID, (un-pade') *a.* Not discharged; not receiving dues or debts. *Unpaid for*, That for which the price is not yet given; taken on trust.

UNPAINED, (un-pand') *a.* Suffering no pain.

UNPAINFUL, (un-pane'-ful) *a.* Giving no pain.

UNPALATABLE, (un-pal'-a-ta-bl) *a.* Nauseous; disgusting.

To UNPARADISE, (un-par'-a-dize) *v. a.* To deprive of happiness resembling that of paradise.

UNPARAGONED, (un-par'-a-gund) *a.* Unequalled; unmatched.

UNPARALLELED, (un-par'-al-leld) *a.* Not matched; not to be matched; having no equal.

UNPARDONABLE, (un-par'-don-a-bl) *a.* Irremissible.

UNPARDONABLY, (un-par'-don-a-ble) *ad.* Beyond forgiveness.

UNPARDONED, (un-par'-dnd) *a.* Not forgiven; not discharged; not cancelled by a legal pardon.

UNPARDONING, (un-par'-dn-ing) *a.* Not forgiving.
UNPARLIAMENTARINESS, (un-par-le-ment'-ą-re-nes) *n. s.* Contrariety to the usage or constitution of parliament.
UNPARLIAMENTARY, (un-par-le-ment'-ą-re) *a.* Contrary to the rules of parliament.
UNPARTED, (un-par'-ted) *a.* Undivided; not separated.
UNPARTIALLY, (un-par'-shal-e) *ad.* Equally; indifferently.
UNPASSIONATE, (un-pash'-un-ąt) *a.* Free from passion; calm; impartial.
UNPASSIONATELY, (un-pash'-un-ąt-le) *ad.* Without passion.
UNPASTORAL, (un-pas'-to-ral) *a.* Not pastoral; not becoming pastoral manners.
UNPATHED, (un-patнd') *a.* Untracked; unmarked by passage.
UNPATRONIZED, (un-pa'-tro-nizd) *a.* Not having a patron.
UNPAVED, (un-pavd') *a.* Not paved.
UNPEACEFUL, (un-pees'-ful) *a.* Unpacifick; violent; without peace.
To UNPEG, (un-peg') *v. a.* To open anything closed with a peg.
UNPENETRABLE, (un-pen'-e-tra-bl) *a.* Impenetrable.
UNPENITENT, (un-pen'-e-tent) *a.* Impenitent.
UNPENSIONED, (un-pen'-shund) *a.* Not kept in dependence by a pension.
To UNPEOPLE, (un-pee'-pl) *v. a.* To depopulate; to deprive of inhabitants.
UNPERCEIVABLE, (un-per-se'-va-bl) *a.* Not readily to be perceived; not obvious.
UNPERCEIVED, (un-per-sevd') *a.* Not observed; not heeded; not sensibly discovered; not known.
UNPERFECTED, (un-per-fekt'-ed) *a.* Not perfected; not completed.
UNPERFECTNESS, (un-per'-fekt-nes) *n. s.* Imperfection; incompleteness.
UNPERFORMED, (un-per-formd') *a.* Undone; not done.
UNPERFORMING, (un-per-form'-ing) *a.* Not discharging its office.
UNPERISHABLE, (un-per'-ish-a-bl) *a.* Lasting to perpetuity; exempt from decay.
UNPERJURED, (un-per'-jurd) *a.* Free from perjury.
To UNPERPLEX, (un-per-plexť) *v. a.* To relieve from perplexity.
UNPERPLEXED, (un-per-plekst') *a.* Disentangled; not embarrassed.
UNPERSUADABLE, (un-per-swa'-da-bl) *a.* Inexorable; not to be persuaded.
UNPETRIFIED, (un-pet'-tre-fide) *a.* Not turned to stone.
UNPHILOSOPHICAL, (un-fil-lo-zof'-e-kal) *a.* Unsuitable to the rules of philosophy, or right reason.
UNPHILOSOPHICALLY, (un-fil-lo-zof'-e-kal-e) *ad.* In a manner contrary to the rules of right reason.
UNPHILOSOPHICALNESS, (un-fil-lo-zof'-e-kal-nes) *n. s.* Incongruity with philosophy.
UNPIERCED, (un-perst') *a.* Not penetrated; not pierced.
UNPILLOWED, (un-pil'-lode) *a.* Wanting a pillow.
To UNPIN, (un-pin') *v. a.* To open what is shut, or fastened with a pin.
UNPITIED, (un-pit'-ted) *a.* Not compassioned; not regarded with sympathetical sorrow.
UNPITYING, (un-pit'-te-ing) *a.* Having no compassion.
UNPLACABLE, (un-pla'-ka-bl) *a.* Not to be appeased; implacable.
UNPLACED, (un-plast') *a.* Having no place of dependance.
UNPLAGUED, (un-plągd') *a.* Not tormented.
UNPLANTED, (un-plan'-ted) *a.* Not planted; spontaneous.
UNPLEADABLE, (un-ple'-da-bl) *a.* Not capable to be alleged in plea.
UNPLEASANT, (un-plez'-ant) *a.* Not delighting; troublesome; uneasy.
UNPLEASANTLY, (un-plez'-ant-le) *ad.* Not delightfully; uneasily.
UNPLEASANTNESS, (un-plez'-ant-nes) *n. s.* Want of qualities to give delight.
UNPLEASED, (un-plezd') *a.* Not pleased; not delighted.
UNPLEASING, (un-ple'-zing) *a.* Offensive; disgusting; giving no delight.
UNPLEASINGNESS, (un-ple'-zing-nes) *n. s.* Want of qualities to please.
UNPLIANT, (un-pli'-ant) *a.* Not easily bent; not conforming to the will.
UNPLOWED, (un-plǫud') *a.* Not plowed.
To UNPLUME, (un-plume') *v. a.* To strip of plumes; to degrade.
UNPOETICAL, (un-po-et'-te-kal) } *a.* Not
UNPOETICK, (un-po-et'-ik) } as becomes a poet; not adapted to poetry.
UNPOETICALLY, (un-po-et'-te-kal-le) *ad.* In a manner unbecoming a poet.
UNPOINTED, (un-point'-ed) *a.* Having no point or string; not observing punctuations.
To UNPOISON, (un-poe'-zn) *v. a.* To remove poison from.
UNPOISED, (un-poizd') *a.* Wanting equipoise.
UNPOLISHED, (un-pol'-isht) *a.* Not smoothed; not brightened by attrition; not civilized; not refined.
UNPOLITE, (un-po-lite') *a.* Not elegant; not refined; not civil.
UNPOLITENESS, (un-po-lite'-nes) *n. s.* Want of elegance; want of courtesy or civility.
UNPOLLED, (un-pold') *a.* Not registered as a voter.
UNPOLLUTED, (un-pol-lu'-ted) *a.* Not corrupted; not defiled.

UNPOPULAR, (un-pop'-u-lar) *a.* Not fitted to please the people.

UNPOPULARITY, (un-pop-u-lar'-e-te) *n. s.* Want of qualities to please the people.

UNPORTABLE, (un-port'-a-bl) *a.* Not to be carried.

UNPORTIONED, (un-por'-shund) *a.* Not endowed with a fortune.

UNPOSSESSED, (un-poz-zest') *a.* Not had; not held; not enjoyed.

JNPOSSESSING, (un-poz-zes'-sing) *a.* Having no possession.

UNPRACTICABLE, (un-prak'-te-ka-bl) *a.* Not feasible; not practicable.

UNPRACTISED, (un-prak'-tist) *a.* Not skilful by use and experience; raw; being in the state of a novice; not known; or not familiar by use.

UNPRAISED, (un-prazd') *a.* Not celebrated; not praised.

UNPRECEDENTED, (un-pres'-se-dent-ed) *a.* Not justifiable by any example.

UNPREGNANT, (un-preg'-nant) *a.* Not prolifick; not quick of wit.

UNPREJUDICATE, UNPREJUDICATED, (un-pre-ju'-de-kate, un-pre-ju'-de-ka-ted) *a.* Not prepossessed by any settled notions.

UNPREJUDICED, (un-pred'-ju-dist) *a.* Free from prejudice; free from prepossession; not preoccupied by opinion; void of preconceived notions.

UNPRELATICAL, (un-pre-lat'-e-kal) *a.* Unsuitable to a prelate.

UNPREMEDITATED, (un-pre-med'-e-ta-ted) *a.* Not prepared in the mind beforehand.

UNPREPARED, (un-pre-pard') *a.* Not fitted by previous measures; not made fit for the dreadful moment of departure.

UNPREPOSSESSED, (un-pre-poz-zest') *a.* Not prepossessed; not preoccupied by notions.

UNPRESSED, (un-prest') *a.* Not pressed; not inforced.

UNPRESUMPTUOUS, (un-pre-zum'-tu-us) *a.* Not presumptuous; submissive; humble.

UNPRETENDING, (un-pre-ten'-ding) *a.* Not claiming any distinctions.

UNPREVAILING, (un-pre-va'-ling) *a.* Being of no force.

UNPREVENTED, (un-pre-vent'-ed) *a.* Not previously hindered; not preceded by anything.

UNPRIESTLY, (un-preest'-le) *a.* Unsuitable to a priest.

UNPRINCELY, (un-prins'-le) *a.* Unsuitable to a prince.

UNPRINCIPLED, (un-prin'-se-pld) *a.* Devoid of principle; not settled in tenets or opinions.

UNPRINTED, (un-print'-ed) *a.* Not printed.

UNPRIZED, (un-prizd') *a.* Not valued.

UNPROCLAIMED, (un-pro-klamd') *a.* Not notified by a publick declaration.

UNPRODUCTIVE, (un-pro-duk'-tiv) *a.* Having no power to produce; not efficient; barren.

UNPROFANED, (un-pro-fand') *a.* Not violated.

UNPROFITABLE, (un-prof'-e-ta-bl) *a.* Useless; serving no purpose.

UNPROFITABLENESS, (un-prof'-e-ta-bl-nes) *n. s.* Uselessness.

UNPROFITABLY, (un-prof'-e-ta-ble) *ad.* Uselessly; without advantage.

UNPROJECTED, (un-pro-jek'-ted) *a.* Not planned; not formed in the mind.

UNPROLIFICK, (un-pro-lif'-ik) *a.* Barren; not productive.

UNPROMISING, (un-prom'-is-ing) *a.* Giving no promise of excellence; having no appearance of value.

UNPROMPTED, (un-promp'-ted) *a.* Not dictated.

UNPRONOUNCED, (un-pro-nounst') *a.* Not uttered; not spoken.

UNPROPHETICAL, (un-pro-fet'-te-kal) }
UNPROPHETICK, (un-pro-fet'-tik) } *a.* Not foreseeing or foretelling future events.

UNPROPITIOUS, (un-pro-pish'-us) *a.* Not favourable; inauspicious.

UNPROPORTIONABLE, (un-pro-por'-shun-a-bl) *a.* Not suitable; not such as is fit.

UNPROPORTIONATE, (un-pro-por'-shun-ate) *a.* Not proportioned; not suited.

UNPROPORTIONED, (un-pro-por'-shund) *a.* Not suited to something else.

UNPROPOSED, (un-pro-pozd') *a.* Not proposed.

UNPROPPED, (un-propt') *a.* Not supported; not upheld.

UNPROSPEROUS, (un-pros'-per-us) *a.* Unfortunate; not prosperous.

UNPROSPEROUSLY, (un-pros'-per-us-le) *ad.* Unsuccessfully.

UNPROSPEROUSNESS, (un-pros'-per-us-nes) *n. s.* State of being unprosperous.

UNPROTECTED, (un-pro-tek'-ted) *a.* Not protected; not supported; not defended.

UNPROVED, (un-proovd') *a.* Not tried; not known by trial; not evinced by argument.

To UNPROVIDE, (un-pro-vide') *v. a.* To divest of resolution or qualifications; to unfurnish.

UNPROVIDED, (un-pro-vi'-ded) *a.* Not secured or qualified by previous measures; not furnished; not previously supplied.

UNPROVOKED, (un-pro-vokt') *a.* Not provoked.

UNPRUNED, (un-prund') *a.* Not cut; not lopped.

UNPUBLISHED, (un-pub'-lisht) *a.* Secret; unknown; not given to the publick.

UNPUNISHED, (un-pun'-isht) *a.* Not punished; suffered to continue in impunity.

UNPURCHASED, (un-pur'-tshast) *a.* Unbought.

UNPURGED, (un-purjd') *a.* Not purged; unpurified.

UNPURIFIED, (un-pu'-re-fide) *a.* Not freed from recrement; not cleansed from sin.

UNPURPOSED, (un-pur'-pȯsd) *a.* Not designed; not intentional.

UNPURSUED, (un-pur-sude') *a.* Not pursued.

UNPUTRIFIED, (un-pu'-tre-fide) *a.* Not corrupted by rottenness.

UNQUALIFIED, (un-kwȯl'-e-fide) *a.* Not fit; not softened; not abated.

To **UNQUALIFY**, (un-kwȯl'-e-fi) *v. a.* To disqualify; to divest of qualification.

UNQUELLED, (un-kweld') *a.* Unsubdued; not kept down.

UNQUENCHABLE, (un-kwensh'-a-bl) *a.* Unextinguishable.

UNQUENCHABLENESS, (un-kwensh'-a-bl-nes) *n. s.* Unextinguishableness.

UNQUENCHED, (un-kwensht') *a.* Not extinguished; not extinguishable.

UNQUESTIONABLE, (un-kwest'-yun-a-bl) *a.* Indubitable; not to be doubted; that cannot bear to be questioned without impatience.

UNQUESTIONABLY, (un-kwest'-yun-a-ble) *ad.* Indubitably; without doubt.

UNQUESTIONED, (un-kwest'-yund) *a.* Not doubted; passed without doubt; indisputable; not to be opposed; not interrogated; not examined.

UNQUICKENED, (un-kwik'-nd) *a.* Not animated; not ripened to vitality.

UNQUIET, (un-kwi'-et) *a.* Moved with perpetual agitation; not calm; not still; disturbed; full of perturbation; not at peace; restless; unsatisfied.

To **UNQUIET**, (un-kwi'-et) *v. a.* To disquiet; to make uneasy.

UNQUIETLY, (un-kwi'-et-le) *ad.* Without rest.

UNQUIETNESS, (un-kwi'-et-nes) *n. s.* Want of tranquillity; want of peace; restlessness; turbulence; perturbation; uneasiness.

UNQUIETUDE, (un-kwi'-e-tude) *n. s.* Disquietude; uneasiness; restlessness.

UNRACKED, (un-rakt') *a.* Not poured from the lees.

UNRAKED, (un-rakt') *a.* Not thrown together and covered: used only of fires.

UNRANSOMED, (un-ran'-sumd) *a.* Not set free by payment for liberty.

To **UNRAVEL**, (un-rav'-vl) *v. a.* To disentangle; to extricate; to clear; to disorder; to throw out of the present order; to clear up the intrigue of a play.

To **UNRAVEL**, (un-rav'-vl) *v. n.* To be unfolded.

UNREACHED, (un-retsht') *a.* Not attained.

UNREAD, (un-red') *a.* Not read; not publickly pronounced; untaught; not learned in books.

UNREADINESS, (un-red'-e-nes) *n. s.* Want of readiness; want of promptness; want of preparation.

UNREADY, (un-red'-e) *a.* Not prepared; not fit; not prompt; not quick; awkward; ungain; undressed.

UNREAL, (un-re'-al) *a.* Unsubstantial; having only appearance.

UNREAPED, (un-repd') *a.* Not reaped; uncut.

UNREASONABLE, (un-re'-zn-a-bl) *a.* Not agreeable to reason; exorbitant; claiming or insisting on more than is fit; greater than is fit; immoderate; irrational.

UNREASONABLENESS, (un-re'-zn-a-bl-nes) *n. s.* Inconsistency with reason; exurbitance; excessive demand.

UNREASONABLY, (un-re'-zn-a-ble) *ad.* In a manner contrary to reason; more than enough.

UNRECEIVED, (un-re-seevd') *a.* Not received.

UNRECLAIMED, (un-re-klamd') *a.* Not tamed; not reformed.

UNRECONCILABLE, (un-rek-un-si'-la-bl) *a.* Not to be appeased; implacable; not to be made consistent with.

UNRECONCILED, (un-rek'-un-sild) *a.* Not reconciled.

UNRECORDED, (un-re-kord'-ded) *a.* Not kept in remembrance by publick monuments.

UNRECOVERABLE, (un-re-kuv'-er-a-bl) *a.* Not to be recovered; past recovery.

UNRECOVERED, (un-re-kuv'-erd) *a.* Not recovered.

UNRECOUNTED, (un-re-kount'-ed) *a.* Not told; not related.

UNRECRUITABLE, (un-re-kroot'-a-bl) *a.* Incapable of repairing the deficiencies of an army.

UNRECURING, (un-re-kur'-ing) *a.* Irremediable.

UNREDUCED, (un-re-dust') *a.* Not reduced.

UNREDUCIBLE, (un-re-du'-se-bl) *a.* Not reducible.

UNREFINED, (un-re-find') *a.* Not refined.

UNREFORMABLE, (un-re-for'-ma-bl) *a.* Not to be put into a new form.

UNREFORMED, (un-re-formd') *a.* Not amended; not corrected; not brought to newness of life.

UNREFRACTED, (un-re-frak'-ted) *a.* Not refracted.

UNREFRESHED, (un-re-fresht') *a.* Not cheered; not relieved.

UNREGARDED, (un-re-gar'-ded) *a.* Not heeded; not respected; neglected.

UNREGENERACY, (un-re-jen'-er-a-se) *n. s.* State of being unregenerate.

UNREGENERATE, (un-re-jen'-er-ate) *a.* Not brought to a new life.

UNREGISTERED, (un-red'-jis-terd) *a.* Not recorded.

UNREINED, (un-rand') *a.* Not restrained by the bridle.

UNREJOICING, (un-re-joi'-sing) *a.* Unjoyous; gloomy; sad; dismal.

UNRELATED (un-re-la'-ted) *a.* Not allied by kindred; having no connection with anything.

UNRELENTING, (un-re-lent'-ing) *a.* Hard; cruel; feeling no pity.

UNRELIEVABLE, (un-re-le'-va bl) *a.* Admitting no succour.

UNRELIEVED, (un-re-leevd') *a.* Not succoured.

UNREMEDIABLE, (un-re-me'-de-a-bl) *a.* Admitting no remedy.
UNREMEDIED, (un-rem'-e-ded) *a.* Not cured.
UNREMEMBERED, (un-re-mem'-berd) *a.* Not retained in the mind; not recollected.
UNREMEMBERING, (un-re-mem'-ber-ing) *a.* Having no memory.
UNREMEMBRANCE, (un-re-mem'-brance) *n. s.* Forgetfulness; want of remembrance.
UNREMITTING, (un-re-mit'-ting) *a.* Not relaxing; not abating; persevering.
UNREMOVABLE, (un-re-moov'-a-bl) *a.* Not to be taken away.
UNREMOVABLENESS, (un-re-moov'-a-bl-nes) *n. s.* Impracticability of being removed.
UNREMOVABLY, (un-re-moov'-a-ble) *ad.* In a manner that admits no removal.
UNREMOVED, (un-re-moovd') *a.* Not taken away; not capable of being removed.
UNRENEWED, (un-re-nude') *a.* Not made anew; not renewed.
UNREPAID, (un-re-pade') *a.* Not recompensed; not compensated.
UNREPEALED, (un-re-peld') *a.* Not revoked; not abrogated.
UNREPENTANCE, (un-re-pent'-anse) *n. s.* State of being unrepentant.
UNREPENTED, (un-re-pent'-ed) *a.* Not expiated by penitential sorrow.
UNREPENTING, (un-re-pent'-ing) } *a.*
UNREPENTANT, (un-re-pent'-ant) } Not repenting; not penitent; not sorrowful for sin.
UNREPINING, (un-re-pi'-ning) *a.* Not peevishly complaining.
UNREPININGLY, (un-re-pi'-ning-le) *ad.* Without peevish complaint.
UNREPLENISHED, (un-re-plen'-isht) *a.* Not filled.
UNREPRIEVABLE, (un-re-preev'-a-bl) *a.* Not to be respited from penal death.
UNREPRIEVED, (un-re-preevd') *a.* Not respited from penal death.
UNREPROACHED, (un-re-protsht') *a.* Not upbraided; not censured.
UNREPROVABLE, (un-re-proov'-a-bl) *a.* Not liable to blame.
UNREPROVED, (un-re-proovd') *a.* Not censured; not liable to censure.
UNREPUTABLE, (un-rep'-u-ta-bl) *a.* Not creditable.
UNREQUESTED, (un-re-kwest'-ed) *a.* Not asked.
UNREQUITABLE, (un-re-kwi'-ta-bl) *a.* Not to be retaliated.
UNRESENTED, (un-re-zent'-ed) *a.* Not regarded with anger.
UNRESERVE, (un-re-zerv') *n. s.* Absence of reserve; frankness; openness.
UNRESERVED, (un-re-zervd') *a.* Not limited by any private convenience; open; frank; concealing nothing.
UNRESERVEDLY, (un-re-zer'-ved-le) *ad.* Without limitations; without concealment; openly.
UNRESERVEDNESS, (un-re-zer'-ved-nes) *n. s.* Unlimitedness; largeness; openness; frankness.
UNRESISTED, (un-re-zis'-ted) *a.* Not opposed; resistless; such as cannot be opposed.
UNRESISTING, (un-re-zis'-ting) *a.* Not opposing, not making resistance.
UNRESOLVABLE, (un-re-zol'-va-bl) *a.* Not to be solved; insoluble.
UNRESOLVED, (un-re-zolvd') *a.* Not determined; having made no resolution; not solved; not cleared.
UNRESOLVING, (un-re-zol'-ving) *a.* Not resolving; not determined.
UNRESPECTED, (un-re-spek'-ted) *a.* Not regarded.
UNRESPITED, (un-res'-pit-ed) *a.* Admitting no respite, pause, or intermission.
UNREST, (un rest) *n. s.* Disquiet; want of tranquillity; unquietness.
UNRESTORED, (un-re-stord') *a.* Not restored; not cleared from an attainder; not cured.
UNRESTRAINED, (un-re-strand') *a.* Not confined; not hindered; licentious; loose; not limited.
UNRETRACTED, (un-re-trak'-ted) *a.* Not revoked; not recalled.
UNREVEALED, (un-re-veld') *a.* Not told; not discovered.
UNREVENGED, (un-re-venjd') *a.* Not revenged.
UNREVEREND, (un-rev'-er-end) } *a.* Not
UNREVERENT, (un-rev'-er-ent) } irreverent; disrespectful.
UNREVERENTLY, (un-rev'-er-ent-le) *ad.* Disrespectfully.
UNREVERSED, (un-re-verst') *a.* Not revoked; not repealed.
UNREVOKED, (un-re-vokt') *a.* Not recalled.
UNREWARDED, (un-re-ward'-ed) *a.* Not rewarded; not recompensed.
To UNRIDDLE, (un-rid'-dl) *v. a.* To solve an enigma; to explain a problem.
To UNRIG, (un-rig') *v. a.* To strip of the tackle.
UNRIGHTEOUS, (un-ri'-te-us) *a.* Unjust; wicked; sinful; bad.
UNRIGHTEOUSLY, (un-ri'-te-us-le) *ad.* Unjustly; wickedly; sinfully.
UNRIGHTEOUSNESS, (un-ri'-te-us-nes) *n. s.* Wickedness; injustice.
UNRIPE, (un-ripe') *a.* Immature; not fully concocted; not seasonable; not yet proper; too early.
UNRIPENED, (un-ri'-pnd) *a.* Not matured.
UNRIPENESS, (un-ripe'-nes) *n. s.* Immaturity; want of ripeness.
UNRIVALLED, (un-ri'-vald) *a.* Having no competitor; having no peer or equal.
To UNRIVET, (un-riv'-et) *v. a.* To unfasten the rivets of; to loosen.
To UNROBE, (un-robe') *v. a.* To undress; to disrobe.
To UNROL, (un-role') *v. a.* To open what is rolled or convolved.

UNROMANTICK, (un-ro-man'-tik) *a.* Contrary to romance.

To **UNROOF**, (un-roof') *v. a.* To strip off the roof or covering of houses.

To **UNROOT**, (un-root') *v. n.* To tear from the roots; to extirpate; to eradicate.

To **UNROOT**, (un-root') *v. n.* To be unrooted.

UNROUNDED, (un-rownd'-ed) *a.* Not shaped; not cut to a round.

UNROUTED, (un-rowt'-ed) *a.* Not thrown into disorder.

To **UNRUFFLE**, (un-ruf'-fl) *v. n.* To cease from commotion, or agitation.

UNRUFFLED, (un-ruf'-fld) *a.* Calm; tranquil; not tumultuous.

UNRULED, (un-rould') *a.* Not directed by any superiour power.

UNRULINESS, (un-rool'-e nes) *n. s.* Turbulence; tumultuousness; licentiousness.

UNRULY, (un-roo'-le) *a.* Turbulent; ungovernable; licentious; tumultuous.

To **UNRUMPLE**, (un-rum'-pl) *v. a.* To free from rumples; to open out.

To **UNSADDLE**, (un-sad'-dl) *v. a.* To take off the saddle from a horse.

UNSADDLED, (un-sad'-dl) *a.* Not having the saddle on.

UNSAFE, (un-safe') *a.* Not secure; hazardous; dangerous.

UNSAFELY, (un-safe'-le) *ad.* Not securely; dangerously.

UNSAID, (un-sed') *a.* Not uttered; not mentioned.

UNSALEABLE, (un-sa'-la-bl) *a.* Not vendible; unmerchantable.

UNSALTED, (un-salt'-ed) *a.* Not pickled or seasoned with salt.

UNSALUTED, (un-sa-lu'-ted) *a.* Not saluted.

UNSANCTIFIED, (un-sangk'-te-fide) *a.* Unholy; not consecrated; not pious.

UNSATED, (un-sa'-ted) *a.* Not satisfied; insatiate.

UNSATISFACTORINESS, (un-sat-tis-fak'-tur-e-nes) *n. s.* Failure of giving satisfaction.

UNSATISFACTORY, (un-sat'-tis-fak-tur-e) *a.* Not giving satisfaction; not clearing the difficulty.

UNSATISFIED, (un-sat'-tis-fide) *a.* Not contented; not pleased; not settled in opinion; not filled; not gratified to the full.

UNSATISFYING, (un-sat'-tis-fi-ing) *a.* Unable to gratify to the full.

UNSAVOURILY, (un-sa'-vur-e-le) *ad.* So as to displease or disgust.

UNSAVOURINESS, (un-sa'-vur-e-nes) *n. s.* Bad taste; bad smell.

UNSAVOURY, (un-sa'-vur-e) *a.* Tasteless; having a bad taste; having an ill smell; fetid; unpleasing; disgusting.

To **UNSAY**, (un-sa') *v. a.* To retract; to recant; to deny what has been said.

UNSCANNED, (un-skand') *a.* Not measured; not computed.

UNSCARED, (un-skard') *a.* Not frightened away.

UNSCARRED, (un-skard') *a.* Not marked with wounds.

UNSCATTERED, (un-skat'-terd) *a.* Not dispersed; not thrown into confusion.

UNSCHOLASTICK, (un-sko-las'-tik) *a.* Not bred to literature.

UNSCHOOLED, (un-skoold') *a.* Uneducated; not learned.

UNSCORCHED, (un-skortsht') *a.* Not touched by fire.

UNSCOURED, (un-skowrd') *a.* Not cleaned by rubbing.

UNSCRATCHED, (un-skratsht') *a.* Not torn.

UNSCREENED, (un-skreend') *a.* Not covered; not protected.

To **UNSCREW**, (un-skroo') *v. a.* To loosen; to unfasten by screwing back.

UNSCRIPTURAL, (un-skrip'-tu-ral) *a.* Not defensible by Scripture.

To **UNSEAL**, (un-sele') *v. a.* To open anything sealed.

UNSEALED, (un-seld') *a.* Wanting a seal.

To **UNSEAM**, (un-seme') *v. a.* To rip; to cut open.

UNSEARCHABLE, (un-sertsh'-a-bl) *a.* Inscrutable; not to be explored.

UNSEARCHABLENESS, (un-sertsh'-a-bl-nes) *n. s.* Impossibility to be explored.

UNSEARCHED, (un-sertsht') *a.* Not explored; not examined.

UNSEASONABLE, (un-se'-zn-a-bl) *a.* Not suitable to time or occasion; unfit; untimely; ill-timed; not agreeable to the time of the year; late, as *unseasonable* time of night.

UNSEASONABLENESS, (un-se'-zn-a-bl-nes) *n. s.* Disagreement with time or place.

UNSEASONABLY, (un-se'-zn-a-ble) *ad.* Not seasonably; not agreeably to time or occasion.

UNSEASONED, (un-se'-znd) *a.* Unseasonable; untimely; ill-timed; unformed; not qualified by use; irregular; inordinate; not kept till fit for use; not salted, as *unseasoned* meat.

To **UNSEAT**, (un-sete') *v. a.* To throw from the seat.

UNSECONDED, (un-sek'-un-ded) *a.* Not supported: not exemplified a second time.

UNSEDUCED, (un-se-dust') *a.* Not drawn to ill.

UNSEEING, (un-see'-ing) *a.* Wanting the power of vision.

UNSEEMLINESS, (un-seem'-le-nes) *n. s.* Indecency; indecorum; uncomeliness.

UNSEEMLY, (un-seem'-le) *a.* Indecent; uncomely; unbecoming.

UNSEEN, (un-seen') *a.* Not seen; not discovered; invisible; undiscoverable; unskilled; unexperienced.

UNSEIZED, (un-seezd') *a.* Not seized; not taken possession of.

UNSELDOM, (un-sel'-dum) *a.* Not seldom.

UNSELFISH, (un-self'-ish) *a.* Not addicted to private interest.

UNSENT, (un-sent') *a.* Not sent. *Unsent for*, Not called by letter or messenger.
UNSEPARATED, (un-sep'-a-ra-ted) *a.* Not parted.
UNSEPULCHERED, (un-sep'-ul-kerd) *a.* Having no grave; unburied.
UNSERVICEABLE, (un-ser'-vis-a-bl) *a.* Useless; bringing no advantage or convenience.
UNSERVICEABLENESS, (un-ser'-vis-a-bl-nes) *n. s.* Unfitness for anything; uselessness.
UNSERVICEABLY, (un-ser'-vis-a-ble) *ad.* Without use; without advantage.
UNSET, (un-set') *a.* Not set; not placed.
To UNSETTLE, (un-set'-tl) *v. a.* To become unsettled.
UNSETTLED, (un-set'-tld) *a.* Not fixed in resolution; not determined; not steady; unequable; not regular; changeable; not established; not fixed in a place or abode.
UNSETTLEDNESS, (un-set'-tld-nes) *n. s.* Irresolution; undetermined state of mind; uncertainty; fluctuation; want of fixity.
UNSETTLEMENT, (un-set'-tl-ment) *n. s.* Unsettledness; irresolution.
UNSEVERED, (un-sev'-erd) *a.* Not parted; not divided.
To UNSEX, (un-seks') *v. a.* To make otherwise than the sex commonly is.
To UNSHACKLE, (un-shak'-kl) *v. a.* To loose from bonds.
UNSHADED, (un-sha'-ded) *a.* Not overspread with darkness.
UNSHADOWED, (un-shad'-ode) *a.* Not clouded; not darkened.
UNSHAKEABLE, (un-sha'-ka-bl) *a.* Not subject to concussion; not to be moved in resolution.
UNSHAKEN, (un-sha'-kn) *a.* Not agitated; not moved; not subject to concussion; not weakened in resolution; not moved.
UNSHAMED, (un-shamd') *a.* Not shamed.
To UNSHAPE, (un-shape') *v. a.* To ruffle; to throw into confusion.
UNSHAPEN, (un-sha'-pn) *a.* Misshapen; deformed.
UNSHARED, (un-shard') *a.* Not partaken; not had in common.
To UNSHEATH, (un-sheth') *v. a.* To draw from the scabbard.
UNSHED, (un-shed') *a.* Not split.
UNSHELTERED, (un-shel'-terd) *a.* Wanting a screen; wanting protection.
UNSHIELDED, (un-sheeld'-ed) *a.* Not guarded by the shield.
To UNSHIP, (un-ship') *v. a.* To take out of a ship.
UNSHOCKED, (un-shokt') *a.* Not disgusted; not offended.
UNSHOD, (un-shod') *a.* Having no shoes.
UNSHORN, (un-shorn') *a.* Not clipped.
UNSHOT, (un-shot') *part. a.* Not hit by shot.
UNSHRINKING, (un-shringk'-ing) *a.* Not recoiling; not shunning danger or pain.
UNSIFTED, (un-sift'-ed) *a.* Not parted by a sieve; not tried; not known by experience.
UNSIGHTLINESS, (un-site'-le-nes) *n. s.* Deformity; disagreeableness to the eye.
UNSIGHTLY, (un-site'-le) *a.* Disagreeable to the sight.
UNSINCERE, (un-sin-sere') *a.* Not hearty; not faithful; not genuine; impure; adulterated; not sound; not solid.
To UNSINEW, (un-sin'-u) *v. a.* To deprive of strength.
UNSINEWED, (un-sin'-ude) *a.* Nerveless, weak.
UNSINGED, (un-sinjd') *a.* Not scorched; not touched by fire.
UNSINGLED, (un-sing'-gld) *a.* Not separated; keeping in companies; not single.
UNSINNING, (un-sin'-ning) *a.* Impeccable; without sin.
UNSKILFUL, (un-skil'-ful) *a.* Wanting art; wanting knowledge.
UNSKILFULLY, (un-skil'-ful-e) *a.* Without knowledge; without art.
UNSKILLED, (un-skild') *a.* Wanting skill; wanting knowledge.
UNSLAIN, (un-slane') *a.* Not killed.
UNSLAKED, (un-slakt') *a.* Not quenched.
UNSLEEPING, (un-sleep'-ing) *a.* Ever wakeful.
UNSLIPPING, (un-slip'-ing) *a.* Not liable to slip; fast.
UNSMOOTH, (un'-smooth) *a.* Rough; not even; not level.
UNSOCIABLE, (un-so'-she-a-bl) *a.* Not kind; not communicative of good; not suitable to society.
UNSOCIABLY, (un-so'-she-a-ble) *a.* Not kindly; without good nature.
UNSOCIAL, (un-so'-she-al) *a.* Not beneficial to society; hurtful to society.
UNSOILED, (un-soild') *a.* Not polluted; not tainted; not stained.
UNSOLD, (un-sold') *a.* Not exchanged for money.
UNSOLDIERLIKE, (un-sol'-jer-like) } *a.*
UNSOLDIERLY, (un-sol'-ler-le) } *a.* Unbecoming a soldier.
UNSOLICITED, (un-so-lis'-it'-ed) *a.* Not required; not solicited.
UNSOLID, (un-sol'-id) *a.* Fluid; not coherent; having no foundation.
UNSOLVED, (un-solvd') *a.* Not explicated.
UNSOLVIBLE, (un-solv'-e-ble) *a.* Not explicable.
UNSOPHISTICATE, (un-so-fis'-te-kate) }
UNSOPHISTICATD, (un-so-fis'-te-kat-ed) } *a.* Not adulterated; not counterfeit.
UNSORROWED, (un-sor'-rode) *a.* Not bewailed; unlamented.
UNSORTED, (un-sort'-ed) *a.* Not distributed by proper separation; not suitable.
UNSOUGHT, (un-sawt') *a.* Had without seeking; not searched; not explored.

UNSOUND, (un-sound') *a.* Sickly; wanting health; not free from cracks; rotten; corrupted; not orthodox; not honest; not upright; not true; not certain; not solid; not fast; not calm; not close; not compact; not sincere; not faithful; not material; erroneous; wrong; not fast under foot.

UNSOUNDED, (un-sound'-ed) *a.* Not tried by the plummet.

UNSOUNDNESS, (un-sound'-nes) *n. s.* Erroneousness of belief; want of orthodoxy; corruptness of any kind; want of strength; want of solidity.

UNSOURED, (un-sourd') *a.* Not made sour; not made morose.

UNSOWN, (un-sone') *a.* Not propagated by scattering seed.

UNSPARED, (un-spard') *a.* Not spared.

UNSPARING, (un-spa'-ring) *a.* Not parsimonious; not merciful.

To **UNSPEAK,** (un-speke') *v. a.* To retract; to recant.

UNSPEAKABLE, (un-spe'-ka-bl) *a.* Not to be expressed; ineffable; unutterable.

UNSPEAKABLY, (un-spe'-ka-ble) *ad.* Inexpressibly; ineffably.

UNSPECIFIED, (un-spee'-se-fide) *a.* Not particularly mentioned.

UNSPECULATIVE, (un-spek'-u-la-tiv) *a.* Not theoretical.

UNSPED, (un-sped') *a.* Not dispatched; not performed.

UNSPENT, (un-spent') *a.* Not wasted; not diminished; not weakened; not exhausted.

To **UNSPHERE,** (un-sfere') *v. a.* To remove from its orb.

UNSPILT, (un-spilt') *a.* Not shed; not spoiled; not marred.

UNSPIRITUAL, (un-spir'-it-u-al) *a.* Not spiritual; carnal.

To **UNSPIRITUALIZE,** (un-spir'-it-u-al-ize) *v. a.* To deprive of spirituality.

UNSPOILED, (un-spoild') *a.* Not plundered; not pillaged; not marred; not hurt; not made useless; not corrupted.

UNSPOTTED, (un-spot'-ted) *a.* Not marked with any stain; immaculate; not tainted with guilt.

UNSPOTTEDNESS, (un-spot'-ted-nes) *n. s.* State of being unspotted or not tainted with guilt.

UNSQUARED, (un-skwared') *a.* Not formed; irregular.

UNSTABLE, (un-sta'-bl) *a.* Not fixed; not fast; inconstant; irresolute.

UNSTAID, (un-stade') *a.* Not cool; not prudent; not settled into discretion; not steady; mutable.

UNSTAIDNESS, (un-stade'-nes) *n. s.* Indiscretion; volatile mind; uncertain motion.

UNSTAINED, (un-stand') *a.* Not stained; not dyed; not discoloured; not dishonoured; not polluted.

UNSTAUNCHED, (un-stansht') *a.* Not stopped; not stayed.

UNSTEADILY, (un-sted'-de-le) *ad.* Without any certainty; inconstantly; not consistently.

UNSTEADINESS, (un-sted'-de-nes) *n. s.* Want of constancy; irresolution; mutability.

UNSTEADY, (un-sted'-de) *a.* Inconstant; irresolute; mutable; variable; changeable; not fixed; not settled.

UNSTINTED, (un-stint'-ed) *a.* Not limited.

UNSTIRRED, (un-sterd') *a.* Not stirred; not agitated.

UNSTOPPED, (un-stopt') *a.* Meeting no resistance.

UNSTORMED, (un-stormd') *a* Not taken by assault.

UNSTRAINED, (un-strand') *a.* Easy; not forced.

UNSTRAITENED, (un-stra'-tnd) *a.* Not contracted.

UNSTRENGTHENED, (un-streng'-*th*nd) *a.* Not supported; not assisted.

To **UNSTRING,** (un-string') *v. a.* To relax anything strung; to deprive of strings; to loose; to untie.

UNSTRUCK, (un-struk') *a.* Not moved; not affected.

UNSTUDIED, (un-stud'-ed) *a.* Not premeditated; not laboured.

UNSTUFFED, (un-stuft') *a.* Unfilled; not crowded.

UNSUBSTANTIAL, (un-sub-stan'-shal) *a.* Not solid; not palpable; not real.

UNSUCCESSFUL, (un-suk-ses'-ful) *a.* Not having the wished event; not fortunate.

UNSUCCESSFULLY, (un-suk-ses'-ful-e) *ad.* Unfortunately; without success.

UNSUCKED, (un-sukt') *a.* Not having the breasts drawn.

UNSUFFERABLE, (un-suf'-fer-a-bl) *a.* Not supportable; intolerable; not to be endured.

UNSUFFICIENT, (un-suf-fish'-ent) *a.* Unable; inadequate.

UNSUITABLE, (un-su'-ta-bl) *a.* Not congruous; not equal; not proportionate.

UNSUITABLENESS, (un-su'-ta-bl-nes) *n. s.* Incongruity; unfitness.

UNSULLIED, (un-sul'-led) *a.* Not fouled; not disgraced; pure.

UNSUNG, (un-sung') *a.* Not celebrated in verse; not recited in verse.

UNSUNNED, (un-sund') *a.* Not exposed to the sun.

UNSUPPLIABLE, (un-sup-pli'-a-bl) *a.* Not to be supplied.

UNSUPPLIED, (un-sup-plide') *a.* Not supplied; not accommodated with something necessary.

UNSUPPORTABLE, (un-sup-port'-a-bl) *a.* Intolerable; such as cannot be endured.

UNSUPPORTABLY, (un-sup-port'-a-ble) *ad.* Intolerably.

UNSUPPORTED, (un-sup-port'-ed) *a.* Not sustained; not held up; not assisted.

UNSUPPRESSED, (un-sup-prest') *a.* Not suppressed; not kept under; not extinguished.

UNSURE, (un-shure') *a.* Not fixed; not certain.
UNSURMOUNTABLE, (un-sur-mount'-a-bl) *a.* Insuperable; not to be overcome.
UNSUSCEPTIBLE, (un-sus-sep'-te-bl) *a.* Incapable; not liable to admit.
UNSUSPECT, (un-sus-pekt') } *a.* Not
UNSUSPECTED, (un-sus-pek'-ted) } considered as likely to do or mean ill.
UNSUSPECTING, (un-sus-pekt'-ing) *a.* Not imagining that any ill is designed.
UNSUSPICIOUS, (un-sus-pish'-us) *a.* Having no suspicion.
UNSUSTAINABLE, (un sus-tane'-a-bl) *a.* Not to be sustained.
UNSUSTAINED, (un-sus-tand') *a.* Not supported; not held up.
UNSWAYED, (un-swade') *a.* Not wielded; not held in the hand.
To UNSWEAR, (un-sware') *v. a.* To recal what is sworn.
UNSWEPT, (un-swept') *a.* Not brushed away; not cleaned by sweeping.
UNSWORN, (un-sworn') *a.* Not bound by an oath.
UNTAINTED, (un-tant'-ed) *a.* Not sullied; not polluted; not charged with any crime; not corrupted by mixture.
UNTAMEABLE, (un-ta-ma'-bl) *a.* Not to be tamed; not to be subdued.
UNTAMED, (un-tamd') *a.* Not subdued; not suppressed; not softened by culture or discipline.
To UNTANGLE, (un-tang'-gl) *v. a.* To loose from intricacy or convolution.
UNTASTED, (un-tas'-ted) *a.* Not tasted not tried by the palate.
UNTASTING, (un-tas'-ting) *a.* Not perceiving any taste; not trying by the palate.
UNTAUGHT, (un-tawt') *a.* Uninstructed; uneducated; ignorant; unlettered; debarred from instruction; unskilled; new; not having use or practice.
UNTAXED, (un-taxt') *a.* Not charged with taxes; exempt from reproach.
To UNTEACH, (un-tetsh') *v. a.* To make to quit, or forget what has been inculcated.
UNTEACHABLE, (un-tetsh'-a-bl) *a.* That cannot be taught.
UNTEMPERED, (un-tem'-perd) *a.* Not tempered.
UNTEMPTED, (un-temt'-ed) *a.* Not embarrassed by temptation; not invited by anything alluring.
UNTENABLE, (un-te'-na-bl) *a.* Not to be held in possession; not capable of defence.
UNTENANTED, (un-ten'-ant-ed) *a.* Having no tenant.
UNTENDED, (un-tend'-ed) *a.* Not having any attendance.
UNTENDER, (un-ten'-der) *a.* Wanting softness; wanting affection.
UNTENDERED, (un-tend'-erd) *a.* Not offered.
UNTHANKFUL, (un-*th*angk'-ful) *a.* Ungrateful; returning no acknowledgement for good received.
UNTHANKFULLY, (un-*th*angk'-ful-e) *ad.* Without thanks; without gratitude.
UNTHANKFULNESS, (un-*th*angk'-ful-nes) *n. s.* Neglect or omission of acknowledgement for good received; want of sense of benefits; ingratitude.
UNTHAWED, (un-*th*awd') *a.* Not dissolved after frost.
UNTHINKING, (un-thingk'-ing) *a.* Thoughtless; not given to reflection.
UNTHINKINGNESS, (un-thingk-ing-nes) *n. s.* Constant want of thought.
UNTHOUGHT, (un-*th*awt') *part. a.* Not supposed to be. *Unthought of*, Not regarded; not heeded
UNTHRIFT, (un-*th*rift') *n. s.* An extravagant; a prodigal.
UNTHRIFT, (un-*th*rift') *a.* Profuse; wasteful; prodigal; extravagant.
UNTHRIFTILY, (un-*th*rif'-te-le) *ad.* Without frugality.
UNTHRIFTINESS, (un-*th*rif'-te-nes) *n. s.* Waste; prodigality; profusion.
UNTHRIFTY, (un-*th*rif'-te) *a.* Prodigal; profuse; lavish; wasteful; not in a state of improvement.
To UNTHRONE, (un-*th*rone') *v. a.* To pull down from a throne.
UNTIDY, (un-ti'-de) *a.* Not tidy; not seasonable; not ready.
To UNTIE, (un-ti') *v. a.* To unbind; to free from bonds; to loosen; to make not fast; to unfasten; to loosen from convolution or knot; to set free from any obstruction; to resolve; to clear.
UNTIED, (un-tide') *a.* Not bound; not gathered in a knot; not fastened by any binding or knot; not fast; not held by any tie or band.
UNTIL, (un-til') *ad.* To the time that; to the degree that.
UNTIL, (un-til') *prep.* To: used of time.
UNTILLED, (un-tild') *a.* Not cultivated.
UNTIMELY, (un-time'-le) *a.* Happenning before the natural time; ill-timed, in any respect.
UNTINGED, (un-tinjd') *a.* Not stained; not discoloured; not infected.
UNTIRABLE, (un-ti'-ra-bl) *a.* Indefatigable; unwearied.
UNTIRED, (un-tird') *a.* Not made weary.
UNTITLED, (un-ti'-tld) *a.* Having no title.
UNTO, (un-too') *prep.* To. See To.
UNTOLD, (un-told') *a.* Not related; not revealed; not numbered.
To UNTOMB, (un-toom') *v. a.* To disinter.
UNTOUCHABLE, (un-tutsh'-a-bl) *ad.* Not to be touched.
UNTOUCHED, (un-tutsht') *a.* Not touched; not reached; not moved; not affected; not meddled with.
UNTOWARD, (un-to'-ward) *a.* Froward; perverse; vexatious; not easily guided, or taught; awkward; ungraceful; inconvenient; troublesome; unmanageable.
UNTOWARDLY, (un-to'-ward-le) *a.* Awkward; perverse; froward.

UNTOWARDNESS, (un-to'-ward-nes) *n. s.* Perverseness.
UNTRACKABLE, (un-trak'-a-bl) *a.* Not to be traced.
UNTRACED, (un-trast') *a.* Not marked by any footsteps.
UNTRACKED, (un-trakt') *a.* Not marked by any footsteps untraced.
UNTRACTABLE, (un-trak'-ta-bl) *a.* Not yielding to common measures and management; not governable; stubborn; rough; difficult.
UNTRACTABLENESS, (un-trak'-ta-bl-nes) *n. s.* Unwillingness, or unfitness to be regulated or managed stubbornness.
UNTRADING, (un-tra'-ding) *a.* Not engaged in commerce.
UNTRAINED, (un-trand') *a.* Not educated; not instructed; not disciplined; irregular; ungovernable.
UNTRANSFERABLE, (un-trans-fer'-a-bl) *a.* Incapable of being given from one to another.
UNTRANSLATABLE, (un-tranz-la'-ta-bl) *a.* Not capable of being translated.
UNTRANSLATED, (un-trans-la'-ted) *a.* Not translated.
UNTRAVELLED, (un-trav'-eld) *a.* Never trodden by passengers; having never seen foreign countries.
UNTREASURED, (un-tresh'-urd) *a.* Not laid up; not reposited.
UNTRIED, (un-tride') *a.* Not yet attempted; not yet experienced; not having passed trial.
UNTROD, (un-trod') } *a.* Not pass-
UNTRODDEN, (un-trod'-dn) } ed; not marked by the foot.
UNTROUBLED, (un-trub'-bld) *a.* Not disturbed by care, sorrow, or guilt; not agitated; not confused; free from passion; not interrupted in the natural course; transparent; clear; not muddled.
UNTROUBLEDNESS, (un-trub'-bld-nes) *n. s.* State of being untroubled; unconcern.
UNTRUE, (un-troo') *a.* False; contrary to reality; false; not faithful.
UNTRULY, (un-troo'-le) *ad.* Falsely; not according to truth.
UNTRUTH, (un-trooth') *n. s.* Falsehood; contrariety to reality; moral falsehood; not veracity; treachery; want of fidelity; false assertion.
UNTUNABLE, (un-tu'-na-bl) *a.* Unharmonious; not musical.
To UNTUNE, (un-tune') *v. a.* To make incapable of harmony; to disorder.
UNTURNED, (un-turnd') *a.* Not turned.
UNTUTORED, (un-tu'-turd) *a.* Uninstructed; untaught.
To UNTWINE, (un-twine') *v. a.* To open what is held together by convolution; to open what is wrapped on itself; to separate that which clasps round anything.
To UNTWIST, (un-twist') *v. a.* To separate any things involved in each other, or wrapped up on themselves.
To UNTY, (un-ti') *v. n.* See *To* UNTIE.

To UNVAIL, (un-vale') *v. a.* To uncover; to strip of a veil.
UNVALUED, (un-val'-ude) *a.* Not prized; neglected; inestimable; above price.
UNVANQUISHABLE, (un-vang'-kwish-a-bl) *a.* Not to be subdued.
UNVANQUISHED, (un-vang'-kwisht) *a.* Not conquered; not overcome.
UNVARIABLE, (un-va'-re-a-bl) *a.* Not changeable; not mutable.
UNVARIED, (un-va'-red) *a.* Not changed; not diversified.
UNVARNISHED, (un-var'-nisht) *a.* Not overlaid with varnish; not adorned; not decorated.
UNVARYING, (un-va'-re-ing) *a.* Not liable to change.
To UNVEIL, (un-vale') *v. a.* To uncover; to divest of a veil; to disclose; to show.
UNVENTILATED, (un-ven'-te-la-ted) *a.* Not fanned by the wind.
UNVERSED, (un-verst') *a.* Unacquainted; unskilled.
UNVEXED, (un-vekst') *a.* Untroubled; undisturbed.
UNVIOLATED, (un-vi'-o-la-ted) *a.* Not injured; not broken.
UNVISITED, (un-viz'-it-ed) *a.* Not resorted to.
UNVITIATED, (un-vish'-e-a-ted) *a.* Not corrupted.
To UNVOTE, (un-vote') *v. a.* To destroy by a contrary vote; to annul a former vote.
UNURGED, (un-urjd') *a.* Not incited; not pressed.
UNUSED, (un-yuzd') *a.* Not put to use; unemployed; not accustomed.
UNUSEFUL, (un-yuse'-ful) *a.* Useless; serving no purpose.
UNUSUAL, (un-yu'-zhu-al) *a.* Not common; not frequent; rare.
UNUSUALLY, (un-yu'-zhu-al-le) *ad.* Not in the usual manner.
UNUSUALNESS, (un-yu'-zhu-al-nes) *n. s.* Uncommonness; infrequency.
UNUTTERABLE, (un-ut'-ter-a-bl) *a.* Ineffable; inexpressible.
UNWAKENED, (un-wa'-knd) *a.* Not roused from sleep.
UNWALLED, (un-wald') *a.* Having no walls.
UNWARILY, (un-wa'-re-le) *ad.* Without caution; carelessly; heedlessly.
UNWARINESS, (un-wa'-re-nes) *n. s.* Want of caution; carelessness.
UNWARLIKE, (un-war'-like) *a.* Not fit for war; not used to war; not military.
UNWARMED, (un-warmd') *a.* Not excited; not animated.
UNWARNED, (un-warnd') *a.* Not cautioned; not made wary.
To UNWARP, (un-warp') *v. a.* To reduce from the state of being warped.
UNWARPED, (un-warpt') *a.* Not biassed; not turned aside from the true direction.
UNWARRANTABLE, (un-wor'-ran-ta-bl) *a.* Not defensible; not to be justified; not allowed.

UNWARRANTABLENESS, (un-wor'-ran-ta-bl-nes) *n. s.* State of being unwarrantable.

UNWARRANTABLY, (un-wor'-ran-ta-ble) *a.* Not justifiably; not defensibly.

UNWARRANTED, (un-wor'-ran-ted) *a.* Not ascertained; uncertain.

UNWARY, (un-wa'-re) *a.* Wanting caution; imprudent; hasty; precipitate; unexpected.

UNWASHED, (un-wosht') } *a.* Not washed; not cleaned by washing.
UNWASHEN, (un'-wosh'-en) }

UNWEARIED, (un-we'-red) *a.* Not tired; not fatigued; indefatigable; continual; not to be spent; not sinking under fatigue.

To UNWEAVE, (un-weve') *v. a.* To unfold; to undo what has been woven.

UNWED, (un-wed') *a.* Unmarried.

UNWEEDED, (un-weed'-ed) *a.* Not cleared from weeds.

UNWEEPED, (un-weept') *a.* Not lamented. Now *unwept*.

UNWELCOME, (un-wel'-kum) *a.* Not pleasing; not grateful; not well received.

UNWELL, (un-wel') *a.* Not well; slightly indisposed; not in perfect health.

UNWEPT, (un-wept') *a.* Not lamented; not bemoaned.

UNWHIPT, (un-hwipt') *a.* Not punished; not corrected with the rod.

UNWHOLESOME, (un-hole'-sum) *a.* Insalubrious; mischievous to health; corrupt; tainted.

UNWHOLESOMENESS, (un-hole'-sum-nes) *n. s.* State or quality of being unwholesome.

UNWIELDILY, (un-weel'-de-le) *a.* Heavily; with difficult motion.

UNWIELDINESS, (un-weel'-de-nes) *n. s.* Heaviness; difficulty to move, or be moved.

UNWIELDY, (un-weel'-de) *a.* Unmanageable; not easily moving or moved; bulky; weighty; ponderous.

UNWILLING, (un-wil'-ling) *a.* Loth; not contented; not inclined; not complying by inclination.

UNWILLINGLY, (un-wil'-ling-le) *ad.* Not with good-will; not without lothness.

UNWILLINGNESS, (un-wil'-ling-nes) *n. s.* Lothness; disinclination.

To UNWIND, (un-wind') *v. a. pret.* and *part. pass. unwound.* To separate anything convolved; to untwist; to untwine; to disentangle; to loose from entanglement.

To UNWIND, (un-wind') *v. n.* To admit evolution.

UNWIPED, (un-wipt') *a.* Not cleaned by rubbing.

UNWISE, (un-wize') *a.* Weak; defective in wisdom.

UNWISELY, (un-wize'-le) *ad.* Weakly; not prudently; not wisely.

UNWISHED, (un-wisht') *a.* Not sought; not desired.

UNWITHERED, (un-with'-erd) *a.* Not withered; not faded.

UNWITHERING, (un-with'-er-ing) *a.* Not liable to wither or fade.

UNWITNESSED, (un-wit'-nest) *a.* Wanting testimony; wanting notice.

UNWITTINGLY, (un-wit'-ting-le) *ad.* Without knowledge; without consciousness.

UNWOMANLY, (un-wum'-un-le) *a.* Unbecoming a woman.

UNWONTED, (un-won'-ted) *a.* Uncommon; unusual; rare; infrequent; unaccustomed; unused.

UNWONTEDNESS, (un-won'-ted-nes) *n. s.* Uncommonness; what is not usual.

UNWOOED, (un-wood') *a.* Not wooed; not courted.

UNWORN, (un-worn') *part. a.* Not worn; not impaired.

UNWORSHIPPED, (un-wur'-shipt) *a.* Not adored.

UNWORTHILY, (un-wur'-the-le) *ad.* Not according to desert; either above or below merit.

UNWORTHINESS, (un-wur'-the-nes) *n. s.* Want of worth; want of merit.

UNWORTHY, (un-wur'-the) *a.* Not deserving, whether good or bad; wanting merit; mean; worthless; contemptible; not suitable; not adequate; unbecoming; vile.

UNWOUND, (un-wound') *Part. pass.* and *pret.* of *unwind.* Untwisted.

UNWOUNDED, (un-woon'-ded) *a.* Not wounded; not hurt.

To UNWREATH, (un-reeth') *v. a.* To untwine.

UNWRITTEN, (un-rit'-tn) *a.* Not written; not conveyed by writing; oral; traditional; not containing writing.

UNWROUGHT, (un-rawt') *a.* Not laboured; not manufactured.

UNWRUNG, (un-rung') *a.* Not pinched.

UNYIELDING, (un-yeeld'-ing) *a.* Not giving place as inferiour.

To UNYOKE, (un-yoke') *v. a.* To loose from the yoke.

VOCABULARY, (vo-kab'-u-la-re) *n. s.* A dictionary; a lexicon; a word book.

VOCAL, (vo'-kal) *a.* Having a voice; uttered or modulated by the voice; opposed to instrumental.

VOCALITY, (vo-kal'-o-te) *n. s.* Power of utterance; quality of being utterable by the voice.

To VOCALIZE, (vo-kal'-ize) *v. a.* To form into voice.

VOCALLY, (vo'-kal-le) *ad.* In words; articulately.

VOCATION, (vo-ka'-shun) *n. s.* Calling by the will of God; summons; trade; employment; calling.

VOCATIVE, (vok'-a-tiv) *a.* Denoting the grammatical case used in calling or speaking to.

To VOCIFERATE, (vo-sif'-er-ate) *v. n.* To clamour; to make outcries.

VOCIFERATION, (vo-sif-er-a'-shun) *n. s.* Clamour; outcry.

VOCIFEROUS, (vo-sif'-er-us) *a.* Clamorous; noisy.

VOGUE, (vōg) *n. s.* Fashion; mode; popular reception.

VOICE, (vōis) *n. s.* Sound emitted by the mouth; sound of the mouth, as distinguished from that uttered by another mouth; any sound made by breath; vote; suffrage; opinion expressed.

VOICED, (vōist) *a.* Furnished with a voice; rumoured; reported.

VOID, (vōid) *a.* Empty; vacant; vain; ineffectual; null; vacated; unsupplied; unoccupied; wanting; unfurnished; empty; unsubstantial; unreal.

VOID, (vōid) *n. s.* An empty space; vacuum; vacancy.

To **VOID,** (vōid) *v. a.* To quit; to leave empty; to emit; to pour out; to emit as excrement; to vacate; to nullify; to annul.

VOIDABLE, (vōid'-ȧ-bl) *a.* Such as may be annulled.

VOIDANCE, (vōid'-ȧnse) *n. s.* In law, The want of a clerk or incumbent to a benefice.

VOIDANCE, (vōid'-ȧnse) *n. s.* The act of emptying; ejection from a benefice.

VOIDED, (vōid'-ȧd) *a.* A term in heraldry applied to any ordinary that seems to be cut in the middle so as to show the field through it.

VOIDNESS, (vōid'-nes) *n. s.* Emptiness; vacuity; nullity; inefficacy; want of substantiality.

VOITURE, (vōit'-yur) *n. s.* Carriage; transportation by carriage.

VOLANT, (vō'-lȧnt) *a.* Flying; passing through the air; nimble; active. In heraldry, An epithet for a bird in blazon that is in the act of flying, or having its wings spread out.

VOLATILE, (vŏl'-ȧ-tile) *a.* Flying; passing through the air; having the power to pass off by spontaneous evaporation; lively; fickle; changeable of mind; full of spirit; airy.

VOLATILENESS, (vŏl'-ȧ-til-nes) } *n. s.* The
VOLATILITY, (vŏl-ȧ-til'-ĕ-te) } quality of flying away by evaporation; not fixity; mutability of mind; airiness; liveliness.

VOLATILIZATION, (vŏl-ȧ-til-ĕ-zȧ'-shun) *n. s.* The act of making volatile.

To **VOLATILIZE,** (vŏl'-ȧ-til-ize) *v. a.* To make volatile; to subdilize the highest degree.

VOLCANO, (vŏl-kȧ'-nō) *n. s.* A burning mountain.

VOLE, (vōle) *n. s.* A deal at cards, that draws the whole tricks.

VOLEE, (vō-lȧ') *n. s.* In musick, A rapid flight of notes.

VOLITATION, (vŏl-ĕ-tȧ'-shun) *n. s.* The act or power of flying.

VOLITION, (vō-lish'-un) *n. s.* The act of willing; the power of choice exerted.

VOLITIVE, (vŏl'-ĕ-tiv) *a.* Having the power to will.

VOLLEY, (vŏl'-le) *n. s.* A flight of shot; a burst; an emission of many at once.

VOLUBILITY, (vŏl-ū-bil'-ĕ-te) *n. s.* The act or power of rolling; activity of tongue; fluency of speech; mutability; liableness to revolution.

VOLUBLE, (vŏl'-ū-bl) *a.* Formed so as to roll easily; formed so as to be easily put in motion; rolling; having quick motion; nimble; active; applied to the tongue; fluent of words.

VOLUBLY, (vŏl'-ū-ble) *ad.* In a voluble manner.

VOLUME, (vŏl'-yume) *n. s.* Something rolled, or convolved; as much as seems convolved at once, as a fold of a serpent, a wave of water; a book, so called, because books were anciently rolled upon a staff.

VOLUMINOUS, (vō-lū'-mē-nus) *a.* Consisting of many complications; consisting of many volumes, or books; copious; diffusive.

VOLUMINOUSLY, (vō-lū'-mē-nus-le) *ad.* In many volumes or books.

VOLUMINOUSNESS, (vō-lū'-mē-nus-nes) State of being voluminous.

VOLUNTARILY, (vŏl'-un-tȧ-rē-le) *ad.* Spontaneously; of one's own accord; without compulsion.

VOLUNTARINESS, (vŏl'-un-tȧ-rē-nes) *n. s.* State of being voluntary.

VOLUNTARY, (vŏl'-un-tȧ-rē) *a.* Acting without compulsion; acting by choice; willing; acting with willingness; done by design; purposed; done without compulsion; acting of its own accord; spontaneous.

VOLUNTARY, (vŏl'-un-tȧ-rē) *n. s.* A volunteer; one who engages in any affair of his own accord. An extempore performance upon the organ, which is introduced as an incidental part of divine worship: the composition also which is written for this purpose goes by the same name.

VOLUNTEER, (vŏl-un-teer') *n. s.* A soldier who enters into the service of his own accord.

To **VOLUNTEER,** (vŏl-un-teer') *v. n.* To go for a soldier.

VOLUPTUARY, (vō-lup'-tū-ȧ-rē) *n. s.* A man given up to pleasure and luxury.

VOLUPTUOUS, (vō-lup'-tū-us) *a.* Given to excess of pleasure; luxurious.

VOLUPTUOUSLY, (vō-lup'-tū-us-le) *ad.* Luxuriously; with indulgence of excessive pleasure.

VOLUPTUOUSNESS, (vō-lup'-tū-us-nes) *n. s.* Luxuriousness; addictedness to excess of pleasure.

VOLUTATION, (vŏl-ū-tȧ'-shun) *n. s.* Wallowing; rolling.

VOLUTE, (vŏl'-ūte) *n. s.* A special scroll in the Ionick, Corinthian, and Composite capitals, of which it forms the principal ornament.

VOMICA, (vŏm'-ĕ-kȧ) *n. s.* An encysted tumour in the lungs.

VOMICK NUT, (vŏm'-ik-nut) *n. s.* The nucleus of a fruit of an East Indian tree, the wood of which is the snakewood of the shops.

To VOMIT, (vǫm'-it) *v. n.* To cast up the contents of the stomach.

To VOMIT, (vǫm'-it) *v. a.* To throw up from the stomach; to throw up with violence from any hollow.

VOMIT, (vǫm'-it) *n. s.* The matter thrown up from the stomach; an emetick medicine; a medicine that causes vomit.

VOMITION, (vǫ-mish'-un) *n. s.* The act or power of vomiting.

VOMITIVE, (vǫm'-ę-tiv) *a.* Emetick; causing vomits.

VOMITORY, (vǫm'-ę-tur-ę) *a.* Procuring vomits; emetick.

VORACIOUS, (vǫ-rą'-shę-us) *a.* Greedy to eat; ravenous; edacious; rapacious; greedy.

VORACIOUSLY, (vǫ-rą'-shę-us-lę) *ad.* Greedily; ravenously.

VORACIOUSNESS, (vǫ-rą'-shę-us-nes) } *n. s.*
VORACITY, (vǫ-ras'-sę-tę) }
Greediness; ravine; ravenousness.

VORAGINOUS, (vǫ-rąd'-ję-nus) *a.* Full of gulfs.

VORTEX, (vǫr'-teks) *n. s.* In the plural *vortices*. Anything whirled round.

VORTICAL, (vǫr'-tę-kąl) *a.* Having a whirling motion.

VOTARESS, (vǫ'-tą-res) *n. s.* Female of *votary*. A woman devoted to any worship or state.

VOTARIST, (vǫ'-tą-rist) *n. s.* One devoted to any person or thing; one given up by a vow to any service or worship; votary.

VOTARY, (vǫ'-tą-rę) *n. s.* One devoted, as by a vow, to any particular service, worship, study, or state of life.

VOTARY, (vǫ'-tą-rę) *a.* Consequent to a vow.

VOTE, (vǫte) *n. s.* Suffrage; voice given and numbered; united voice of persons in publick prayer. See SUFFRAGE.

To VOTE, (vǫte) *v. a.* To choose by suffrage; to determine by suffrage; to give by vote.

VOTER, (vǫ'-ter) *n. s.* One who has the right of giving his voice or suffrage.

VOTIVE, (vǫ'-tiv) *a.* Given by vow; observed in consequence of a vow.

To VOUCH, (vǫutsh) *v. a.* To call to witness; to obtest; to attest; to warrant; to declare; to maintain by repeated affirmations.

To VOUCH, (vǫutsh) *v. n.* To bear witness; to appear as a witness; to give testimony.

VOUCH, (vǫutsh) *n. s.* Warrant; attestation.

VOUCHER, (vǫutsh'-er) *n. s.* One who gives witness to anything; a writing by which anything is vouched; a receipt for money paid on account of another.

To VOUCHSAFE, (vǫutsh-safe') *v. a.* To permit anything to be done without danger; to condescend to grant.

To VOUCHSAFE, (vǫutsh-safe') *v. n.* To deign; to condescend; to yield.

VOW, (vǫu) *n. s.* Any promise made to a divine power; an act of devotion, by which some part of life, or some part of possession is consecrated to a particular purpose; a solemn promise, commonly used for a promise of love or matrimony.

VOW, (vǫu) *v. a.* To consecrate by a solemn dedication; to give to a divine power; to devote; a ceremonial phrase.

To VOW, (vǫu) *v. n.* To make vows or solemn promises.

VOWED, (vǫud') *part. pass.* Consecrated by solemn declaration.

VOWEL, (vǫu'-el) *n. s.* A letter which can be uttered by itself.

VOWELLED, (vǫu'-eld) *a.* Furnished with vowels.

VOWER, (vǫu'-er) *n. s.* One who makes a vow.

VOYAGE, (vǫe'-aje) *n. s.* A travel by sea or land, formerly, now applied only to that by sea; course; attempt; undertaking: a low phrase; the practice of travelling.

To VOYAGE, (vǫe'-aje) *v. n.* To travel; now appropriated to travelling by sea.

VOYAGER, (vǫe'-ą-jer) *n. s.* One who travels by sea.

UP, (up) *ad.* Aloft; on high; not down; out of bed; in the state of being risen from rest; in the state of being risen from a seat; from a state of decumbiture or concealment; in a state of being built; above the horizon; to a state of proficiency; in a state of exaltation; in a state of climbing; in a state of insurrection; in a state of being increased or raised; from a remoter place, coming to any person or place; into order, as he drew up his regiment. *Up and down*, Dispersedly; here and there. *Up to*, To an equal height with; adequately to. *Up with*, A phrase that signifies the act of raising anything to give a blow; it is added to verbs, implying some accumulation or increase.

UP, (up) *prep.* From a lower to a higher part; not down.

To UPBEAR, (up-bare') *v. a.* Pret. *upbore*; part. pass. *upborn*. To sustain aloft; to support in elevation; to raise aloft; to support from falling.

To UPBIND, (up-bind') *v. a.* To bind up.

To UPBRAID, (up-brade') *v. a.* To charge contemptuously with anything disgraceful; to object as matter of reproach; to urge with reproach; to reproach on account of a benefit received from the reproacher; to bring reproach upon; to show faults by being in a state of comparison; to treat with contempt.

UPBRAIDER, (up-bra'-der) *n. s.* One that reproaches.

UPBRAIDING, (up-bra'-ding) *n. s.* Reproach.

UPBRAIDINGLY, (up-bra'-ding-lę) *ad.* By way of reproach.

UPBROUGHT, (up-brawt') Part. pass. of *upbring*. Educated; nurtured.

UPCAST, (up-kast') Thrown upwards.

UPCAST, (up'-kast) *n. s.* A term of bowling; a throw; a cast.

To UPDRAW, (up-draw') *v. a.* To draw up.

To UPGATHER, (up-gath'-er) *v. a.* To contract.

To UPHEAVE, (up-hēve') *v. a.* To heave up; to lift up.

UPHELD, (up-held') Pret. and part. pass. of *uphold*. Maintained; sustained.

UPHILL, (up'-hill) *a.* Difficult; like the labour of climbing a hill.

To UPHOARD, (up-hord') *v. a.* To treasure; to store; to accumulate in private places.

To UPHOLD, (up-hold') *v. a.* Pret. *upheld*; and part. pass. *upheld*, and *upholden*. To lift on high; to support; to sustain; to keep from falling; to keep from declension; to support in any state of life; to continue; to keep from defeat; to keep from being lost; to continue without failing; to continue in being.

UPHOLDER, (up-hold'-er) *n. s.* A supporter; a sustainer in being; an undertaker; one who furnishes houses, or provides for funerals

UPHOLSTERER, (up-hols'-ter-er) *n. s.* A corruption of *upholder*. One who furnishes houses; one who fits up apartments with beds and furniture.

UPHOLSTERY, (up-hols'-te-re) *n. s.* The articles made or sold by upholsterers.

UPLAND, (up'-land) *n. s.* Higher ground.

UPLAND, (up'-land) *a.* Higher in situation; rude; savage.

To UPLAY, (up-la') *v. a.* To hoard; to lay up.

To UPLEAD, (up'-leds) *v. a.* To lead upwards.

To UPLIFT, (up-lift') *v. a.* To raise aloft.

To UPLOCK, (up-lok') *v. a.* To lock up.

UPMOST, (up'-most) *a.* Highest; topmost.

UPON, (up-pon') *prep.* Not under; noting being on the top; not within; being on the outside; thrown over the body, as clothes; by way of imprecation or infliction, as my blood *upon* your heads. It expresses obtestation, or protestation, as *upon* my honour. It is used to express any hardship or mischief, as impose *upon* ourselves. In consequence of, as *upon* second cogitations; in immediate consequence of, as *upon* that enterprise; in consideration of, as *upon* the whole matter; in noting a particular day, as *upon* the day; noting reliance or trust, as dependance *upon* his truth; near to; noting situation, as Henley *upon* Thames; in the state of, as *upon* no greater warning; on occasion of, as an excellent officer *upon* any bold enterprise; noting assumption, as he takes state *upon* him; he took an office *upon* him; noting the time when an event came to pass; noting security, as we have borrowed money *upon* our lands; noting attack; on pain of, as *upon* our lives; at the time of; on occasion of. *Upon* is, in many of its significations, now contracted into *on*, especially in poetry.

UPPER, (up'-per) *a.* Superiour in place; higher; higher in power or dignity.

UPPERMOST, (up'-per-most) *a.* Highest in place; highest in power or authority; predominant; most powerful.

UPPISH, (up'-pish) *a.* Proud; arrogant: a low word.

To UPRAISE, (up-raze') *v. a.* To raise up; to exalt.

To UPREAR, (up-rere') *v. a.* To rear on high.

UPRIGHT, (up'-rite) *a.* Straight up; perpendicularly erect; honest; not declining from the right.

UPRIGHT, (up-rite') *n. s.* Elevation; orthography.

UPRIGHTLY, (up'-rite-le) *ad.* Perpendicularly to the horizon; honestly; without deviation from the right.

UPRIGHTNESS, (up'-rite-nes) *n. s.* Perpendicular erection; honesty; integrity.

To UPRISE, (up-rize') *v. n.* To rise from decumbiture; to rise from below the horizon; to rise with acclivity.

UPRISE, (up-rize') *n. s.* Appearance above the horizon; act of rising from decumbency.

UPRISING, (up-ri'-zing) *n. s.* Act of rising from below the horizon; act of rising from decumbency.

UPROAR, (up'-rore) *n. s.* Tumult; bustle; disturbance; confusion.

To UPROAR, (up-rore') *v. a.* To throw into confusion.

To UPROLL, (up-role') *v. a.* To roll up.

To UPROOT, (up-root') *v. a.* To tear up by the root.

To UPROUSE, (up-rouze') *v. a.* To waken from sleep; to excite to action.

To UPSET, (up-set') *v. a.* To overturn; to overthrow.

UPSHOT, (up'-shot) *n. s.* Conclusion; end; last amount; final event.

UPSIDE DOWN, (up-side-doun') With the lower part above the higher; in confusion; in complete disorder.

To UPSPRING, (up-spring') *v. n.* To spring up.

To UPSTAND, (up-stand') *v. n.* To be erected.

To UPSTART, (up'-start) *v. n.* To spring up suddenly.

UPSTART, (up'-start) *n. s.* One suddenly raised to wealth, power, or honour; what suddenly rises and appears.

UPSTART, (up'-start) *a.* Suddenly raised.

To UPTEAR, (up-tare') *v. a.* To tear up; to rend up.

To UPTRAIN, (up-trane') *v. a.* To bring up; to educate.

To UPTURN, (up-turn') *v. a.* To throw up; to furrow.

UPWARD, (up'-ward) *a.* Directed to a higher part.

UPWARD, (up'-ward) } *ad.* Towards a
UPWARDS, (up'-wardz) } higher place: opposed to *downward*; towards heaven and God; with respect to the higher part; more than; with tendency to a higher or greater number; towards the source.

To UPWHIRL, (up-hwerl') *v. a.* To raise upwards with quick rotation.

To UPWIND, (up-wind') *v. a.* Pret. and pass. *upwound*. To convolve.

URBANE, (ur-bane') *a.* Civil; courteous; elegant.

URBANITY, (ur-ban'-e-te) *n. s.* Civility; elegance; politeness; merriment; facetiousness.

To URBANIZE, (ur'-ban-ize) *v. a.* To render civil; to polish.

URCHIN, (ur'-tshin) *n. s.* A hedge-hog; a name of slight anger to a child.

URETER, (yu'-re-ter) *n. s.* *Ureters* are two long and small canals from the bason of the kidneys, one on each side.

URETHRA, (yu-re'-thra) *n. s.* The passage of the urine.

To URGE, (urje) *v. a.* To incite; to push; to press by motives; to provoke; to exasperate; to follow close, so as to impel; to labour vehemently; to do with eagerness, or violence; to press; to enforce; to press as an argument; to importune; to solicit; to press in opposition, by way of objection.

To URGE, (urje) *v. n.* To press forward.

URGENCY, (ur'-jen-se) *n. s.* Pressure of difficulty or necessity; entreaty; solicitation.

URGENT, (ur'-jent) *a.* Cogent; pressing; violent; importunate; vehement in solicitation.

URGENTLY, (ur'-jent-le) *ad.* Cogently; violently; vehemently; importunately.

URGER, (ur'-jer) *n. s.* One who presses; importuner.

URIM, (yu'-rim) *n. s.* *Urim* and thummim were something in Aaron's breast-plate; but what, casticks and commentators are by no means agreed. The word *urim* signifies light, and thummim perfection.

URINAL, (yu'-re-nal) *n. s.* A bottle in which water is kept for inspection.

URINARY, (yu'-re-na-re) *a.* Relating to the urine.

URINATOR, (yu'-re-na-tur) *n. s.* A diver; one who searches under water.

URINE, (yu'-rin) *n. s.* Animal water.

To URINE, (yu'-rin) *v. n.* To make water.

URINOUS, (yu'-rin-us) *a.* Partaking of urine.

URN, (urn) *n. s.* Any vessel, of which the mouth is narrower than the body; a water-pot; particularly that in the sign of Aquarius; the vessel in which the remains of burnt bodies were put.

To URN, (urn) *v. a.* To enclose in an urn.

UROSCOPY, (yu-ros'-ko-pe) *n. s.* Inspection of urine.

URSULINE, (ur'-su-line) *a.* Denoting an order of nuns.

US, (us). The oblique case of *we*.

USABLE, (yu'-za-bl) *a.* That may be used.

USAGE, (yu'-zaje) *n. s.* Treatment; custom; practice long continued; manners; behaviour.

USAGER, (yu'-za-jer) *n. s.* One who has the use of anything in trust for another.

USANCE, (yu'-zanse) *n. s.* Use; proper employment; usury; interest paid for money. In bills of exchange, A certain period of time, but different in different countries.

USE, (yuse) *n. s.* The act of employing anything to any purpose; qualities that make a thing proper for any purpose; need of; occasion on which a thing can be employed; advantage received; power of receiving advantage; convenience; help; usefulness; usage; customary act; practice; habit; custom; common occurrence; interest; money paid for the use of money.

To USE, (yuze) *v. a.* To employ to any purpose; to accustom; to habituate; to treat; to practise customarily; to behave, with the reciprocal pronoun.

To USE, (yuze) *v. n.* To be accustomed; to practise customarily; to be customarily in any manner; to be wont; to frequent; to inhabit.

USEFUL, (yuse'-ful) *a.* Convenient; profitable to any end; conducive or helpful to any purpose; valuable for use.

USEFULLY, (yuse'-ful-e) *ad.* In such a manner as to help forward some end.

USEFULNESS, (yuse'-ful-nes) *n. s.* Conduciveness or helpfulness to some end.

USELESS, (yuse'-les) *a.* Answering no purpose; having no end.

USELESSLY, (yuse'-les-le) *ad.* Without the quality of answering any purpose.

USELESSNESS, (yuse'-les-nes) *n. s.* Unfitness to any end.

USER, (yu'-zer) *n. s.* One who uses.

USHER, (ush'-er) *n. s.* One whose business is to introduce strangers, or walk before a person of high rank; an under-teacher; one who introduces young scholars to higher learning.

To USHER, (ush'-er) *v. a.* To introduce as a forerunner or harbinger; to forerun.

USQUEBAUGH, (us-kwe'-ba) *n. s.* A compounded distilled spirit; the Highland sort, by corruption, they call *whisky*.

USTION, (ust'-yun) *n. s.* The act of burning; the state of being burned.

USUAL, (yu'-zhu-al) *a.* Common; frequent; customary; frequently occurring.

USUALLY, (yu'-zhu-al-e) *ad.* Commonly; frequently; customarily.

USUALNESS, (yu'-zhu-al-nes) *n. s.* Commonness; frequency.

USUCAPTION, (yu-zu-kap'-shun) *n. s.* In the civil law, The acquisition of the property of a thing by possession and enjoyment thereof for a certain term of years, prescribed by law.

USUFRUCT, (yu'-zu-frukt) *n. s.* The temporary use; enjoyment of the profits, without power to alienate.

USUFRUCTUARY, (yu-zu-fruk'-tu-a-re) *n. s.* One that has the use and temporary profit, not the property of a thing.

USURER, (yu'-zhu-rer) *n. s.* One who puts money out at interest; commonly used for one that takes exorbitant interest.

USURIOUS, (yu-zu'-re-us) *a.* Given to the

practice of usury; exorbitantly greedy of profit.

To USURP, (yu-surp') *v. a.* To possess by force or intrusion; to seize or possess without right.

USURPATION, (yu-sur-pa-shun) *n. s.* Forcible, unjust, illegal seizure or possession; use; usage.

USURPER, (yu-surp'-er) *n. s.* One who seizes or possesses that to which he has no right. It is generally used of one who excludes the right heir from the throne.

USURPINGLY, (yu-surp'-ing-le) *ad.* Without just claim.

USURY, (yu'-zhu-re) *n. s.* Money paid for the use of money; interest; the practice of taking interest. In its common acceptation it implies the extorting of an unreasonable rate for money beyond what is allowed by positive law.

UTENSIL, (yu-ten'-sil) *n. s.* Any instrument for any use, such as the vessels of the kitchen, or tools of a trade.

UTERINE, (yu'-ter-ine) *a.* Belonging to the womb; born of the same mother, but having a different father.

UTERUS, (yu'-ter-us) *n. s.* The womb.

UTILITY, (yu-til'-e-te) *n. s.* Usefulness; profit; convenience; advantageousness.

UTMOST, (ut'-most) *a.* Extreme; placed at the extremity; being in the highest degree.

UTMOST, (ut'-most) *n. s.* The most that can be; the greatest power; the highest degree; the greatest effort.

UTOPIAN, (yu-to'-pe-an) *a.* Ideal.

UTTER, (ut'-ter) *v. a.* Situate on the outside, or remote from the centre; placed without any compass; out of any place; extreme; excessive; utmost; complete; irrevocable.

To UTTER, (ut'-ter) *v. a.* To speak; to pronounce; to express; to disclose; to discover; to publish; to sell; to vend; to disperse; to emit at large.

UTTERABLE, (ut'-ter-a-bl) *a.* Expressible; such as may be uttered.

UTTERANCE, (ut'-ter-anse) *n. s.* Pronunciation; manner of speaking; extremity; terms of extreme hostility; vocal expression; emission from the mouth.

UTTERER, (ut'-ter-er) *n. s.* One who pronounces; a divulger; a discloser; a seller; a vender.

UTTERLY, (ut'-ter-le) *ad.* Fully; completely; perfectly.

UTTERMOST, (ut'-ter-most) *a.* Extreme; being in the highest degree; most remote.

UTTERMOST, (ut'-ter-most) *n. s.* The greatest degree.

UVEOUS, (yu'-ve-us) *a.* A term applied to the iris of the eye.

VULCANO, (vul-ka'-no) *n. s.* A burning mountain. Properly *Volcano*.

VULGAR, (vul'-gur) *a.* Plebeian; suiting the common people; practised among the common people; mean; low; being of the common rate; publick; commonly bruited.

VULGAR, (vul'-gur) *n. s.* The common people.

VULGARITY, (vul-gar'-e-te) *n. s.* Meanness; state of the lowest people; particular instance or specimen of meanness.

VULGARITY, (vul-gar'-re-te) *n. s.* State of being vulgar; coarseness; grossness of manner.

VULGARISM, (vul'-gu-rizm) *n. s.* An expression used only by the vulgar or common people.

VULGARLY, (vul'-gur-le) *ad.* Commonly; in the ordinary manner; among the common people.

VULGATE, (vul'-gate) *a.* Belonging to a noted Latin version of the Old and New Testament.

VULGATE, (vul'-gate) *n. s.* An ancient Latin translation of the Bible; the only one which the Church of Rome acknowledges to be authentick.

VULNERABLE, (vul'-ner-a-bl) *a.* Susceptive of wounds; liable to external injuries.

VULNERARY, (vul'-ner-a-re) *a.* Useful in the cure of wounds.

To VULNERATE, (vul'-ner-ate) *v. a.* To wound; to hurt.

VULNERATION, (vul-ner-a'-shun) *n. s.* Act of wounding; infliction of wounds.

VULPINE, (vul'-pine) *a.* Belonging to a fox.

VULTURE, (vult'-yur) *n. s.* A large bird of prey, remarkable for voracity.

VULTURINE, (vult'-u-rine) *a.* Belonging to a vulture.

VULTUROUS, (vult'-u-rus) *a.* Like a vulture; voracious.

UVULA, (yu' vu-la) *n. s.* A round soft spongeous body, suspended from the palate near the foramina of the nostrils over the glottis.

UXORIOUS, (ug-zo'-re-us) *a.* Submissively fond of a wife; infected with connubial dotage.

UXORIOUSLY, (ug-zo'-re-us-le) *ad.* With fond submission to a wife.

UXORIOUSNESS, (ug-zo'-re-us-nes) *n. s.* Connubial dotage; fond submission to a wife.

W.

W is a letter of which the form is not to be found in the alphabets of the learned languages; though it is not improbable that by our *w* is expressed the sound of the Roman *v*, and the Eolick *f*. Both the form and sound are excluded from the languages derived from the Latin.

W is sometimes used in diphthongs as a vowel, for *u*, *view*; *strew*: the sound of *w* consonant, if it be a consonant, is uniform.

To WABBLE, (wŏb'-bl) *v. n.* To move from side to side; to change direction.

WAD, (wŏd) *n. s.* A bundle of straw or other loose matter thrust close together. *Wadd*, or black lead, is a mineral of great use and value.

WADDING, (wŏd'-ding) *n. s.* A kind of soft stuff loosely woven, with which the skirts of coats are stuffed out; anything crammed or stuffed in, as tow into a gun or cannon.

To WADDLE, (wŏd'-dl) *v. n.* To shake in walking from side to side; to deviate in motion from a right line.

To WADE, (wāde) *v. n.* To walk through the waters; to pass water without swimming; to pass difficultly and laboriously.

WAFER, (wā'-fer) *n. s.* A thin cake; the bread given in the eucharist by the Romanists; paste made to close letters.

To WAFT, (wăft.) *v. a.* Pret. *wafted*, or perhaps *waft*; part. pass. *wafted*, or *waft*. To carry through the air, or on the water; to buoy; to make float; to hinder from sinking.

To WAFT, (wăft) *v. n.* To float.

WAFT, (wăft) *n. s.* A floating body; motion of a streamer: used as a token or mean of information at sea.

WAFTAGE, (wăft'-āje) *n. s.* Carriage by water or air.

WAFTER, (wăft'-er) *n. s.* A passage boat; one who wafts or conveys.

To WAG, (wăg) *v. a.* To move lightly; to shake slightly.

To WAG, (wăg) *v. n.* To be in quick or ludicrous motion; to go; to pack off; to be moved.

WAG, (wăg) *n. s.* Any one ludicrously mischievous; a merry droll.

WAGE, (wāje) *n. s.* The plural *wages* is now only used. Pay given for service; gage; pledge.

To WAGE, (wāje) *v. a.* To attempt; to venture; to make; to carry on: applied to war. In law, When an action of debt is brought against one, as for money or chattels, the defendant may *wage* his law; that is, swear, and certain persons with him, that he owes nothing to the plaintiff in manner as he hath declared. The offer to make the oath is called *wager* of law.

WAGER, (wā'-jer) *n. s.* A bet; anything pledged upon a chance or performance; subject on which bets are laid. In law, An offer to make oath. This legal sense is not confined to making oath, but extends to offering justification or proof in any way. *Wager of battle*, A barbarous mode of trial formerly in use but now abolished.

To WAGER, (wā'-jer) *v. a.* To lay; to pledge as a bet; to pledge upon some casualty or performance.

To WAGER, (wā'-jer) *v. n.* To offer a wager.

WAGERER, (wā'-jer-er) *n. s.* One who bets; one who wagers.

WAGES, (wā'-jiz) *n. s.* See WAGE.

WAGGERY, (wăg'-er-e) *n. s.* Mischievous merriment; roguish trick; sarcastical gaiety.

WAGGISH, (wăg'-ish) *a.* Knavishly merry; merrily mischievous; frolicksome.

WAGGISHLY, (wăg'-ish-le) *ad.* In a waggish manner.

WAGGISHNESS, (wăg'-ish-nes) *n. s.* Merry mischief.

To WAGGLE, (wăg'-gl) *v. n.* To waddle; to move from side to side.

WAGON, (wăg'-un) } *n. s.* A heavy car-
WAGGON, (wăg'-un) } riage for burthens; a chariot.

WAGONAGE, (wăg'-un-āje) *n. s.* Money paid for carriage in a wagon.

WAGONER, (wăg'-un-er) *n. s.* One who drives a wagon.

WAGTAIL, (wăg'-tāle) *n. s.* A bird.

WAIF, (wāfe) } *n. s.* Goods stolen and af-
WAIFT, (wāft) } terwards waived, *i. e.* abandoned by the felon on his being pursued, which are forfeited to the king or the lord of the manor, if he have the franchise of Waif. Goods found, but claimed by nobody.

To WAIL, (wāle) *v. a.* To moan; to lament; to bewail.

To WAIL, (wāle) *v. n.* To grieve audibly; to express sorrow.

WAIL, (wāle) *n. s.* Audible sorrow; lamentation.

WAILFUL, (wāle'-fŭl) *a.* Sorrowful; mournful.

WAILING, (wā'-ling) *n. s.* Lamentation; moan; audible sorrow.

WAIN, (wāne) *n. s.* A carriage.

WAINAGE, (wāne'-āje) *n. s.* A finding of carriages.

WAINROPE, (wāne'-rope) *n. s.* A large cord, with which the load is tied on the wagon; cartrope.

WAINSCOT, (wāne'-skŭt) *n. s.* The inner wooden covering of a wall.

To WAINSCOT, (wāne'-skŭt) *v. a.* To line walls with boards; to line buildings with different materials.

WAIR, (wāre) *n. s.* In carpentry, A piece of timber two yards long, and a foot broad.

WAIST, (wāst) *n. s.* The smallest part of the body; the part below the ribs; the middle deck, or floor of a ship.

WAISTBAND, (wāst'-bănd) *n. s.* That part of the breeches which encircles the waist.

To WAIT, (wāte) *v. a.* To expect; to stay for; to attend; to accompany with submission or respect; to attend as a consequence of something; to watch as an enemy.

To WAIT, (wāte) *v. n.* To expect; to stay in expectation; to pay service or submissive attendance; to attend: with *on*; a phrase of ceremony; to stay; not to depart from; to stay by reason of some hindrance; to look watchfully; to lie in ambush as an enemy; to follow as a consequence.

WAIT, (wāte) *n. s.* Ambush; insidious and secret attempts. It is commonly used in these phrases, *to lay wait*, and to *lie in wait*.

WAITER, (wā'-tĕr) *n. s.* An attendant; one who attends for the accommodation of others.

WAITING MAID, (wā'-tĭng-māde) *n. s.* An upper servant, who attends on a lady in her chamber.

WAITS, (wāts) *n. s.* Nocturnal itinerant musicians.

To WAKE, (wāke) *v. n.* To watch; not to sleep; to be roused from sleep; to cease to sleep; to be quick; to be alive; to be put in action; to be excited.

To WAKE, (wāke) *v. a.* To rouse from sleep; to excite; to put in motion, or action; to bring to life again, as if from the sleep of death; to watch or attend a corpse.

WAKE, (wāke) *n. s.* The feast of the dedication of the church, formerly kept by watching all night; vigils; state of forbearing sleep; the track formed on the water by the course of a ship.

WAKEFUL, (wāke'-fŭl) *a.* Not sleeping; vigilant.

WAKEFULNESS, (wāke'-fŭl-nĕs) *n. s.* Want of sleep; forbearance of sleep.

To WAKEN, (wā'-kn) *v. n.* To watch; not to sleep; to cease from sleep; to be roused from sleep.

To WAKEN, (wā'-kn) *v. a.* To rouse from sleep; to excite to action; to produce; to excite.

WAKENER, (wā'-kn-ĕr) *n. s.* An exciter.

WAKER, (wā'-kĕr) *n. s.* One who watches; one who rouses from sleep.

WAKING, (wāk'-ĭng) *n. s.* The period of continuing awake.

WALE, (wāle) *n. s.* A rising part in the surface of cloth; a plank extending along the sides of a ship. *Gun-wale*, A plank that runs round the upper deck.

To WALK, (wąwk) *v. n.* To move by leisurely steps, so that one foot is set down before the other is taken up. It is used in the ceremonious language of invitation, for *come* or *go*. To move for exercise or amusement; to move the slowest pace: opposed to trot, gallop, or amble; when applied to a horse; to appear as a spectre; to range; to be stirring; to move off; to depart.

To WALK, (wąwk) *v. a.* To pass through; to lead out for the sake of air or exercise, as he *walked* his horse in the meadow; to conduct; to lead.

WALK, (wąwk) *n. s.* Act of walking for air or exercise; gait; step; manner of moving; a length of space, or circuit through which one walks; an avenue set with trees; way; road; range; place of wandering; region; space; the slowest or least raised pace, or going of a horse.

WALKER, (wąwk'-ĕr) *n. s.* One that walks; one who acts in any particular manner; a fuller; a walk-mill.

WALKINGSTAFF, (wąwk'-ĭng-stăff) *n. s.* A stick which a man holds to support him in walking.

WALL, (wąll) *n. s.* A series of brick or stone, or other materials carried upwards, and cemented with mortar; the side of a building; fortification; works built for defence: in this sense it is used plurally.

To WALL, (wąll) *v. a.* To inclose with walls; to surround as with a wall; to defend by walls; to fill up with a wall.

WALLET, (wŏl'-ĕt) *n. s.* A bag, in which the necessaries of a traveller are put; a knapsack.

WALLEYE, (wąll'-ī) *n. s.* A disease in the crystalline humour of the eye; the glaucoma.

WALLEYED, (wąll'-īde) *a.* Having white eyes.

WALLFLOWER, (wąll'-flŏŭ-ĕr) *n. s.* A species of stock-gilliflower.

WALLFRUIT, (wąll'-froot) *n. s.* Fruit, which to be ripened must be planted against a wall.

To WALLOP, (wŏl'-lŭp) *v. n.* To boil.

To WALLOW, (wŏl'-lō) *v. n.* To move heavily and clumsily; to roll one's self in mire, or anything filthy; to roll upon anything; to live in any state of filth or gross vice.

To WALLOW, (wŏl'-lō) *v. a.* To roll.

WALLOW, (wŏl'-lō) *n. s.* A kind of rolling walk.

WALLOWER, (wŏl'-lō-ĕr) *n. s.* One who rolls himself in mire.

WALLWORT, (wąll'-wŭrt) *n. s.* A plant, the same with dwarf-elder, or danewort.

WALNUT, (wąll'-nŭt) *n. s.* A tree and fruit.

WALRUSS, (wąll'-rŭs) *n. s.* The sea-horse.

To WAMBLE, (wŏm'-bl) *v. n.* To roll with nausea and sickness: it is used of the stomach.

WAN, (wŏn) *a.* Pale, as with sickness; languid of look.

WAN, (wăn) The old pret. of *win*.

WAND, (wŏnd) *n. s.* A small stick or twig; a long rod; any staff of authority, or use; a charming rod.

To WANDER, (wŏn'-dĕr) *v. n.* To rove; to ramble here and there; to go, without any certain course; to deviate; to go astray.

To WANDER, (wŏn'-dĕr) *v. a.* To travel over without a certain course.

WANDERER, (wǫn'-dẽr-ẽr) *n. s.* Rover; rambler.

WANDERING, (wǫn'-dẽr-ing) *n. s.* Uncertain peregrination; aberration; mistaken way; incertainty; want of being fixed.

WANDERINGLY, (wǫn'-dẽr-ing-lẽ) *ad.* In an uncertain, unsteady manner.

To WANE, (wane) *v. n.* To grow less; to decrease: applied to the moon; opposed to wax; to decline; to sink.

WANE, (wane) *n. s.* Decrease of the moon; decline; diminution; declension.

WANG. See WHANG.

WANNESS, (wǫn'-nes) *n. s.* Paleness; languor.

WANNISH, (wǫn'-ish) *a.* Of a pale or wan hue.

To WANT, (wǫnt) *v. a.* To be without something fit or necessary; to be defective in something; to fall short of; not to contain; to be without; not to have; to need; to have need of; to lack; to wish; to long; to desire.

To WANT, (wǫnt) *v. n.* To fail; to be deficient; to be missed; to be not had.

WANT, (wǫnt) *n. s.* Need; deficiency; the state of not having; poverty; penury; indigence; a mole.

WANTON, (wǫn'-tun) *a.* Lascivious; libidinous; lecherous; lustful; licentious; dissolute; frolicksome; gay; sportive; airy; loose; unrestrained; quick and irregular of motion; luxuriant; superfluous; not regular; turned fortuitously.

WANTON, (wǫn'-tun) *n. s.* A lascivious person; a strumpet; a whore; a trifler; an insignificant flutterer.

To WANTON, (wǫn'-tun) *v. n.* To play lasciviously; to revel; to play; to move nimbly, and irregularly.

WANTONLY, (wǫn'-tun-lẽ) *ad.* Lasciviously; frolicksomely; gayly; sportively; carelessly.

WANTONNESS, (wǫn'-tun-nes) *n. s.* Lasciviousness; lechery; sportiveness; frolick; humour; licentiousness; negligence of restraint.

WANTY, (wǫnt'-e) *n. s.* A broad girth of leather, by which the load is bound upon the horse; a surcingle.

WAPENTAKE, (wǫp'-pen-take) *n. s.* Another name for a hundred.

WAR, (wǫr) *n. s.* The exercise of violence under sovereign command against withstanders; hostility; state of opposition; act of opposition.

To WAR, (wǫr) *v. n.* To make war; to be in a state of hostility.

To WARBLE, (wǫr'-bl) *v. a.* To quaver any sound; to utter musically.

To WARBLE, (wǫr'-bl) *v. n.* To be quavered; to be uttered melodiously; to sing.

WARBLE, (wǫr'-bl) *n. s.* A song.

WARBLER, (wǫr'-bl-ẽr) *n. s.* A singer; a songster.

WARD, (wǫrd) *n. s.* A syllable much used as an affix in composition, as *homeward*, with tendency to heaven; *hitherward*, this way: it notes tendency *to* or *from*.

To WARD, (wǫrd) *v. a.* To guard; to watch; to defend; to protect; to fence off; to obstruct, or turn aside anything mischievous.

To WARD, (wǫrd) *v. n.* To be vigilant; to keep guard; to act upon the defensive with a weapon.

WARD, (wǫrd) *n. s.* Watch; act of guarding; garrison; those who are intrusted to keep a place; guard made by a weapon in fencing; fortress; strong hold; district of town; apartment in a prison or hospital; custody; confinement; the part of a lock, which, corresponding to the proper key, hinders any other from opening it; one in the hands of a guardian.

WARDEN, (wǫr'-dn) *n. s.* A keeper; a guardian; a head officer; one who has the keeping or charge of persons or things by virtue of his office, as warden of the fellowships or companies of London, warden of the Cinque Ports, warden of the Fleet prison, &c.

WARDENSHIP, (wǫr'-dn-ship) *n. s.* Office of a warden or guardian.

WARDER, (wǫrd'-ẽr) *n. s.* A keeper; a guard; a truncheon by which an officer of arms forbade fight.

WARDMOTE, (wǫrd'-mote) *n. s.* A meeting; a court held in each ward or district in London for the direction of their affairs.

WARDROBE, (wǫrd'-robe) *n. s.* A room where clothes are kept.

WARD-ROOM, (wǫrd'-room) *n. s.* A room over the gun room in a ship, where the lieutenant and other principal officers mess.

WARDSHIP, (wǫrd'-ship) *n. s.* Guardianship; pupillage; state of being under ward.

WARE, (ware) The *pret.* of *wear*, more frequent *wore*.

WARE, (ware) *a.* Cautious; weary.

To WARE, (ware) *v. a.* To take heed of; to beware.

WARE, (ware) *n. s.* Commonly something to be sold.

WAREHOUSE, (ware'-house) *n. s.* A storehouse of merchandise.

WARFARE, (wǫr'-fare) *n. s.* Military service; military life; state of contest and solicitude.

WARILY, (wa'-re-lẽ) *ad.* Cautiously; with timorous prudence; with wise forethought.

WARINESS, (wa'-re-nes) *n. s.* Caution; prudent forethought; timorous scrupulousness.

WARLIKE, (wǫr'-like) *a.* Fit for war; disposed to war; military; relating to war.

WARLOCK, (wǫr'-luk) *n. s.* A male witch; a wizard.

WARM, (wǫrm) *a.* Not cold, though not hot; heated to a small degree; zealous; ardent; habitually passionate; keen; busy in action; heated with action; fanciful; enthusiastick; vigorous; sprightly.

To WARM, (wǫrm) *v. a.* To free from cold; to heat in a gentle degree; to make vehement.

To WARM, (wąrm) *v. n.* To grow less cold.

WARMINGPAN, (wąr'-ming-pąn) *n. s.* A covered brass pan for warming a bed by means of hot coals.

WARMLY, (wąrm'-lę) *ad.* With gentle heat; eagerly; ardently.

WARMNESS, (wąrm'-nęs) } *n. s.* Gentle
WARMTH, (wąrmth) } heat; zeal; passion; fervour of mind; enthusiasm.

To WARN, (wąrn) *v. a.* To caution against any fault or danger; to give previous notice of ill; to admonish of any duty to be performed, or practice or place to be avoided or forsaken; to inform previously of good or bad; to keep off; to ward off.

WARNER, (wąrn'-ęr) *n. s.* An admonisher.

WARNING, (wąrn'-ing) *n. s.* Caution against faults or dangers; previous notice of ill; previous notice: in a sense indifferent.

WARP, (wąrp) *n. s.* That order of thread in a thing woven that crosses the woof; a twist; a turn from the proper direction.

To WARP, (wąrp) *v. n.* To change from the true situation by intestine motion; to change the position of one part to another; to lose its proper course or direction.

To WARP, (wąrp) *v. a.* To contract; to shrivel; to turn aside from the true direction.

WARPING, (wąrp'-ing) *n. s.* Act of turning aside from the true direction.

WARPROOF, (wąr'-proof) *n. s.* Valour known by proof.

To WARRANT, (wǫr'-rant) *v. n.* To support or maintain; to attest; to give authority; to justify; to exempt; to privilege; to secure; to declare upon surety.

WARRANT, (wǫr'-rant) *n. s.* A writ conferring some right or authority; a writ giving the officer of justice the power of caption; a secure inviolable grant; a justificatory commission; attestation; right; legality.

WARRANTABLE, (wǫr'-rant-ą-bl) *a.* Justifiable, defensible.

WARRANTABLENESS, (wǫr'-rant-ą-bl-nęs) *a.* Justifiableness.

WARRANTABLY, (wǫr'-rant-ą-blę) *ad.* Justifiably.

WARRANTER, (wǫr'-rant-ęr) *n. s.* One who gives authority; one who gives security.

WARRANTY, (wǫr'-ran-tę) *n. s.* In law, A promise or covenant by deed, made by the bargainer for himself and his heirs, to warrant and secure the bargains against all men, for the enjoying of anything agreed of between them. Authority; justificatory mandate; security.

WARREN, (wǫr'-ren) *n. s.* A kind of park for rabbits.

WARRENER, (wǫr'-ren-ęr) *n. s.* The keeper of a warren.

WARRIOUR, (wǫr'-rę-ųr) *n. s.* A soldier; a military man.

WART, (wąrt) *n. s.* A corneous excrescence; a small protuberance on the flesh.

WARTY, (wąr'-tę) *a.* Grown over with warts.

WARWORN, (wąr'-wǫrn) *a.* Worn with war.

WARY, (wą'-rę) *a.* Cautious; scrupulous; timorously prudent.

WAS, (wǫz) The pret. of *To be.*

To WASH, (wǫsh) *v. a.* To cleanse by ablution; to moisten; to wet, as the rain washes the flowers; the sea washes many islands; to affect by ablution; to colour by washing.

To WASH, (wǫsh) *v. n.* To perform the act of ablution; to cleanse clothes.

WASH, (wǫsh) *n. s.* Alluvion; anything collected by water; a bog; a marsh; a fen; a quagmire; a medical or cosmetick lotion; a superficial stain or colour; the feed of hogs gathered from washed dishes; the act of washing the clothes of a family; the linen washed at once; a measure of oysters.

WASHBALL, (wǫsh'-bąll) *n. s.* Ball made of soap.

WASHER, (wǫsh'-ęr) *n. s.* One that washes.

WASHPOT, (wǫsh'-pǫt) *n. s.* A vessel in which any thing is washed.

WASHY, (wǫsh'-ę) *a.* Watery; damp; weak; not solid.

WASP, (wǫsp) *n. s.* A brisk stinging insect, in form resembling a bee.

WASPISH, (wǫsp'-ish) *a.* Peevish; malignant; irritable; irascible.

WASPISHLY, (wǫsp'-ish-lę) *ad.* Peevishly.

WASPISHNESS, (wǫsp'-ish-nęs) *n. s.* Peevishness; irritability.

WASSAIL, (wǫs'-sąl) *n. s.* A liquor made of apples, sugar, and ale, anciently much used by English goodfellows; a drunken bout.

To WASSAIL, (wǫs'-sąl) *v. n.* To attend at wassails; to frolick; to tope.

WASSAILER, (wǫs'-sąl-ęr) *n. s.* A toper; a drunkard.

WAST, (wǫst) The second person of *was*, from *To be.*

To WASTE, (wąste) *v. a.* To diminish; to destroy wantonly and luxuriously; to squander; to destroy; to desolate; to wear out; to spend; to consume.

To WASTE, (wąste) *v. n.* To dwindle; to be in a state of consumption.

WASTE, (wąste) *a.* Destroyed; ruined; desolate; uncultivated; superfluous; exuberant; lost for want of occupiers; worthless; that of which none but vile uses can be made, as *waste* wood; that of which no account is taken, or value found. *waste paper*

WASTE, (wąste) *n. s.* Wanton or luxurious destruction; the act of squandering; consumption; loss; useless expense; desolate or uncultivated ground; ground, place, or space unoccupied; region ruined and deserted; mischief; destruction. A law term, destruction of houses, or of wood or other products of land, by the tenant for life or for years, to the prejudice of the heir or him who has the remainder in fee simple, or in fee tail.

WASTEFUL, (wąste'-fųl) *a.* Destructive; ruinous; wantonly or dissolutely consumptive; lavish; prodigal; luxuriantly liberal, desolate; uncultivated; unoccupied.

WASTEFULLY, (wāste'-fūl-ē) *ad.* With vain and dissolute consumption.

WASTEFULNESS, (wāste'-fūl-nēs) *n. s.* Prodigality.

WASTER, (wāst'-ēr) *n. s.* One that consumes dissolutely and extravagantly; a squanderer; vain consumer.

WATCH, (wŏtsh) *n. s.* Forbearance of sleep; attendance without sleep; attention; close observation; guard; vigilant keep; watchman; men set to guard; place where a guard is set; post or office of a watchman; a period of the night; a pocket book; a small clock moved by a spring.

To WATCH, (wŏtsh) *v. n.* Not to sleep; to wake; to keep guard; to look with expectation; to be attentive; to be vigilant; to be cautiously observant; to be insidiously attentive.

To WATCH, (wŏtsh) *v. a.* To guard; to have in keep; to observe in ambush; to tend; to observe in order to detect or prevent.

WATCHER, (wŏtsh'-ēr) *n. s.* One who sits up; one who does not go to sleep; diligent overlooker or observer.

WATCHFUL, (wŏtsh'-fūl) *a.* Vigilant; attentive; cautious; nicely observant.

WATCHFULLY, (wŏtsh'-fūl-lē) *ad.* Vigilantly; cautiously; attentively; with cautious observation; heedfully.

WATCHFULNESS, (wŏtsh'-fūl-nēs) *n. s.* Vigilance; heed; suspicious attention; cautious regard; diligent observation; inability to sleep.

WATCHHOUSE, (wŏtsh'-hŏŏse) *n. s.* Place where the watch is set.

WATCHLIGHT, (wŏtsh'-līte) *n. s.* A candle with a rush wick to burn in the night.

WATCHMAKER, (wŏtsh'-mā-kēr) *n. s.* One whose trade is to make watches, or pocket-clocks.

WATCHMAN, (wŏtsh'-mān) *n. s.* Guard; sentinel; one set to keep ward.

WATCHTOWER, (wŏtsh'-tŏŭ-ēr) *n. s.* Tower on which a sentinel was placed for the sake of prospect.

WATCHWORD, (wŏtsh'-wŭrd) *n. s.* The word given to the sentinels to know their friends.

WATER, (wā'-tēr) *n. s.* Sir Isaac Newton defines *water*, when pure, to be a very fluid salt, volotile, and void of all savour or taste; and it seems to consist of small, smooth, hard, porus, spherical particles, of equal diameters, and of equal specifick gravities; the sea; urine. *Water* is much used in composition for things made with *water*, being in *water*, or growing in *water*; as *water*-spaniel, *water*-flood, *water*-courses, &c. A term used by lapidaries for the lustre of precious stones.

To WATER, (wā'-tēr) *v. a.* To irrigate; to supply with moisture; to supply with water for drink; to fertilise or accommodate with streams; to diversify as with waves.

To WATER, (wā'-tēr) *v. n.* To shed moisture; to get or take in water; to be used in supplying water. *The mouth waters*, The man longs; there is a vehement desire.

WATERCOLOURS, (wā'-tēr-kŭl-ŭrz) *n. s.* Colours made into a soft consistence with water.

WATERCRESSES, (wā'-tēr-krĕs-sĭz) *n. s.* A plant.

WATERER, (wā'-tēr-ēr) *n. s.* One who waters.

WATERFALL, (wā'-tēr-fāl) *n. s.* Cataract; cascade.

WATERFOWL, (wā'-tēr-fŏŭl) *n. s.* Fowl that live, or get their food in water.

WATER-GAGE, (wā'-tēr-gāje) *n. s.* An instrument for measuring the depth or quantity of any water.

WATERGRUEL, (wā-tēr-grōō'-ĕl) *n. s.* Food made with oatmeal boiled in water.

WATERINESS, (wā'-tēr-ē-nēs) *n. s.* Humidity; moisture.

WATERING-PLACE, (wā'-tēr-ĭng-plāse) *n. s.* A town, village, or other place, usually on the sea-coast, noted, at certain seasons, for a numerous resort of persons to it.

WATERISH, (wā'-tēr-ĭsh) *a.* Resembling water; moist; boggy.

WATERISHNESS, (wā'-tēr-ĭsh-nēs) *n. s.* Thinness; resemblance of water.

WATER-LINE, (wā'-tēr-līne) *n. s.* The line which distinguishes that part of a ship which is under water from that which is above when she is duly laden.

WATERLOGGED, (wā'-tēr-lŏgd) *a.* Applied to a ship, when by leaking she has received a great deal of water into her hold, and is become so inactive upon the sea, as to yield without resistance to the effort of every wave rushing over her deck.

WATERMAN, (wā'-tēr-mān) *n. s.* A ferryman; a boatman.

WATERMARK, (wā'-tēr-mārk) *n. s.* The utmost limit of the rise of the flood.

WATERMILL, (wā'-tēr-mĭll) *n. s.* Mill turned by water.

WATERSPOUT, (wā'-tēr-spŏŭt) *n. s.* An extraordinary aqueous meteor, sometimes observed at sea, which consists of an enormous cloud, that discharges itself in one mass, sufficient to bury vessels and everything else that comes in its way.

WATERTIGHT, (wā'-tēr-tīte) *a.* That will not admit water.

WATERWORK, (wā'-tēr-wŭrk) *n. s.* Play of fountains; artificial spouts of water; any hydraulick performance.

WATERY, (wā'-tēr-ē) *a.* Thin; liquid; like water; tasteless; insipid; vapid; spiritless; wet; abounding with water; relating to the water; consisting of water.

WATTLE, (wŏt'-tl) *n. s.* The barbs, or loose red flesh that hangs below the cock's bill; a hurdle.

To WATTLE, (wŏt'-tl) *v. a.* To bind with twigs; to form by platting twigs one within another.

WAVE, (wāve) *n. s.* Water raised above the level of the surface; billow; water driven into equalities; unevenness; inequality; undulating lines resembling waves.

To WAVE, *v. n.* (wāve) To play loosely; to float: to be moved as a signal; to be in an unsettled state; to fluctuate; to waver; to undulate.

To WAVE, (wāve) *v. a.* To raise into inequalities of surface; to move loosely; to waft; to remove anything floating; to beckon; to direct by a waft or motion of anything; to put off; to quit; to depart from; to put aside for the present.

WAVELESS, (wāve'-lĕs) *a.* Smooth; without waves.

To WAVER, (wā'-vẽr) *v. n.* To play to and fro; to move loosely; to be unsettled; to be uncertain, or inconstant; to fluctuate; not to be determined; to totter; to be in danger of falling.

WAVERER, (wā'-vẽr-ẽr) *n. s.* One unsettled and irresolute.

WAVERINGNESS, (wā'-vẽr-ing-nĕs) *n. s.* State or quality of being wavering.

WAVY, (wā'-vē) *a.* Rising in waves; playing to and fro, as in undulations.

To WAWL, (wąwl) *v. n.* To cry; to howl.

WAX, (wąks) *n. s.* The thick tenacious matter gathered by the bee, and formed into cells for the reception of the honey; any tenacious mass, such as is used to fasten letters.

To WAX, (wąks) *v. a.* To smear, to join with wax.

To WAX, (wąks) *v. n.* Pret. *wax*, *waxed*; part. pass. *waxed*, *waxen*. To grow; to increase; to become bigger or more; used of the moon, in opposition to *wane*, and figuratively of things which grow by turns bigger and less; to pass into any state; to become; to grow.

WAXEN, (wąk'-sn) *a.* Made of wax.

WAXWORK, (wąks'-wŭrk) *n. s.* Figures formed of wax in imitation of the substances which they represent.

WAXY, (wąks'-ē) *a.* Soft like wax; yielding.

WAY, (wā) *n. s.* The road in which one travels; road made for passengers; a length of space; course; direction of motion; local tendency; advance; passage; power of progression made or given; room; vacancy; regular progression; access; means of admittance, as having made my *way*; sphere of observation, as the officers that fell in my *way*; means; mediate instrument; intermediate step; method; scheme of management; private determination; particular will or humour, as he loved his own *way*; mode; method; manner of practice; *way* and *ways*, are now often used corruptly for *wise*.

WAYFARER, (wā'-fā-rẽr) *n. s.* Passenger; traveller.

WAYFARING, (wā'-fā-ring) *a.* Travelling; passing; being on a journey.

To WAYLAY, (wā'-lā) *v. a.* To watch insidiously in the way; to beset by ambush.

WAYLAYER, (wā'-lā-ẽr) *n. s.* One who waits in ambush for another.

WAYLESS, (wā'-lĕs) *a.* Pathless; untracked.

WAYWARD, (wā'-wąrd) *a.* Froward; peevish; morose; vexatious; liking his own way.

WAYWARDLY, (wā'-wąrd-lē) *ad.* Froward; perversely.

WAYWARDNESS, (wā'-wąrd-nĕs) *n. s.* Frowardness; perverseness.

WE, (wēe) *pron.* In oblique cases *us*; the plural of *I*.

WEAK, (wēke) *a.* Feeble; not strong; infirm; not healthy; soft; pliant; not stiff; low of sound; feeble of mind; wanting spirit; wanting discernment; not much impregnated with any ingredient, as a *weak* tincture, *weak* beer; not powerful; not potent; not well supported by argument; unfortified.

To WEAKEN, (wē'-kn) *v. a.* To debilitate; to enfeeble; to deprive of strength.

WEAKEN, (wē'-kn) *v. n.* To become weak; to grow feeble.

WEAKENER, (wē'-kn-ẽr) *n. s.* That which makes weak; that which lessens the effects.

WEAKLING, (wēke'-ling) *n. s.* A feeble creature.

WEAKLY, (wēke'-lē) *ad.* Feebly; faintly; without strength; with want of efficacy; indiscreetly; injudiciously; timorously; with feebleness of mind.

WEAKLY, (wēke'-lē) *a.* Not strong; not healthy.

WEAKNESS, (wēke'-nĕs) *n. s.* Want of strength; want of force; feebleness: want of steadiness; infirmity; unhealthiness; want of cogency; want of judgment; want of resolution; foolishness of mind; defect; failing.

WEAKSIDE, (wēke-side') *n. s.* Foible; deficience; infirmity.

WEAL, (wēle) *n. s.* Happiness; prosperity; flourishing state; republick; state; publick interest.

WEALTH, (wĕlth) *n. s.* Prosperity; external happiness; riches; money, or precious goods.

WEALTHILY, (wĕlth'-e-lē) *ad.* Richly.

WEALTHINESS, (wĕlth'-ē-nĕs) *n. s.* Richness.

WEALTHY, (wĕlth'-ē) *a.* Rich; opulent; abundant.

To WEAN, (wēne) *v. a.* To put from the breast; to ablactate; to withdraw from any habit or desire.

WEANLING, (wēne'-ling) *n. s.* A child newly weaned.

WEAPON, (wĕp'-pn) *n. s.* Instrument of offence; something with which one is armed to hurt another.

WEAPONED, (wĕp'-pnd) *a.* Armed for offence; furnished with arms.

WEAPONLESS, (wĕp'-pn-lĕs) *a.* Having no weapon; unarmed.

To WEAR, (wāre) *v. a.* Pret. *wore*; part. *worn*. To waste with use or time, or instruments; to impair or lessen by gradual diminution; to consume tediously; to carry appendant to the body; to exhibit in appearance; to affect by degrees. *To wear out*, To harass; to waste or destroy by degrees.

To WEAR (wāre) *v. n.* To be wasted with use or time; to be tediously spent; to pass away by degrees.

WEAR, (wǣre) *n. s.* The act of wearing; the thing worn; a dam, to shut up and raise the water, often written *weir* or *wier*; a net of twigs to catch fish.

WEARER, (wā'-rer) *n. s.* One who has anything appendant to his person; that which wastes or diminishes.

WEARINESS, (wē'-re-nes) *n. s.* Lassitude; state of being spent with labour; fatigue; cause of lassitude; impatience of anything; tediousness.

WEARISOME, (wē'-re-sum) *a.* Troublesome; tedious; causing weariness.

WEARISOMELY, (wē'-re-sum-le) *ad.* Tediously; so as to cause weariness.

WEARISOMENESS, (wē'-re-sum-nes) *n. s.* The quality of tiring; the state of being easily tired.

WEARY, (wē'-re) *a.* Subdued by fatigue; tired with labour; impatient of the continuance of anything painful or irksome; desirous to discontinue; causing weariness; tiresome.

To WEARY, (wē'-re) *v. a.* To tire; to fatigue; to harass; to subdue by labour; to make impatient of continuance; to subdue or harass by anything irksome.

WEASAND. See WESAND.

WEASEL, (wē'-zl) *n. s.* A small animal that kills mice.

WEATHER, (weтн'-er) *n. s.* State of the air respecting either cold or heat, wet or dryness; the change of the state of the air; tempest; storm.

To WEATHER, (weтн'-er) *v. a.* To expose to the air. In naval language, To sail to the windward; to pass with difficulty. *To weather a point*, To gain a point against the wind; to accomplish against opposition. *To weather out*, To endure.

WEATHERBEATEN, (weтн'-er-be-tn) *a.* Harassed and seasoned by hard weather.

WEATHERBOARD, or *Weatherbeam*, (weтн'-er-bord) *n. s.* In the sea language, That side of a ship that is to the windward.

WEATHERCOCK, (weтн'-er-kok) *n. s.* An artificial cock set on the top of a spire, which, by turning, shows the point from which the wind blows; anything fickle and inconstant.

WEATHERDRIVEN, (weтн'-er-driv-vn) *part.* Forced by storms or contrary winds.

To WEATHER-FEND, (weтн'-er-fend) *v. a.* To shelter.

WEATHERGAGE, (weтн'-er-gaje) *n. s.* Any thing that shows the weather; a ship is said to have the weather-gage of another when she lies further to the windward.

WEATHERGLASS, (weтн'-er-glas) *n. s.* A barometer; a glass that shows the weight of the air; a thermometer.

WEATHERPROOF, (weтн'-er-proof) *a.* Proof against rough weather.

WEATHERWISE, (weтн'-er-wize) *a.* Skilful in foretelling the weather.

To WEAVE, (weve) *v. a.* Pret. *wove*, *weaved*; part. pass. *woven*, *weaved*. To form by texture; to form by inserting one part of the materials within another; to unite by intermixture; to interpose; to insert.

To WEAVE, (weve) *v. n.* To work with a loom.

WEAVER, (wē'-ver) *n. s.* One who makes threads into cloth.

WEB, (web) *n. s.* Texture; anything woven.

WEBBED, (webd) *a.* Joined by a film.

WEBFOOTED, (web'-fut-ed) *a.* Palmipede; having films between the toes.

WEBSTER, (web'-ster) *n. s.* A weaver.

To WED, (wed) *v. a.* To marry; to take for husband or wife; to join in marriage; to unite for ever; to take for ever; to unite by love or fondness.

To WED, (wed) *v. n.* To contract matrimony.

WEDDED, (wed'-ed) *a.* Belonging to matrimony.

WEDDING, (wed'-ding) *n. s.* Marriage; nuptials; the nuptial ceremony.

WEDGE, (wedje) *n. s.* A body, which having a sharp edge, continually growing thicker, is used to cleave timber; one of the mechanical powers; a mass of metal; anything in the form of a wedge.

To WEDGE, (wedje) *v. a.* To cleave with a wedge; to drive as a wedge is driven; to force as a wedge forces; to fasten by wedges; to fix as a wedge.

WEDLOCK, (wed'-lok) *n. s.* Marriage; matrimony.

WEDNESDAY, (wed'-dnz-da) *n. s.* The fourth day of the week, so named by the Gothick nations.

WEE, (we) *a.* Little; small.

WEECHELM, (witsh'-elm) *n. s.* A species of elm.

WEED, (weed) *n. s.* An herb noxious or useless; a garment; clothes; habit; dress; now scarce in use, except in *widow's weeds*; the mourning dress of a widow.

To WEED, (weed) *v. a.* To rid of noxious plants; to take away as noxious plants; to free from anything hurtful or offensive; to root out.

WEEDER, (weed'-er) *n. s.* One that takes away anything noxious.

WEEDHOOK, (weed'-hook) } *n. s.*
WEEDINGHOOK, (weed'-ing-hook) } A hook by which weeds are cut away or extirpated.

WEEDY, (weed'-e) *a.* Consisting of weeds; abounding with weeds.

WEEK, (week) *n. s.* The space of seven days.

WEEKDAY, (week'-da) *n. s.* Any day not Sunday.

WEEKLY, (week'-le) *a.* Happening, produced, or done once a week; hebdomadary.

WEEKLY, (week'-le) *ad.* Once a week; hebdomadal periods.

To WEEN, (ween) *v. a.* To think; to imagine; to form a notion; to fancy.

To WEEP, (weep) *v. n.* Pret. and part. pass. *wept*, *weeped*. To show sorrow by tears; to shed tears from any passion; to lament; to complain.

To WEEP, (weep) *v. a.* To lament with tears;

to bewail; to bemoan; to shed moisture; to drop.

WEEPER, (weep'-er) *n. s.* One who sheds tears; a lamenter; a bewailer; a mourner; a white border on the sleeve of a mourning coat.

To WEET, (weet) *v. n.* pret. wot or wote. To know; to be informed; to have knowledge.

WEFT, (weft) *n. s.* The woof of cloth.

WEFTAGE, (wef'-taje) *n. s.* Texture.

To WEIGH, (wae) *v. a.* To examine by the balance; to be equivalent to in weight; to pay, allot, or take by weight; to raise; to take up the anchor; to examine; to balance in the mind; to consider; to compare by the scales; to regard; to consider as worthy of notice. *To weigh down*, To overbalance; to overburthen; to oppress with weight; to depress.

To WEIGH, (wae) *v. n.* To have weight; to be considered as important; to have weight in the intellectual balance; to raise the anchor; to bear heavily; to press hard; to sink by its own weight.

WEIGHER, (wae'-er) *n. s.* One who weighs; anything which weighs, or is considered important.

WEIGHT, (waet) *n. s.* Quantity measured by the balance; a mass by which, as the standard, other bodies are examined; ponderous mass; gravity; heaviness; tendency to the centre; pressure; burthen; overwhelming power; importance; power; influence; efficacy; consequence; moment.

WEIGHTILY, (wae'-te-le) *ad.* Heavily; ponderously; solidly; importantly.

WEIGHTINESS, (waet'-te-nes) *n. s.* Ponderosity; gravity; heaviness; solidity; force; importance.

WEIGHTLESS, (waet'-les) *a.* Light; having no gravity.

WEIGHTY, (wae'-te) *a.* Heavy; ponderous; important; momentous; efficacious; rigorous; severe.

WEIRD, (weerd) *s.* Skilled in witchcraft.

WELAWAY, (wel'-e-wa) *interj.* Alas!

WELCOME, (wel'-kum) *a.* Received with gladness; admitted willingly to any place or enjoyment; grateful; pleasing. *To bid welcome*, To receive with professions of kindness.

WELCOME, (wel'-kum) *interj.* A form of salutation used to a new comer, elliptically used for *you are welcome*.

WELCOME, (wel'-kum) *n. s.* Salutation of a new comer; kind reception of a new comer.

To WELCOME, (wel'-kum) *v. a.* To salute a new comer with kindness.

WELCOMENESS, (wel'-kum-nes) *n. s.* Gratefulness.

WELCOMER, (wel'-kum-er) *n. s.* The saluter or receiver of a new comer.

To WELD, (weld) *v. a.* To beat one mass into another, so as to incorporate them.

WELFARE, (wel'-fare) *n. s.* Happiness; success; prosperity.

WELKIN, (wel'-kin) *n. s.* The visible regions of the air.

WELL, (well) *n. s.* A spring; a fountain; a source; a deep narrow pit of water; the cavity in which stairs are placed.

To WELL, (well) *v. n.* To spring; to issue as from a spring.

To WELL, (well) *v. a.* To pour anything forth.

WELL, (well) *a.* Not sick; being in health; happy; convenient; advantageous; being in favour; recovered from any sickness or misfortune.

WELL, (well) *ad.* Not ill; not unhappily; not wickedly; skilfully; properly; in a laudable manner; not amiss; not unsuccessfully; not erroneously; not insufficiently; not defectively; to a degree that gives pleasure; with praise; favourably. *Well* is sometimes like the French *bien*, a term of concession. Conveniently; suitably. It is a word by which something is admitted as the ground for a conclusion, as *well*, let's away. *As well as*, Together with; not less than. *Well nigh*, Nearly; almost. *Well enough*, In a moderate degree; tolerably. It is used much in composition to express anything right, laudable, or not defective, as *well*-affected; *well*-aimed; *well*-appointed, &c.

WELLADAY, (wel'-a-da) *interj.* A corruption of *welaway*. Alas!

WELLBEING, (wel-be'-ing) *n. s.* Happiness; prosperity.

WELLBORN, (wel'-born) *a.* Not meanly descended.

WELLBRED, (wel'-bred) *a.* Elegant of manners; polite.

WELLDONE, (wel-dun') *interj.* A word of praise.

WELLFARE, (wel'-fare) *n. s.* Happiness; prosperity.

WELLFAVOURED, (wel-fa'-vurd) *a.* Beautiful; pleasing to the eye.

WELLHEAD, (wel-hed') *n. s.* Source; fountain; wellspring.

WELLMANNERED, (wel'-man-nerd) *a.* Polite; civil; complaisant.

WELLMEANING, (wel-me'-ning) *a.* Having a good intention.

WELLMET, (wel-met') *interj.* A term of salutation.

WELLNIGH, (wel'-ni) *ad.* Almost.

WELLSPENT, (wel'-spent) *a.* Passed with virtue.

WELLSPOKEN, (wel-spo'-kn) *a.* Speaking well; speaking finely; speaking gracefully; speaking kindly.

WELLSPRING, (wel'-spring) *n. s.* Fountain; source.

WELLWISHER, (wel'-wish-er) *n. s.* One who wishes the good of another.

WELSH, (welsh) *a.* Relating to the people or country of Wales.

WELSH, (welsh) *n. s.* The people of Wales.

WELT, (welt) *n. s.* A border; a guard; an edging.

To WELT, (wẹlt) *v. a.* To sew anything with a border.

To WELTER, (wẹlt'-ẹr) *v. n.* To roll in water or mire; to roll voluntarily; to wallow.

WEN, (wẹn) *n. s.* A fleshy or callous excrescence, or protuberance.

WENCH, (wẹnsh) *n. s.* A young woman; a young woman in contempt; strumpet.

To WENCH, (wẹnsh) *v. n.* To frequent loose women.

WENCHER, (wẹnsh'-ẹr) *n. s.* A fornicator.

To WEND, (wẹnd) *v. n.* Pret. *went.* To go; to pass to or from.

WENNY, (wẹn'-nẹ) *a.* Having the nature of a wen.

WENT, (wẹnt) *pret.* See WEND and GO.

WEPT, (wẹpt) Pret. and part. of *weep.*

WERE, (wẹr) Of the verb *To be.* The plural in all persons of indicative imperfect, and all the persons of the subjunctive imperfect, except the second, which is *wert.*

WERT, (wẹrt) The second person singular of the subjunctive imperfect of *To be.*

WESAND, (wẹ'-zand) *n. s.* The windpipe; the passage through which the breath is drawn and emitted; the larynx.

WEST, (wẹst) *n. s.* The region where the sun goes below the horizon at the equinoxes.

WEST, (wẹst) *a.* Being towards, or coming from the region of the setting sun.

WEST, (wẹst) *ad.* To the west of any place; more westward.

WESTERLY, (wẹst'-ẹr-lẹ) *a.* Tending or being towards the west.

WESTERN, (wẹst'-ẹrn) *a.* Being in the west, or toward the part where the sun sets.

WESTWARD, (wẹst'-wẹrd) *ad.* Towards the west.

WESTWARDLY, (wẹst'-wẹrd-lẹ) *ad.* With tendency to the west.

WET, (wẹt) *n. s.* Water; humidity; moisture; rainy weather.

WET, (wẹt) *a.* Humid; having some moisture adhering: opposed to *dry*; rainy; watery.

To WET, (wẹt) *v. a.* To humectate; to moisten; to make to have moisture adherent; to moisten with drink.

WETHER, (wẹтн'-ẹr) *n. s.* A ram castrated.

WETNESS, (wẹt'-nẹs) *n. s.* The state of being wet; moisture; humidity.

WETSHOD, (wẹt'-shọd) *a.* Wet over the shoes.

WEZAND. See WESAND.

To WHACK, (hwạk) *v. a.* To strike: apparently a corruption of *thwack.*

WHALE, (hwale) *n. s.* The largest of fish; the largest of the animals that inhabit this globe.

WHALEBONE, (hwale'-bone) *n. s.* The horny laminæ of the upper jaw of the whale.

WHANG, (hwạng) *n. s.* A thong; a leather thong; a shoe-string.

To WHANG, (hwạng) *v. a.* To beat; perhaps with thongs.

WHAP, (hwọp) *n. s.* A blow: a *low* expression.

WHAPPER, (hwọp'-per) *n. s.* Anything uncommonly large; a thumper.

WHARF, (hwọrf) *n. s.* A perpendicular bank or mole, raised for the convenience of lading or emptying vessels; a quay or key.

WHARFAGE, (hwọrf'-aje) *n. s.* Dues for landing at a wharf.

WHARFINGER, (hwọrf'-in-jẹr) *n. s.* One who attends a wharf.

WHAT, (hwọt) *pron.* That which: pronoun indefinite; which part, as *what* is owing to nature, and *what* to labour; something that is in one's mind indefinitely, as I tell thee *what*; which of several, as see *what* natures accompany *what* colours; an interjection by way of surprise or question; which of many? interrogatively; to how great a degree, used either interrogatively or indefinitely.

WHATEVER, (hwọt-ẹv'-ẹr) } *pron.*
WHATSOEVER, (hwọt-sọ-ẹv'-ẹr) } Having one nature or another; being one or another either generically, specifically or numerically; anything, be it what it will; the same, be it this or that; all that; the whole that; all particulars that, as at once came forth *whatever* creeps.

WHEAT, (hwete) *n. s.* The grain of which bread is chiefly made.

WHEATEN, (hwe'-tn) *a.* Made of wheat.

To WHEEDLE, (hwẹe'-dl) *v. a.* To entice by soft words; to flatter; to persuade by kind words.

WHEEDLER, (hwẹe'-dl-ẹr) *n. s.* One who wheedles.

WHEEL, (hwẹel) *n. s.* A circular body that turns round upon an axis; a circular body; a carriage that runs upon wheels; an instrument on which criminals are tortured; the instrument of spinning; rotation; revolution; a compass about.

To WHEEL, (hwẹel) *v. n.* To move on wheels; to turn on an axis; to revolve; to have a rotatory motion; to turn; to have vicissitudes; to fetch a compass; to roll forward.

To WHEEL, (hwẹel) *v. a.* To put into a rotatory motion; to make to whirl round.

WHEELBARROW, (hwẹel'-bạr-rọ) *n. s.* A carriage driven forward on one wheel.

WHEELER, (hwẹel'-ẹr) } *n. s.* A
WHEELWRIGHT, (hwẹel'-rite) } maker of wheels.

WHEELY, (hwẹel'-ẹ) *a.* Circular; suitable to rotation.

To WHEEZE, (hwẹeze) *v. n.* To breathe with noise.

WHELK, (hwẹlk) *n. s.* An inequality; a protuberance; a pustule.

To WHELM, (hwẹlm) *v. a.* To cover with something not to be thrown off; to bury; to throw upon something so as to cover or bury it.

WHELP, (hwẹlp) *n. s.* The young of a dog; a puppy; the young of any beast of prey; a young man, in contempt.

To WHELP, (hwelp) *v. n.* To bring young; applied to beasts, generally beasts of prey.

WHEN, (hwen) *ad.* At the time that; at what time? interrogatively; which time; after the time that; at what time; at what particular time.

WHENCE, (hwense) *ad.* From what place; from what person; from what cause; from which premises; from what place or person indefinitely; for which cause; from what source, indefinitely; from which cause.

WHENCESOEVER, (hwense-so-ev'-er) *ad.* From what place soever; from what cause soever.

WHENEVER, (hwen-ev'-er) } *ad.* At
WHENSOEVER, (hwen-so-ev'-er) } whatsoever time.

WHERE, (hware) *ad.* At which place or places; at what place? at the place in which. *Any where*, At any place. *Where*, like *here* and *there*, has in composition a kind of pronominal signification, as *whereof*, of which. It has the nature of a noun.

WHEREABOUT, (hware'-a-bout) *ad.* Near what place? as *whereabout* did you lose what you are seeking? near which place.

WHEREAS, (hware-az') *ad.* When on the contrary; the thing being so that; always referred to something different.

WHEREAT, (hware-at') *ad.* At which; at what? as *whereat* are you offended.

WHEREBY, (hware-bi') *ad.* By which; by what? as *whereby* wilt thou accomplish thy design?

WHEREFORE, (hware'-fore) *ad.* For which reason; for what reason?

WHEREIN, (hware-in') *ad.* In which; in what?

WHEREINTO, (hware-in-too') *ad.* Into which.

WHERENESS, (hware'-nes) *n. s.* Ubiety; imperfect locality.

WHEREOF, (hware-of') *ad.* Of which; of what, indefinitely; of what? interrogatively, as *whereof* was the house built?

WHEREON, (hware-on') *ad.* On which; on what? as *whereon* did he sit?

WHERESO, (hware'-so) } *ad.*
WHERESOEVER, (hware-so-ev'-er) } In what place soever; to what place soever.

WHERETO, (hware-too') } *ad.* To
WHEREUNTO, (hware-un-too') } which; to what? to what end? as *whereto* is this expence?

WHEREVER, (hware-ev'-er) *ad.* At whatsoever place.

WHEREUPON, (hware-up-on') *ad.* Upon which.

WHEREWITH, (hware-with') } *ad.*
WHEREWITHAL, (hware-with-all') } With which, with what? interrogatively.

To WHERRET, (hwer'-ret) *v. a.* To hurry; to trouble; to tease: a low colloquial word.

WHERRY, (hwer'-re) *n. s.* A light boat used on rivers.

To WHET, (hwet) *v. a.* To sharpen by attrition; to edge; to make angry or acrimonious.

WHET, (hwet) *n. s.* The act of sharpening anything that makes hungry, as a dram.

WHETHER, (hwerH'-er) *ad.* A particle expressing one part of a disjunctive question in opposition to the other, answered by *or*.

WHETHER, (hwerH'-er) *pron.* Which of two.

WHETSTONE, (hwet'-stone) *n. s.* Stone on which anything is whetted, or rubbed, to make it sharp.

WHETTER, (hwet'-ter) *n. s.* One that whets or sharpens.

WHEY, (hwa) *n. s.* The thin or serous part of milk, from which the oleose or grumous part is separated. It is used of anything white and thin.

WHEYEY, (hwa'-e) } *ad.* Partaking of
WHEYISH, (hwa'-ish) } whey; resembling whey.

WHICH, (hwitsh) *pron.* The pronoun relative; relating to things; it formerly was used for *who*, and related likewise to persons, as in the first words of the Lord's prayer. It is sometimes a demonstrative, as take *which* you will. It is sometimes an interrogative, as *which* is the man?

WHICHSOEVER, (hwitsh-so-ev'-er) *pron.* Whether one or the other.

WHIFF, (hwif) *n. s.* A blast; a puff of wind.

To WHIFF, (hwif) *v. a.* To consume in whiffs; to emit with whiffs, as in smoking.

To WHIFFLE, (hwif'-fl) *v. n.* To move inconstantly, as if driven by a puff of wind.

To WHIFFLE, (hwif'-fl) *v. a.* To disperse as by a puff; to blow away; to scatter.

WHIG, (hwig) *n. s.* One of the party, in our political history opposed to the *tories*.

WHIGGISH, (hwig'-ish) *a.* Relating to the whigs.

WHIGGISM, (hwig'-gizm) *n. s.* The notions of a whig.

WHILE, (hwile) *n. s.* Time; space of times.

WHILE, (hwile) } *ad.* During the time;
WHILES, (hwilz) } as long as; at the
WHILST, (hwilst) } same time that.

To WHILE, (hwile) *v. n.* To loiter.

To WHILE, (hwile) *v. a.* To draw out; to consume in a tedious way.

WHILOM, (hwi'-lum) *ad.* Formerly; once; of old.

WHIM, (hwim) *n. s.* A weak; an odd fancy; a caprice; an irregular motion of desire.

To WHIMPER, (hwim'-per) *v. n.* To cry without any loud noise.

WHIMPERING, (hwim'-per-ing) *n. s.* The act of uttering a small cry; a squeak.

WHIMSEY, (hwim'-ze) *n. s.* A freak; a caprice; an odd fancy; a whim.

WHIMSICAL, (hwim'-ze-kal) *a.* Freakish; capricious; oddly fanciful.

WHIMSICALLY, (hwim'-ze-kal-e) *ad.* So as to be oddly fanciful.
WHIMSICALNESS, (hwim-ze-kal-nes) *n. s.* State of being whimsical.
WHIMWAM, (hwim'-hwam) *n. s.* A plaything; a toy; an odd device; a strange fancy; a freak.
WHIN, (hwin) *n. s.* Furze; gorse.
To WHINE, (hwine) *v. n.* To lament in low murmurs; to make a plaintive noise; to moan meanly and effeminately.
WHINE, (hwine) *n. s.* Plaintive noise: mean or affected complaint.
WHINER, (hwi'-ner) *n. s.* One who whines.
To WHINNY, (hwin'-ne) *v. n.* To make a noise like a horse or colt.
WHINYARD, (hwin'-yard) *n. s.* A sword.
To WHIP, (hwip) *v. a.* To strike with anything tough and flexible; to sew slightly; to drive with lashes; to correct with lashes; to inwrap; to take anything nimbly: always with a particle ascertaining the sense, as *out, on, up, away.*
To WHIP, (hwip) *v. n.* To move nimbly: a ludicrous word.
WHIP, (hwip) *n. s.* An instrument of correction tough and pliant.
WHIPCORD, (hwip'-kord) *n. s.* Cord of which lashes are made.
WHIPLASH, (hwip'-lash) *n. s.* The lash or small end of a whip.
WHIPPER, (hwip'-per) *n. s.* One who punishes with whipping.
WHIPPING, (hwip'-ping) *n. s.* Correction with a whip or rod.
WHIPPING-POST, (hwip'-ping-post) *n. s.* A pillar to which criminals are bound when they are lashed.
WHIPSAW, (hwip'-saw) *n. s.* An instrument to saw such great pieces of stuff as the handsaw will not easily reach through.
WHIPSTAFF, (hwip'-staf) *n. s.* On shipboard, A piece of wood fastened to the helm, which the steersman holds in his hand to move the helm and turn the ship.
WHIPSTOCK, (hwip'-stok) *n. s.* The handle of a whip.
WHIPT, (hwipt) For *whipped.*
To WHIR, (hwer) *v. n.* To fly rapidly, with noise; spoken of a bird.
To WHIR, (hwer) *v. a.* To hurry.
To WHIRL, (hwerl) *v. a.* To turn round rapidly.
To WHIRL, (hwerl) *v. n.* To turn round rapidly; to move hastily.
WHIRL, (hwerl) *n. s.* Gyration; quick rotation; circular motion; rapid circumvolution.
WHIRLBONE, (hwerl'-bone) *n. s.* The patella; the cap of the knee.
WHIRLIGIG, (hwer'-le-gig) *n. s.* A toy which children spin round.
WHIRLPIT, (hwerl'-pit) } *n. s.* A place
WHIRLPOOL, (hwerl'-pool) } where the water moves circularly, and draws whatever comes within the circle towards its centre; a vortex.
WHIRLWIND, (hwerl'-wind) *n. s.* A stormy wind moving circularly.
WHIRRING, (hwer'-ring) *ad.* A word formed in imitation of the sound expressed by it, as *the whirring* pheasant.
WHISK, (hwisk) *n. s.* A small besom, or brush; a quick violent motion; and hence perhaps a sudden gale.
To WHISK, (hwisk) *v. a.* To sweep with a small besom; to move nimbly, as when one sweeps.
To WHISK, (hwisk) *v. n.* To move with velocity.
WHISKER, (hwisk'-er) *n. s.* The hair growing on the upper lip or cheek unshaven; a mustachio.
WHISKERED, (hwis'-kerd) *a.* Adorned with whiskers.
WHISKY, (hwisk'-e) *n. s.* A spirit drawn from barley.
To WHISPER, (hwis'-per) *v. n.* To speak with a low voice, so as not to be heard but by the ear close to the speaker; to speak with suspicion or timorous caution.
To WHISPER, (hwis'-per) *v. a.* To address in a low voice; to utter in a low voice; to prompt secretly.
WHISPER, (hwis'-per) *n. s.* A low soft voice; cautious and timorous speech.
WHISPERER, (hwis'-per-er) *n. s.* One that speaks low; a private talker; a teller of secrets; conveyer of intelligence.
WHISPERING, (hwis'-per-ing) *n. s.* Act of speaking in a low voice; cautious speech.
WHIST, (hwist) *interj.* Be still; be silent.
WHIST, (hwist) *n. s.* A game at cards, requiring one's attention and silence.
To WHISTLE, (hwis'-sl) *v. n.* To form a kind of musical sound, by an inarticulate modulation of the breath; to make a sound with a small wind instrument; to sound shrill.
To WHISTLE, (hwis'-sl) *v. a.* To call by a whistle.
WHISTLE, (hwis'-sl) *n. s.* Sound made by the modulation of the breath in the mouth; a sound made by a small wind instrument; the mouth; the organ of whistling; a small wind instrument; the noise of winds; a call, such as sportsmen use to their dogs.
WHISTLER, (hwis'-sl-er) *n. s.* One who whistles.
WHIT, (hwit) *n. s.* A point; a jot.
WHITE, (hwite) *a.* Having such an appearance as arises from the mixture of all colours; snowy; having the colour appropriated to happiness and innocence; grey with age; pure; unblemished; unclouded.
WHITE, (hwite) *n. s.* Whiteness; anything white; white colour; the mark at which an arrow is shot, which used to be painted white; the albugineous part of eggs; the white part of the eye.
WHITELEAD, (hwite-led') *n. s.* A calyx made from sheet-lead.
WHITELIMED, (hwite-limd') *a.* Covered with white plaster.
WHITELIVERED, (hwite'-liv-erd) *a.* Envious; malicious; cowardly.

WHITEMEAT, (hwīte'-mēte) *n. s.* Food made of milk; the flesh of chickens, veal, rabbits, &c.

To WHITEN, (hwī'-tn) *v. a.* To make white.

To WHITEN, (hwī'-tn) *v. n.* To grow white.

WHITENER, (hwī'-tn-ėr) *n. s.* One who makes anything white.

WHITENESS, (hwīte'-nės) *n. s.* The state of being white; freedom from colour; paleness; purity; cleanness.

WHITES, (hwīts) *n. s.* A disease arising from a laxness of the glands of the uterus, and a cold pituitous blood.

WHITETHORN, (hwīte'-*th*orn) *n. s.* A species of thorn.

WHITEWASH, (hwīte'-wȯsh) *n. s.* A wash to make the skin seem fair; a kind of liquid plaster with which walls are whitened.

To WHITEWASH, (hwīte'-wȯsh) *v. a.* To cover with whitewash.

WHITEWINE, (hwīte'-wīne) *n. s.* A species of wine produced from the white grapes.

WHITHER, (hwi*th*'-ėr) *a.* To what place? interrogatively; to what place, absolutely; to which place, relatively; to what degree; whithersoever.

WHITHERSOEVER, (hwi*th*'-ėr-sȯ-ėv'-ėr) *ad.* To whatsoever place.

WHITING, (hwī'-ting) *n. s.* A small sea-fish; a soft chalk.

WHITISH, (hwī'-tish) *a.* Somewhat white.

WHITISHNESS, (hwī'-tish-nės) *n. s.* The quality of being somewhat white.

WHITLOW, (hwi*t*'-lō) *n. s.* A kind of swelling between the cuticle and cutis.

WHITSUN, (hwi*t*'-sun) *a.* Observed at Whitsuntide.

WHITSUNTIDE, (hwi*t*'-sun-tīde) *n. s.* The feast of Penticost, so called, because the converts, newly baptized, appeared from Easter to Whitsuntide in white.

WHITTLE, (hwi*t*'-tl) *n. s.* A white dress for a woman; a double blanket, worn by the west-countrywomen over their shoulders, like cloaks; a knife.

To WHITTLE, (hwi*t*'-tl) *v. a.* To cut with a knife; to edge; to sharpen.

WHITYBROWN, (hwī'-tė-brȯwn) *a.* Of a colour between white and brown, as *whity-brown* paper, *whity-brown* bread.

To WHIZ, (hwiz) *v. n.* Hissing; to make a loud noise.

WHIZ, (hwiz) *n. s.* A loud humming or rather hissing noise, as from the flight of a rocket.

WHO, (hȯȯ) *pro.* genitive *whose*; other *cases whom*; a pronoun relative, applied to persons; which of many. *Whose* is the genitive of *which*, as well as of *who*, and is applied to things. It has sometimes a disjunctive sense. It is used often interrogatively, as *who* is this?

WHOEVER, (hȯȯ-ėv'-ėr) *pron.* Any one, without limitation or exception.

WHOLE, (hōle) *a.* All; total; containing all; complete; not defective; uninjured; unimpaired; well of any hurt or sickness.

WHOLE, (hōle) *n. s.* The totality; no part omitted; the complex of all the parts; a system; a regular combination.

WHOLESALE, (hōle'-sāle) *n. s.* Sale in the lump, not in separate small parcels; the whole mass.

WHOLESALE, (hōle'-sāle) *a.* Buying or selling in the lump, or in large quantities.

WHOLESOME, (hōle'-sum) *a.* Sound; contrary to unsound in doctrine; contributing to health; preserving; salutary; useful; conducive to happiness or virtue.

WHOLESOMELY, (hōle'-sum-lė) *ad.* Salubriously; salutiferously.

WHOLESOMENESS, (hōle'-sum-nės) *n. s.* Quality of conducing to health; salubrity; salutariness; conduciveness to good.

WHOLLY, (hōle'-lė) *ad.* Completely; perfectly; totally; in all the parts or kinds.

WHOM, (hȯȯm) The accusative of *who*, singular and plural.

WHOMSOEVER, (hȯȯm-sȯ-ėv'-ėr) *pron.* [oblique case of *whosoever*.] Any without exception.

WHOOP, (hȯȯp) *n. s.* A shout of pursuit.

To WHOOP, (hȯȯp) *v. n.* To shout.

To WHOOT, (hȯȯt) *v. a.* To insult with shouts.

WHORE, (hȯre) *n. s.* A prostitute; a woman who receives men for money; a woman who converses unlawfully with men; a fornicatress; an adultress; a strumpet.

To WHORE, (hȯre) *v. a.* To corrupt with regard to chastity.

To WHORE, (hȯre) *v. n.* To converse unlawfully with the other sex.

WHOREDOM, (hȯre'-dum) *n. s.* Fornication.

WHOREMASTER, (hȯre'-mas-tėr) } *n. s.*
WHOREMONGER, (hȯre'-mung-gėr) } One who keeps whores, or converses with a fornicatress.

WHORESON, (hȯre'-sun) *n. s.* A bastard.

WHORISH, (hȯre'-ish) *a.* Unchaste; incontinent.

WHORISHLY, (hȯre'-ish-lė) *ad.* Harlotlike.

WHORISHNESS, (hȯre'-ish-nės) *n. s.* Character of a whore.

WHORTLEBERRY, (hwȯr'-tl-bėr-rė) *n. s.* Bilberry; a plant.

WHOSE, (hȯȯz) *n. s.* Genitive of *who* and *which*.

WHOSO, (hȯȯ'-sō) } *pron.* Any,
WHOSOEVER, (hȯȯ-sō-ėv'-ėr) } without restriction.

To WHUR, (hwėr) *v. n.* To pronounce the letter *r* with too much force.

WHY, (hwī) *ad.* For what reason? interrogatively; for which reason, relatively; for what reason, relatively. It is sometimes used emphatically; as, *why*, no.

WHY, (hwī) *n. s.* A young heifer.

WICK, (wik) *n. s.* The substance round which is applied the wax or tallow of a torch or candle.

WICKED, (wik'-id) *a.* Given to vice; not good; flagitious; morally bad.

WICKEDLY, (wik'-id-lė) *ad.* Criminally corruptly; badly.

WICKEDNESS, (wik'-id-nės) *n. s.* Corruption of manners; guilt; moral ill.

WICKER, (wik'-er) *a.* Made of small sticks.
WICKET, (wik'-et) *n. s.* A small gate; a pair of short laths, set up within a few inches of each other to be bowled at in the game of cricket.
WIDE, (wide) *a.* Broad; extended far each way; broad to a certain degree, as three inches wide; deviating; remote.
WIDE, (wide) *ad.* At a distance; with great extent.
WIDELY, (wide'-le) *ad.* With great extent each way; remotely; far.
To WIDEN, (wi'-dn) *v. a.* To make wide; to extend.
To WIDEN, (wi'-dn) *v. n.* To grow wide; to extend itself.
WIDENESS, (wide'-nes) *n. s.* Breadth; large extent each way; comparative breadth.
WIDGEON, (wid'-jin) *n. s.* A water-fowl, not unlike a wild-duck.
WIDOW, (wid'-o) *n. s.* A woman whose husband is dead.
To WIDOW, (wid'-o) *v. a.* To deprive of a husband; to endow with a widow-right; to strip of anything good.
WIDOWER, (wid'-o-er) *n. s.* One who has lost his wife.
WIDOWHOOD, (wid'-o-hud) *n. s.* The state of a widow.
WIDTH, (width) *n. s.* Breadth; wideness.
To WIELD, (weeld) *v. a.* To use with full command, as a thing not too heavy for the holder; to handle, in an ironical sense.
WIELDY, (weel'-de) *a.* Manageable.
WIERY, (wi'-re) *a.* Made of wire: it were better written *wiry*; drawn into wire.
WIFE, (wife) *n. s.* Plural *wives*. A woman that has a husband: it is used for a woman of low employment.
WIFEHOOD, (wife'-hud) *n. s.* State and character of a wife.
WIG, (wig) *n. s.* False hair worn on the head; a sort of cake.
WIGHT, (wite) *n. s.* A person; a being.
WIGHT, (wite) *a.* Swift; nimble.
WILD, (wild) *a.* Not tame; not domestick; propagated by nature; not cultivated; desert; uninhabited; savage; uncivilized, used of persons, or practices; turbulent; tempestous; irregular; licentious; ungoverned; inconstant; mutable; fickle; inordinate; loose; uncouth; strange; done or made without any consistent order or plan; merely imaginary.
WILD, (wild) *n. s.* A desert; a tract uncultivated and uninhabited.
To WILDER, (wil'-der) *v. a.* To lose or puzzle in an unknown or pathless tract.
WILDERNESS, (wil'-der-nes) *n. s.* A desert; a tract of solitude and savageness; the state of being wild or disorderly.
WILDFIRE, (wild'-fire) *n. s.* A composition of inflammable materials, easy to take fire, and hard to be extinguished.
WILDGOOSECHASE, (wild'-goose-tahase) *n. s.* A pursuit of something as unlikely to be caught as the wild goose.
WILDING, (wild'-ing) *n. s.* A wild sour apple.
WILDLY, (wild'-le) *ad.* Without cultivation; without tameness; with disorder with perturbation or distraction; without attention; without judgment; heedlessly; capriciously; irrationally; irregularly.
WILDNESS, (wild'-nes) *n. s.* Rudeness; disorder like that of uncultivated ground; inordinate vivacity; irregularity of manners; savageness; brutality; ferity; the state of an animal untamed, contrary to *tameness*; uncultivated state; deviation from a settled course; irregularity; alienation of mind.
WILE, (wile) *n. s.* A deceit; a fraud; a trick; a stratagem; a practice artful, sly, and insidious.
To WILE, (wile) *v. a.* To deceive; to impose upon; to beguile.
WILFUL, (wil'-ful) *a.* Stubborn; contumacious; perverse; inflexible; done or suffered by design.
WILFULLY, (wil'-ful-le) *ad.* Obstinately; stubbornly; by design; on purpose.
WILFULNESS, (wil'-ful-nes) *n. s.* Obstinacy; stubbornness; perverseness.
WILILY, (wi'-le-le) *a.* By stratagem; fraudulently.
WILINESS, (wi'-le-nes) *n. s.* Cunning; guile.
WILK, (wilk) *n. s.* A kind of periwinkle; a sea-snail.
WILL (will) *n. s.* That power by which we desire, and purpose; volleity; choice; arbitrary determination; discretion; command; direction; disposition; inclination; desire; power; government; divine determination; testament; disposition of a dying man's effects. *Good-will*, Favour; kindness; right intention. *Ill-will*, Malice; malignity.
To WILL, (will) *v. a.* To desire that any thing should be, or be done; or not be, or not be done; to be inclined or resolved to have; to command; to direct; it is one of the signs of the future tense; of which it is difficult to show or limit the signification.
To WILL, (will) *v. n.* To dispose of effects by will.
WILLER, (wil'-ler) *n. s.* One that wills.
WILLING, (wil'-ling) *a.* Inclined to any thing; consenting; not disposed to refuse; pleased; desirous; favourable; well disposed to anything; ready; complying; chosen; spontaneous; consenting.
WILLINGLY, (wil'-ling-le) *ad.* With one's own consent; without dislike; without reluctance; by one's own desire.
WILLINGNESS, (wil'-ling-nes) *n. s.* Consent; freedom from reluctance; ready compliance.
WILLOW, (wil'-lo) *n. s.* A tree, of the boughs of which a garland was said to be worn by forlorn lovers.
WILLOWY, (wil'-lo-e) *a.* Abounding with willows.
WILY, (wi'-le) *a.* Cunning; sly; full of stratagem; fraudulent; insidious; subtle; mischievously artful.
WIMBLE, (wim'-bl) *n. s.* An instrument with which holes are bored.

To WIMBLE, (wim'-bl) *v. a.* To bore.
WIMPLE, (wim'-pl) *n. s.* A hood; a veil.
To WIN, (win) *v. a.* Pret. *wan* and *won*; part. pass. *won*. To gain by conquest; to gain the victory in a contest; to gain something withheld, or something valuable; to obtain; to allure to kindness or compliance; to gain by play; to gain by persuasion; to gain by courtship.
To WIN, (win) *v. n.* To gain the victory; to gain influence or favour; to gain ground; to be conquerer or gainer at play.
To WINCE, (winse) *v. n.* To kick as impatient of a rider, or of pain.
WINCER, (win'-ser) *n. s.* A kicking beast; one wincing as a beast.
WINCH, (winsh) *n. s.* A windlace, something held in the hand by which a wheel or cylinder is turned.
To WINCH, (winsh) *v. a.* To kick with impatience; to shrink from any uneasiness.
WINCH, (winsh) *n. s.* A kick of a beast impatient of the rider or of pain.
WIND, (wind, *or* wind) *n. s.* *Wind* is when any tract of air moves from the place it is in, to any other, with an impetus that is sensible to us, wherefore it was not ill called by the ancients, a swifter course of air; a flowing wave of air; a flux, effusion, or stream of air; direction of the blast from a particular point, as eastward, westward; breath; power or act of respiration; air caused by any action; flatulence; windiness.
WIND, (wind, *or* wind) *v. a.* Pret. and part. *winded*. To blow; to sound by inflation; to ventilate; to nose; to follow by the scent.
To WIND, (wind) *v. a.* Pret. *wound*; sometimes *winded*; part. *wound*. To turn round; to twist; to regulate in motion; to turn to this or that direction; to turn by shifts or expedients; to introduce by insinuation; to change; to entwist; to enfold: to encircle. *To wind out*, To extricate. *To wind up*, To bring to a small compass, as a bottom of thread; used of a watch, to convolve the spring; to put into a state of renovated or continued motion; to raise by degrees; to straighten a string by turning that on which it is rolled; to put in tune.
To WIND, (wind) *v. n.* To turn; to change; to be convolved; to move round; to proceed in flexures.
WINDBOUND, (wind'-bound) *a.* Confined by contrary winds.
WINDEGG (wind'-eg) *n. s.* An egg not impregnated; an egg that does not contain the principles of life.
WINDER, (wind'-er) *n. s.* An instrument or person by which anything is turned round; a plant that twists itself round others.
WINDFALL, (wind'-fall) *n. s.* Fruit blown down from the tree; an unexpected legacy; any unexpected advantage.
WINDGALL, (wind'-gall) *n. s.* A soft, yielding, flatulent tumour, full of corrupt jelly, which grows upon each side of the fetlock joints of a horse.
WINDGUN, (wind'-gun) *n. s.* Gun which discharges the bullet by means of wind compressed; an air-gun.
WINDINESS, (win'-de-nes) *n. s.* Full of wind; flatulence; tendency to generate wind; tumour; puffiness.
WINDING, (wind'-ing) *n. s.* Flexure; meander.
WINDINGSHEET, (wind'-ing-sheet) *n. s.* A sheet in which the dead are enwrapped.
WINDLACE, (wind'-las) } *n. s.* A handle
WINDLASS, } by which a rope or lace is wrapped together round a cylinder; a handle by which anything is turned.
WINDLE, (win'-dl) *n. s.* A spindle.
WINDLESS, (wind'-les) *a.* Wanting wind; out of breath.
WINDMILL, (wind'-mill) *n. s.* A mill turned by the wind.
WINDOW, (win'-do) *n. s.* An aperture in a building by which air and light are intromitted; the frame of glass or any other materials that covers the aperture.
WINDPIPE, (wind'-pipe) *n. s.* The passage for the breath.
WINDTIGHT, (wind'-tite) *a.* Fenced against winds.
WINDWARD, (wind'-werd) *ad.* Towards the wind.
WINDWARD, (wind'-werd) *a.* Lying towards the wind.
WINDWARD, (wind'-werd) *n. s.* Point towards the wind.
WINDY, (win'-de) *a.* Consisting of wind; next the wind; empty; airy; tempestuous; molested with wind; puffy; flatulent.
WINE, (wine) *n. s.* The fermented juice of the grape; preparations of vegetables by fermentation, called by the general name of wines.
WING, (wing) *n. s.* The limb of a bird by which it flies; a fan to winnow; flight; passage by the wing; the motive or incitement of flight; the side bodies of an army; any side piece; figuratively, protection, in the plural.
To WING, (wing) *v. a.* To furnish with wings; to enable to fly; to supply with side bodies; to transport by flight; to wound a bird in the *wing*: a term among sportsmen.
WINGED, (wingd, or wing'-ed) *a.* Furnished with wings; flying; swift; rapid.
WINGFOOTED, (wing'-fut-ed) *a.* Swift; nimble; fleet.
WINGSHELL, (wing'-shel) *n. s.* The shell that covers the wing of insects.
WINGY, (wing'-e) *a.* Having wings; resembling wings.
To WINK, (wingk) *v. n.* To shut the eyes; to hint, or direct by the motion of the eyelids; to close and exclude the light; to connive; to seem not to see; to tolerate.
WINK, (wingk) *n. s.* Act of closing the eye; a hint given by motion of the eye.
WINKER, (wingk'-er) *n. s.* One who winks.
WINNER, (win'-ner) *n. s.* One who wins.

WINNING, (win'-ning) *part. a.* Attractive; charming.

WINNING, (win'-ning) *n. s.* The sum won.

To WINNOW, (win'-no) *v. a.* To separate by means of the wind; to part the grain from the chaff; to fan; to beat as with wings; to sift; to examine; to separate; to part.

To WINNOW, (win'-no) *v. n.* To part corn from chaff.

WINNOWER, (win'-no-er) *n. s.* He who winnows.

WINSOME, (win'-sum) *a.* Merry; cheerful.

WINTER, (win'-ter) *n. s.* The cold season of the year. *Winter* is often used in composition.

To WINTER, (win'-ter) *v. n.* To pass the winter.

To WINTER, (win'-ter) *v. a.* To feed or manage in the winter.

WINTERLY, (win'-ter-le) *a.* Such as is suitable to winter; of a wintry kind.

WINTRY, (win'-tre) *a.* Brumal; hyemal; suitable to winter.

WINY, (wi'-ne) *a.* Vinous; having the taste or qualities of wine.

To WIPE, (wipe) *v. a.* To cleanse by rubbing with something soft; to take away by tersion; to strike off gently; to clear away. *To wipe out,* To efface.

WIPE, (wipe) *n. s.* An act of cleansing; a blow; a stroke; a jeer; a gibe; a sarcasm.

WIPER, (wi'-per) *n. s.* An instrument or person by which anything is wiped.

WIRE, (wire) *n. s.* Metal drawn into slender threads.

To WIREDRAW, (wi'-er-draw) *v. a.* To spin into wire; to draw out into length; to draw by art or violence.

WIREDRAWER, (wi'-er-draw-er) *n. s.* One who spins wire.

WIRY, (wi'-re) *a.* See WIRY.

To WIS, (wis) *v. a.* Pret. and part. pass. *wist.* To think; to imagine.

WISARD, (wiz'-urd). See WIZARD.

WISDOM, (wiz'-dum) *n. s.* Sapience; the power of judging rightly; the knowledge of divine and human things; prudence; skill in affairs; judicious conduct.

WISE, (wise) *a.* Sapient; judging rightly; having much knowledge; judicious; prudent; practically knowing; skilful; dexterous; skilled in hidden arts, a sense somewhat ironical; grave; becoming a wise man.

WISE, (wise) *n. s.* Manner; way of being or acting. This word, in the modern dialect, is often corrupted into *ways.*

WISEACRE, (wise'-a-ker) *n. s.* A fool; a dunce.

WISELING, (wise'-ling) *a.* One pretending to be wise: a word of contempt.

WISELY, (wise'-le) *ad.* Judiciously; prudently.

WISENESS, (wise'-nes) *n. s.* Wisdom; sapience.

To WISH, (wish) *v. n.* To have strong desire; to long; to be disposed, or inclined.

To WISH, (wish) *v. a.* To desire; to long for; to recommend by wishing; to imprecate; to ask.

WISH, (wish) *n. s.* Longing desire; thing desired; desire expressed.

WISHER, (wish'-er) *n. s.* One who longs; one who expresses wishes.

WISHFUL, (wish'-ful) *a.* Longing; showing desire; desirable; exciting wishes.

WISHFULLY, (wish'-ful-e) *ad.* Earnestly; with longing.

WISKET, (wis'-ket) *n. s.* A basket.

WISP, (wisp) *n. s.* A small bundle, as of hay or straw.

WIST, (wist). Pret. and part. of *wis.*

WISTFUL, (wist'-ful) *a.* Attentive; earnest; full of thought; eager.

WISTFULLY, (wist'-ful-e) *ad.* Attentively; earnestly.

WISTLY, (wist'-le) *ad.* Attentively; earnestly.

To WIT, (wit) *v. n.* To know; to be known: now only used in the phrase *to wit*; that is to say.

WIT, (wit) *n. s.* The powers of the mind; the mental faculties; the intellects; imagination; quickness of fancy; sentiments produced by quickness of fancy, or by genius; the effect of wit; a man of fancy; a man of genius; sense; judgment; faculty of the mind. In the plural, Soundness of understanding; intellect not crazed; sound mind; contrivance; stratagem; power of expedients; invention; ingenuity.

WITCH, (witsh) *n. s.* A woman given to unlawful arts.

To WITCH, (witsh) *v. a.* To bewitch; to enchant.

WITCHCRAFT, (witsh'-kraft) *n. s.* The practices of witches; power more than natural.

WITCHELM, (witsh'-elm) *n. s.* A kind of elm.

WITCHERY, (witsh'-er-e) *n. s.* Enchantment.

WITCHCRAFT, (witsh'-kraft) *n. s.* The art or practices of witches.

WITCRACKER, (wit'-krak-er) *n. s.* A joker; one who breaks a jest.

WITH, (with) *prep.* By; noting the cause, as tired *with* iteration; noting the means, as cultivated *with* art; noting the instrument, as cut *with* a knife; on the side of; for, noting confederacy, or favour, as fear not, for I am *with* thee; in opposition to; in competition or contest, as I do contest *with* thy love; noting comparison, as can carbuncles *with* her compare? in society; noting connection, as there is no living *with* thee; in company of, as he was *with* me; in appendage; noting consequence, or concomitance, as a right to regal power, and *with* it to obedience; in mutual dealing, as I will buy *with* you; noting confidence, as I trust you *with* all *my* secrets; or, I trust all *my* secrets *with* you. In partnership,

Noting connection; immediately after, as *with* that she told me; amongst, as interest is her name *with* men below; upon, as such arguments had force *with* those Pagans; in consent; noting parity of state, as *with* her they flourished. *With*, in composition, signifies opposition, or privation, except *withal*.

WITHAL, (with-all') *ad.* Along with the rest; likewise; at the same time.

To WITHDRAW, (with-draw') *v. a.* To take back; to bereave; to call away; to make to retire.

To WITHDRAW, (with-draw') *v. n.* To retire; to retreat.

WITHDRAWER, (with-draw'-er) *n. s.* One who bereaves.

WITHDRAWINGROOM, (with-draw'-ing-room) *n. s.* Room behind another room for retirement.

WITHE, (*with*) *n. s.* A willow twig; a band, properly a band of twigs.

To WITHER, (with'-er) *v. n.* To fade; to grow sapless; to dry up; to waste, or pine away; to lose, or want animal moisture.

To WITHER, (with'-er) *v. a.* To make to fade; to make to shrink, decay, or wrinkle, for want of animal moisture.

WITHERBAND, (with'-er-band) *n. s.* A piece of iron, which is laid under a saddle, about four fingers above the horse's *withers*, to keep the two pieces of wood tight, that form the bow.

WITHEREDNESS, (with'-erd-nes) *n. s.* The state of being withered; marcidity.

WITHERS, (with'-erz) *n. s.* Is the joining of the shoulder-bones at the bottom of the neck and mane, towards the upper part of the shoulder.

WITHERWRUNG, (with'-er-rung) *n. s.* The hurt caused by a bite of a horse, or by a saddle being unfit, especially when the bows are too wide.

To WITHHOLD, (with-hold') *v. a.* *Withheld* or *withholden*, pret. and part. To restrain; to keep from action; to hold back; to hinder; to obstruct; to take away; to refuse.

WITHHOLDEN, (with-hol'-dn) Part. pass. of *withhold*.

WITHHOLDER, (with-hold'-er) *n. s.* One who withholds.

WITHIN, (with-in') *prep.* In the inner part of; in the compass of; not beyond; used both of place and time; not reaching to any thing external; not longer ago than; into the reach of; in the reach of; into the heart or confidence of; not exceeding; in the inclosure of.

WITHIN, (with-in') *ad.* In the inner parts; inwardly; internally; in the mind.

WITHINSIDE, (with-in'-side) *ad.* In the interior parts.

WITHOUT, (with-out') *prep.* Not with; in a state of absence from; in the state of not having; beyond; not within the compass of; supposing the negation, or omission of; not by; not by the use of; not by the help of; on the outside of; not within; with exemption from.

WITHOUT, (with-out') *ad.* Not on the inside; out of doors; externally; not in the mind.

WITHOUT, (with-out') *conj.* Unless; if not; except.

To WITHSTAND, (with-stand') *v. a.* To gainstand; to oppose; to resist.

WITHSTANDER, (with-stand'-er) *n. s.* An opponent; resisting power.

WITHY, (with'-e) *n. s.* A willow tree.

WITHY, (with'-e) *a.* Made of withes.

WITLESS, (wit'-les) *a.* Wanting understanding; inconsiderate; wanting thought.

WITLESSLY, (wit'-les-le) *ad.* Inconsiderately; without understanding.

WITLESSNESS, (wit'-les-nes) *n. s.* Want of consideration.

WITLING, (wit'-ling) *n. s.* A pretender to wit; a man of petty smartness.

WITNESS, (wit'-nes) *n. s.* Testimony; attestation; one who gives testimony.

To WITNESS, (wit'-nes) *v. a.* To attest; to tell with asseveration.

To WITNESS, (wit'-nes) *v. n.* To bear testimony.

WITNESSER, (wit'-nes-er) *n. s.* One who gives testimony.

WITSNAPPER, (wit'-snap-per) *n. s.* One who affects repartee.

WITTED, (wit'-ted) *a.* Having wit; used in composition, as a quick-*witted* boy.

WITTICISM, (wit'-te-sism) *n. s.* An attempt at wit.

WITTILY, (wit'-te-le) *ad.* Ingeniously; cunningly; artfully; with flight of imagination.

WITTINESS, (wit'-te-nes) *n. s.* The quality of being witty.

WITTINGLY, (wit'-ting-le) *ad.* Knowingly; not ignorantly; with knowledge; by design.

WITTOL, (wit'-tol) *n. s.* A man who knows the falsehood of his wife, and seems contented; a tame cuckold.

WITTY, (wit'-te) *a.* Judicious; ingenious; inventive; full of imagination; sarcastic; full of taunts.

WITWORM, (wit'-wurm) *n. s.* One that feeds on wit; a canker of wit.

To WIVE, (wive) *v. n.* To marry; to take a wife.

To WIVE, (wive) *v. a.* To match to a wife; to take for a wife.

WIVER, (wiv'-er) } *n. s.* A kind of heral-
WIVERN, (wiv'-ern) } dick dragon.

WIVES, (wivz) *n. s.* The plural of wife.

WIZARD, (wiz'-ard) *n. s.* A wise person; a learned person; a conjurer; a magician; an enchanter.

WIZARD, (wiz'-ard) *a.* Enchanting; charming; overpowering; haunted by wizards.

To WIZEN, (wiz'-zn) *v. n.* To wither; to become dry; *wizened*, dried, withered, shrunk.

WO, (wo) } *n. s.* Grief; sorrow; misery;
WOE, } calamity. It is often used in denunciations, *woe be*; or in exclamations of sorrow, *woe is*; anciently *woe worth*; a denunciation of clamity; a curse.

WOAD, (wōde) *n. s.* A plant cultivated for the dyers, who use it for the foundation of many colours.

WOBEGONE, (wō'-bē-gŏn) *a.* Lost in wo; distracted in wo; overwhelmed with sorrow.

WOE. See Wo.

WOFUL, (wō'-fŭl) *a.* Sorrowful; afflicted; mourning; calamitous; afflictive; wretched; paltry; sorry.

WOFULLY, (wō'-fŭl-lē) *ad.* Sorrowfully; mournfully; wretchedly; in a sense of contempt.

WOFULNESS, (wō'-fŭl-nĕs) *n. s.* Misery; calamity.

WOLD, (wōld) *n. s.* *Wold*, whether singly or jointly, in the names of places, signifies a plain open country.

WOLF, (wŭlf) *n. s.* A kind of wild dog that devours sheep: thence anything ravenous or destructive; an eating ulcer.

WOLFDOG, (wŭlf'-dŏg) *n. s.* A dog of a very large breed kept to guard sheep; a dog supposed to be bred between a dog and a wolf.

WOLFISH, (wŭlf'-ĭsh) *a.* Resembling a wolf in qualities or form.

WOLFSBANE, (wŭlfs'-bāne) *n. s.* A poisonous plant; aconite.

WOMAN, (wŭm'-ăn) *n. s.* The female of the human race; a female attendant on a person of rank.

WOMANHATER, (wŭm'-ăn-hā-tĕr) *n. s.* One that has an aversion to the female sex.

WOMANHOOD, (wŭm'-ăn-hŭd) *n. s.* The character and collective qualities of a woman.

WOMANISH, (wŭm'-ăn-ĭsh) *a.* Suitable to a woman; having the qualities of a woman; resembling a woman.

WOMANISHLY, (wŭm'-ăn-ĭsh-lē) *ad.* In a womanish manner.

WOMANISHNESS, (wŭm'-ăn-ĭsh-nĕs) *n. s.* State or quality of being womanish.

To WOMANIZE, (wŭm'-ăn-īze) *v. a.* To emasculate; to effeminate; to soften.

WOMANKIND, (wŭm'-ăn-kīnd) *n. s.* The female sex; the race of women.

WOMANLY, (wŭm'-ăn-lē) *a.* Becoming a woman; suiting a woman; feminine; not masculine; not childish; not girlish.

WOMB, (wōōm) *n. s.* The place of the fœtus in the mother; the place whence anything is produced; any cavity.

To WOMB, (wōōm) *v. a.* To enclose; to breed in secret.

WOMEN, (wĭm'-mĕn) Plural of *woman*.

WON, (wŭn) The pret. and part. pass. of *win*.

To WONDER, (wŭn'-dĕr) *v. n.* To be struck with admiration; to be pleased or surprised so as to be astonished; to doubt, as I *wonder* whether he will be here in time: a colloquial expression.

WONDER, (wŭn'-dĕr) *n. s.* Admiration; astonishment; amazement; surprise caused by something unusual or unexpected; cause of wonder; a strange thing; something more or greater than can be expected; anything mentioned with wonder.

WONDERER, (wŭn'-dĕr-ĕr) *n. s.* One who wonders.

WONDERFUL, (wŭn'-dĕr-fŭl) *a.* Admirable; strange; astonishing.

WONDERFUL, (wŭn'-dĕr-fŭl) *ad.* To a wonderful degree.

WONDERFULLY, (wŭn'-dĕr-fŭl-ē) *ad.* In a wonderful manner; to a wonderful degree.

WONDERFULNESS, (wŭn'-dĕr-fŭl-nĕs) *n. s.* State or quality of being wonderful or amazing.

WONDERMENT, (wŭn'-dĕr-mĕnt) *n. s.* Astonishment; amazement; wonderful appearance; wonderful relation.

WONDEROUS, (wŭn'-dĕr-ŭs) *a.* See Wondrous.

WONDERSTRUCK, (wŭn'-dĕr-strŭk) *a.* Amazed.

WONDER-WORKING, (wŭn'-dĕr-wŭrking) *a.* Doing surprising things.

WONDROUS, (wŭn'-drŭs) *a.* Admirable; marvellous; strange; surprising; in a strange degree.

WONDROUSLY, (wŭn'-drŭs-lē) *ad.* To a strange degree; in a strange manner.

To WONT, (wŏnt) } *v. n.* To be accus-
To be WONT, (wŏnt) } tomed to use; to be used.

WONT, (wŏnt) *n. s.* Custom; habit; use.

WON'T, (wōnt) A contraction of *would not*; used for *will not*.

WONTED, (wŏnt'-ĕd) *part. a.* Accustomed; used; usual; used both of persons and things.

To WOO, (wōō) *v. a.* To court; to sue for love; to court solicitously; to invite with importunity.

To WOO, (wōō) *v. n.* To court; to make love.

WOOD, (wŭd) *a.* Mad; furious; raging.

WOOD, (wŭd) *n. s.* A large and thick collection of trees; the substance of trees; timber.

WOODBIND, (wŭd'-bīnd) } *n. s.* Honey-
WOODBINE, (wŭd'-bīne) } suckle.

WOODCOCK, (wŭd'-kŏk) *n. s.* A bird of passage with a long bill.

WOODED, (wŭd'-ĕd) *a.* Supplied with wood.

WOODEN, (wŭd'-dn) *a.* Ligneous; made of wood; timber; clumsy; awkward.

WOODFRETTER, (wŭd'-frĕt-ĕr) *n. s.* An insect; a wood-worm.

WOODINESS, (wŭd'-ē-nĕs) *n. s.* The state of containing much wood.

WOODLAND, (wŭd'-lănd) *n. s.* Woods; ground covered with woods.

WOODLAND, (wŭd'-lănd) *a.* Covered with woods; belonging to woods.

WOODLOUSE, (wŭd'-lŏwse) *n. s.* An insect; the millepes.

WOODMAN, (wŭd'-măn) } *n. s.* A sports-
WOODSMAN, (wŭdz-măn) } man; a hunter.

WOODMONGER, (wŭd'-mŭng-gĕr) *n. s.* A woodseller.

WOODNOTE, (wŏd'-nōte) *n. s.* Wild music.

WOODNYMPH, (wŏd'-nimf) *n. s.* A fabled goddess of the woods.

WOODPECKER, (wŏd'-pĕk-kĕr) *n. s.* A bird.

WOODPIGEON, (wŏd'-pid-jŭn) *n. s.* A wild pigeon.

WOODREVE, (wŏd'-rēve) *n. s.* One who has the care of woods.

WOODWARD, (wŏd'-wărd) *n. s.* A forester; an overlooker of woods.

WOODWORM, (wŏd'-wŭrm) *n. s.* A worm bred in wood.

WOODY, (wŏd'-ē) *a.* Abounding with wood; ligneous; consisting of wood; relating to woods; sylvan.

WOOER, (wōō'-ĕr) *n. s.* One who courts a woman.

WOOF, (wōōf) *n. s.* The set of threads that crosses the warp; the weft; texture; cloth.

WOOINGLY, (wōō'-ing-lē) *ad.* Pleasingly; so as to invite stay.

WOOL, (wŭl) *n. s.* The fleece of sheep; that which is woven into cloth; any short thick hair.

WOOLCOMBER, (wŭl'-cō-mĕr) *n. s.* One whose business is to comb wool.

WOOLLEN, (wŭl'-lĕn) *a.* Made of wool not finely dressed, and thence used likewise for anything coarse: it is likewise used in general for *made of wool*, as distinct from *linen*.

WOOLLEN, (wŭl'-lĕn) *n. s.* Cloth made of wool.

WOOLLINESS, (wŭl'-lē-nĕs) *n. s.* State or quality of being woolly.

WOOLLY, (wŭl'-lē) *a.* Clothed with wool; consisting of wool; resembling wool.

WOOLPACK, (wŭl'-păk) } *n. s.* A bag of
WOOLSACK, (wŭl'-săk) } wool; a bundle of wool; the seat of the judges in the house of lords; anything bulky without weight.

WORD, (wŭrd) *n. s.* A single part of speech; a short discourse; talk; discourse; dispute; verbal contention; language; oral expression; promise; signal; token; account; tidings; message; declaration; purpose expressed; affirmation; the second person of the Trinity: a scripture term; a motto; a short sentence; a proverb.

To **WORD**, (wŭrd) *v. a.* To express in proper words; to affect by many words; to overpower by words.

WORDCATCHER, (wŭrd'-kătsh ĕr) *n. s.* One who cavils at words.

WORDINESS, (wŭrd'-ē-nĕs) *n. s.* State or quality of abounding with words; verbosity.

WORDY, (wŭrd'-ē) *a.* Verbose; full of words.

WORE, (wōre) The pret. of *wear*.

To **WORK**, (wŭrk) *v. n.* Pret. *worked*, or *wrought*. To labour; to travail; to toil; to be in action; to be in motion; to act; to carry on operations; to operate as a manufacturer; to ferment; to operate; to have effect; to obtain by diligence; to act internally; to operate as a purge, or other physick; to act as on a subject; to be tossed or agitated; to make way.

To **WORK**, (wŭrk) *v. a.* Pret. and part. pass. *worked* or *wrought*. To labour; to manufacture; to form by labour; to bring by action into any state; to influence by successive impulses; to make by gradual labour, and continued violence; to produce by labour; to effect; to manage; in a state of motion; to put into motion; to put to labour; to exert; to embroider with a needle. *To work out*, To effect by toil. *To work out*, To erase; to efface. *To work up*, To raise; to expend in any work, as materials.

WORK, (wŭrk) *n. s.* Toil; labour; employment; a state of labour; flowers or embroidery of the needle; any fabrick or compages of art; action; feat; deed; anything made; operation; effect; consequence of agency; management; treatment. *To set on work*, To employ; to engage.

WORKER, (wŭrk'-ĕr) *n. s.* Whoever or whatever works.

WORKFELLOW, (wŭrk'-fĕl-lō) *n. s.* One engaged in the same work with another.

WORKHOUSE, (wŭrk'-hŏuse) }
WORKINGHOUSE, (wŭrk'-ing-hŏuse) } *n. s.* A place in which any manufacture is carried on; a place where idlers and vagabonds are condemned to labour.

WORKING, (wŭrk'-ing) *n. s.* Motion; operation; fermentation.

WORKINGDAY, (wŭrk'-ing-dā) *n. s.* Day on which labour is permitted; not the sabbath: it therefore is taken for coarse and common.

WORKMAN, (wŭrk'-măn) *n. s.* An artificer; a maker of anything.

WORKMANLIKE, (wŭrk'-măn-like) *a.* Skilful; well performed.

WORKMANLY, (wŭrk'-măn-lē) *a.* Skilful; well performed; workmanlike.

WORKMANSHIP, (wŭrk'-măn-ship) *n. s.* Manufacture; something made by any one; the skill of a worker; the degree of skill discovered in any manufacture; the art of working.

WORKMASTER, (wŭrk'-măs-tĕr) *n. s.* The performer of any work.

WORKSHOP, (wŭrk'-shŏp) *n. s.* The place where the workman carries on his work.

WORKWOMAN, (wŭrk'-wŭm-ăn) *n. s.* A woman skilled in needle-work; a woman that works for hire.

WORLD, (wŭrld) *n. s.* The great collective idea of all bodies whatever; system of beings; the earth; the terraqueous globe; present state of existence; a secular life; publick life; the publick; business of life; trouble of life; great multitude; mankind; an hyperbolical expression for many: *all the world* is a favourite phrase; the manners of men; the practice of life; every thing that the world contains; time: a sense originally Saxon, now only used in *world without end*.

WORLDLINESS, (wŭrld'-lē-nĕs) *n. s.* Covetousness; addictedness to gain.

WORLDLING, (wŭrld'-lĭng) *n. s.* A mortal set upon profit.

WORLDLY, (wŭrld'-lē) *a.* Secular; relating to this life, in contradiction to the life to come; bent upon this world; not attentive to a future state; human; common; belonging to the world.

WORM, (wŭrm) *n. s.* A small harmless serpent that lives in the earth; a poisonous serpent; animal bred in the body; the animal that spins silk, grubs that gnaw wood and furniture; something tormenting; any thing vermiculated or turned round; any thing spiral; a supposed membrane or ligament under the tongue of a dog.

To WORM, (wŭrm) *v. n.* To work slowly, secretly, and gradually.

To WORM, (wŭrm) *v. a.* To drive by slow and secret means, perhaps as by a screw; to deprive a dog of something, nobody knows what, under his tongue, which is said to prevent him, nobody knows why, from running mad.

WORMEAT, (wŭrm'-ēte) } *a.* Gnawed by
WORMEATEN, (wŭrm-'ē-tn) } worms; old; worthless.

WORMEATENNESS, (wŭrm'-ē-tn-nĕs) *n. s.* State of being wormeaten; rottenness.

WORMWOOD, (wŭrm'-wŭd) *n. s.* A plant.

WORMY, (wŭr'-mē) *a.* Full of worms; earthly; grovelling.

WORN, (wŏrn) Part pass. of *wear*. *Worn out* is quite consumed.

WORRIER, (wŭr'-rē-ĕr) *n. s.* One who worries or torments.

To WORRY, (wŭr'-rē) *v. a.* To tear, or mangle, as a beast tears its prey; to harass, or persecute brutally.

WORSE, (wŭrse) *a.* The comparative of *bad*; *bad, worse, worst*; more bad; more ill. *The Worse*, The loss; not the advantage; not the better; something less good.

WORSE, (wŭrse) *ad.* In a manner more bad.

To WORSEN, (wŭr'-sn) *v. a.* To make worse.

WORSHIP, (wŭr'-shĭp) *n. s.* Dignity; eminence; excellence; a character of honour; a title of honour; a term of ironical respect; adoration; religious act of reverence; honour; respect; civil deference.

To WORSHIP, (wŭr'-shĭp) *v. a.* To adore; to honour or venerate with religious rites; to respect; to honour; to treat with civil reverence; to honour with amorous respect.

To WORSHIP, (wŭr'-shĭp) *v. n.* To perform acts of adoration.

WORSHIPFUL, (wŭr'-shĭp-fŭl) *a.* Claiming respect by any character or dignity; a term of ironical respect.

WORSHIPFULLY, (wŭr'-shĭp-fŭl-ē) *ad.* Respectfully.

WORSHIPPER, (wŭr'-shĭp-ĕr) *n. s.* Adorer; one that worships.

WORST, (wŭrst) *a.* [the superlative of *bad*, formed from *worse, bad, worse, worst*.] Most bad; most ill.

WORST, (wŭrst) *n. s.* The most calamitous or wicked state; the utmost height or degree of any thing ill.

To WORST, (wŭrst) *v. a.* To defeat; to overthrow.

WORSTED, (wŭrs'-tĕd) *n. s.* From *Worsted*, a town in Norfolk, famous for woollen manufacture; woollen yarn; wool spun.

WORT, (wŭrt) *n. s.* Originally a general name for an herb; whence it continues in many, as *liverwort, spleenwort*; a plant of the cabbage kind; new beer either unfermented, or in the act of fermentation.

To WORTH, or WURTH, (wŭrth) *v. a.* To betide; to happen to: this word was formerly common in conjunction with *woe*; as, *woe worth thee*, i. e. *woe be to thee*.

WORTH, (wŭrth) *n. s.* Price; value; excellence; virtue; importance; valuable quality.

WORTH, (wŭrth) *a.* Equal in price to; equal in value to; deserving of, either in a good or bad sense; equal in possessions to.

WORTHILY, (wŭr'-thē-lē) *ad.* Suitably; not below the rate of; deservedly; according to merit; justly; not without cause.

WORTHINESS, (wŭr'-thē-nĕs) *n. s.* Desert; merit; excellence; dignity; virtue; state of being worthy; quality of deserving.

WORTHLESS, (wŭrth'-lĕs) *a.* Having no virtues, dignity, or excellence; having no value.

WORTHLESSNESS, (wŭrth'-lĕs-nĕs) *n. s.* Want of excellence; want of dignity; want of value.

WORTHY, (wŭr'-thē) *a.* Deserving; such as merits; valuable; noble; illustrious; having excellence or dignity; having worth; having virtue; not good; a term of ironical commendation; suitable for any quality good or bad; equal in value; equal in dignity; suitable to any thing bad; deserving of ill.

WORTHY, (wŭr'-thē) *n. s.* A man landable for any eminent quality, particularly for valour.

To WOT, (wŏt) } *v. n.* To know; to be
To WOTE, } aware.

WOVE, (wōve) The pret. and part. pass of *weave*.

WOVEN, (wō'-vn) The part. pass. of *weave*.

WOULD, (wŭd) The pret. of *will*. It is generally used as an auxiliary verb with an infinitive, to which it gives the force of the subjunctive mood; was or am resolved; I am or was willing; it is a familiar term for *wish to do* or *to have*; should wish; it is used in old authors for *should*; it has the signification of I wish, or I pray.

WOUND, (wōond) *n. s.* A hurt given by violence.

To WOUND, (wōond) *v. a.* To hurt by violence.

WOUND, (wŏund) The pret. and part. pass. of *wind*.

WOUNDER, (wo͝ond'-ẹr) *n. s.* One that wounds.
WOUNDLESS, (wo͝ond'-lẹs) *a.* Exempt from wounds.
WOX, (wǫx) } The pret. of *wax*. Be-
WOXE, (wǫx) } came.
WOXEN, (wǫx'-ẹn) The part. of *To wax*.
WRACK, (rȧk) *n. s.* See WRECK. Destruction of a ship by winds or rocks; ruin; destruction.
To WRACK, (rȧk) *v. a.* To destroy in the water; to wreck; to torture; to torment; commonly written *rack*.
WRACKFUL, (rȧk'-fụl) *a.* Ruinous; destructive.
WRAITH, (rȧth) *n. s.* The apparition of a person about to die, as pretended in parts of the north.
To WRANGLE, (rȧng'-gl) *v. n.* To dispute peevishly; to quarrel perversely; to altercate; to squabble.
WRANGLE, (rȧng'-gl) *n. s.* A quarrel; a perverse dispute.
WRANGLER, (rȧng'-gl-ẹr) *n. s.* A perverse, peevish, disputative man.
To WRAP, (rȧp) *v. a.* Pret. and part. pass. *wrapped* or *wrapt*. To roll together; to complicate; to involve; to cover with something rolled or thrown round; to comprise; to contain. *To wrap up*, To involve totally.
WRAPPER, (rȧp'-per) *n. s.* One that wraps; that in which anything is wrapped.
WRAPPING, (rȧp'-ping) *n. s.* That in which anything is wrapped.
WRATH, (rȧwth, or rȧth) *n. s.* Anger; fury; rage.
WRATHFUL, (rȧwth'-fụl, or rȧth'-fụl) *a.* Angry; furious; raging.
WRATHFULLY, (rȧwth'-fụl-le, or rȧth'-fụl-le) *ad.* Furiously; passionately.
WRATHLESS, (rȧwth'-lẹs, or rȧth'-lẹs) *a.* Free from anger.
To WREAK, (reke) *v. a.* Old pret. and part. pass. *wroke* and *wroken*; now *wreaked*. To revenge; to execute any violent design. It is corruptly written for *reck*, to heed; to care.
WREAK, (reke) *n. s.* Revenge; vengeance; passion; furious fit.
WREATH, (reth, or rɛrʜe) *n. s.* Anything curled or twisted; a garland; a chaplet.
To WREATH, (rɛrʜe) *v. a.* Pret. *wreathed*; part. pass. *wreathed*, *wreathen*. To curl; to twist; to convolve; to interweave; to entwine one in another; to encircle as a garland; to encircle as with a garland; to dress in a garland.
To WREATH, (rɛrʜe) *v. n.* To be interwoven; to be intertwined.
WREATHY, (rɛ'-rʜe) *a.* Spiral; curled; twisted; covered with a wreath.
WRECK, (rek) *n. s.* Destruction by being driven on rocks or shallows at sea; destruction by sea; dissolution by violence; ruin; destruction. The thing wrecked, as the ship was considered as a *wreck*. Dead, undigested stems of grasses and weeds in a ploughed land.
To WRECK, (rek) *v. a.* To destroy by dashing on rocks or sands; to ruin.
To WRECK, (rek) *v. n.* To suffer wreck.
WREN, (ren) *n. s.* A small bird.
To WRENCH, (rensh) *v. a.* To pull by violence; to wrest; to force; to sprain; to distort.
WRENCH, (rensh) *n. s.* A violent pull or twist; a sprain.
To WREST, (rest) *v. a.* To twist by violence; to extort by writhing or force; to distort; to writhe; to force; to wind; to screw: applied to the tuning of instruments.
WREST, (rest) *n. s.* Distortion; violence; an active or moving power; an instrument to tune.
WRESTER, (rɛs'-tẹr) *n. s.* One who wrests; one who uses a wrest.
To WRESTLE, (rɛs'-sl) *v. n.* To contend who shall throw the other down; to struggle; to contend.
To WRESTLE, (rɛs'-sl) *v. a.* To overcome in wrestling.
WRESTLER, (rɛs'-lẹr) *n. s.* One who wrestles; one who professes the athletick art; one who contends in wrestling.
WRETCH, (retsh) *n. s.* A miserable mortal; a worthless sorry creature. It is used by way of slight, or ironical pity, or contempt.
WRETCHED, (retsh'-ẹd) *a.* Miserable; unhappy; calamitous; afflictive; sorry; pitiful; paltry; worthless; despicable; hatefully contemptible.
WRETCHEDLY, (retsh'-ẹd-le) *ad.* Miserably; unhappily; meanly; despicably.
WRETCHEDNESS, (retsh'-ẹd-nẹs) *n. s.* Misery; unhappiness; afflicted state; pitifulness; despicableness.
To WRIGGLE, (rig'-gl) *v. a.* To move to and fro with short motions.
To WRIGGLE, (rig'-gl) *v. n.* To put in a quick reciprocating motion; to introduce by shifting motion.
WRIGHT, (right) *n. s.* A workman; an artificer; a maker; a manufacturer.
To WRING, (ring) *v. a.* Pret. and part. pass. *wringed* and *wrung*. To twist; to turn round with violence; to force by contortion; to squeeze; to press; to pinch; to force by violence; to extort; to harass; to distress; to torture; to distort; to turn to a wrong purpose; to persecute with extortion.
WRINGER, (ring'-ẹr) *n. s.* One who squeezes the water out of clothes.
WRINKLE, (ring'-kl) *n. s.* Corrugation or furrow of the skin or the face; rumple of cloth; any roughness.
To WRINKLE, (ring'-kl) *v. a.* To corrugate; to contract into furrows; to make rough or uneven.
WRIST, (rist) *n. s.* The joint by which the hand is joined to the arm.
WRISTBAND, (rist'-band) *n. s.* The fastening of the shirt at the hand.
WRIT, (rit) *n. s.* Anything written; Scripture: this sense is now chiefly used in speaking of the Bible; a judicial process,

by which any one is summoned as an offender; a legal instrument.

WRIT, (rit) The pret of *write*.

To WRITE, (rite) *v. a.* Pret. *writ* or *wrote*; part. pass. *written*, *writ*, or *wrote*. To express by means of letters; to engrave; to impress; to produce as an author; to tell by letter.

To WRITE, (rite) *v. n.* To perform the act of writing; to play the author; to tell in books; to send letters; to use the style of; to compose; to form composition.

WRITER, (ri'-ter) *n. s.* One who practises the art of writing; an author.

To WRITHE, (rithe) *v. a.* To distort; to deform with distortion; to twist with violence; to wrest; to force by violence; to torture; to twist.

To WRITHE, (rithe) *v. n.* To be convolved with agony or torture.

WRITING, (ri'-ting) *n. s.* A legal instrument, as the *writings* of an estate; a composure; a book; a written paper of any kind.

WRITINGMASTER, (ri'-ting-mas-ter) *n. s.* One who teaches to write.

WRITTEN, (rit'-tn) The part. pass. of *write*.

WRONG, (rong) *n. s.* An injury; a designed or known detriment; not right; not justice; errour; not truth.

WRONG, (rong) *a.* Not morally right; not just; not agreeable to propriety or truth; not true; not physically right; unfit; unsuitable; acting improperly.

WRONG, (rong) *ad.* Not rightly; amiss.

To WRONG, (rong) *v. a.* To injure; to use unjustly, either by doing injury, or imputing evil without justice.

WRONGDOER, (rong'-doo-er) *n. s.* An injurious person; a trespasser.

WRONGER, (r,ng'-er) *n. s.* He that injures; he that does wrong.

WRONGFUL, (rong'-ful) *a.* Injurious; unjust.

WRONGFULLY, (rong'-ful-e) *ad.* Unjustly.

WRONGHEAD, (rong'-hed) } *s.*

WRONGHEADED, (rong'-hed-ed) } Having a perverse understanding.

WRONGLY, (rong'-le) *ad.* Unjustly; amiss.

WRONGNESS, (rong'-nes) *n. s.* Wrong disposition.

WROTE, (rote) Pret. and part. of *write*. *Written* is now generally used for the participle.

WROTH, (rawth) *a.* Angry.

WROUGHT, (rawt) *a.* Effected; performed; influenced; prevailed on; produced; caused; worked; laboured; gained; attained; operated; used in labour; driven; actuated; manufactured; formed; excited by degrees; produced by degrees; guided; managed; agitated; disturbed.

WRUNG, (rung) *a.* The pret. and part. pass. of *wring*.

WRY, (ri) *a.* Crooked; deviating from the right direction; distorted; wrung; perverted; wrested.

WRYNESS, (ri'-nes) *n. s.* State of being wry; deviation from the right way.

X.

X is a letter, which, though found in Saxon words, begins no word purely English.

X. The numeral letter for ten.

XEBEC, (ze'-bek) *n. s.* A sea term, A small three-masted vessel, navigated in the Mediterranean.

XEROCOLLYRIUM, (ze-ro-kol-lir'-re-um) *n. s.* A dry plaster for sore eyes.

XERODES, (ze-ro'-dez) *n. s.* Any tumour attended with dryness.

XEROMIRUM, (zer-o-mi'-rum) *n.s.* A drying ointment.

XEROPHAGY, (ze-rof'-a-je) *n. s.* Dry food; subsistence on dry victuals; the eating of dry meats, a sort of fast among the primitive Christians.

XEROPHTHALMY, (ze-rop'-thal-me) *n. s.* A dry red soreness or itching in the eyes, without any dropping or swelling.

XEROTES, (ze-ro'-tez) *n. s.* A dry habit or disposition of body.

XIPHIAS, (zif'-e-as) *n. s.* The sword fish; also a comet shaped like a sword.

XIPHOIDES, (ze-foe'-dez) *n. s.* The pointed sword-like cartilage or gristle of the breast bone.

XYLOBALSAMUM, (zi-lo-bal'-sa-mum) *n. s.* The wood of the balsam tree.

XYLOGRAPHY, (zi'-log-gra-fe) *n. s.* The art of engraving on wood.

XYSTER, (zis'-ter) *n. s.* A surgeon's instrument to scrape and shave bones with.

Y.

Y, AT the beginning of words, is commonly taken, though perhaps erroneously, for a consonant; at the end, and when it follows a consonant it is a vowel, and has the sound of *i*. It is used at the end of words, and whenever two *i*'s would come together; and in words derived from the Greek, to express the *u*. *Y* was much used by the Saxons, whence *y* is found for *i* in the old English writers.

Y is in old English sometimes prefixed as an increasing syllable to preterites and passive particles of verbs, as *yclad*. It seems borrowed from ȝe, the Saxon *augmentum* of the preterite.

YACHT, (yȯt) *n. s.* A small ship for carrying passengers; a pleasure vessel.

YAM, (yȧm) *n. s.* A root that grows in America and the South Sea islands.

To YAP, (yȧp) *v. n.* To bark.

YARD, (yȧrd) *n. s.* Inclosed ground adjoining to an house; a measure of three feet; the supports of the sails.

YARDWAND, (yȧrd'-wȧnd) *n. s.* A measure of a yard.

YARE, (yȧre) *a.* Ready; dextrous; nimble; eager.

YARELY, (yȧre'-le) *ad.* Dextrously; skilfully.

To YARK. See *To* YERK.

YARN, (yȧrn) *n. s.* Spun wool; woollen thread.

To YARR, (yȧr) *v. n.* To growl, or snarl like a dog.

YARROW, (yȧr'-rȯ) *n. s.* A plant.

YATE, (yȧte) *n. s.* Still our northern word for *gate*.

YAW, (yȧw) *n. s.* The unsteady motion which a ship makes in a great swell, when in steering, she inclines to the right or left of her course.

YAWL, (yȧwl) } *n. s.* A little vessel belong-
YAUL, (yȧwl) } ing to a ship, for convenience of passing to and from it.

To YAWL, (yȯwl) See *To* YELL.

To YAWN, (yȧwn) *v. n.* To gape; to oscitate; to have the mouth opened involuntarily by fumes, as in sleepiness; to open wide; to express desire by yawning.

YAWN, (yȧwn) *n. s.* Oscitation; gape; hiatus.

YAWNING, (yȧwn'-ing) *a.* Sleepy; slumbering.

YCLAD, (e-klȧd') Part. for *clad*. Clothed.

YCLEPED, (e-klept') Called; termed; named.

YE, (ye) The nominative plural of *thou*.

YEA, (yȧ) *ad.* Yes; a particle of affirmation; meaning, it is so, or is it so? a particle by which the sense is intended or enforced; not only so, but more than so.

To YEAN, (yene) *v. n.* To bring young.

YEANLING, (yene'-ling) *n. s.* The young of sheep.

YEAR, (yere) *n. s.* Twelve months, or three hundred sixty-five days. It is often used plurally, without a plural termination. In the plural, old age.

YEARBOOK, (yere'-book) *n. s.* Law reports published *annually*.

YEARLING, (yere'-ling) *a.* Being a year old.

YEARLY, (yere'-le) *a.* Annual; happening every year; lasting a year.

YEARLY, (yere'-le) *ad.* Annually; once a year.

To YEARN, (yern) *v. n.* To feel great internal uneasiness: it implies tenderness or pity.

To YEARN, (yȧrn) *v. a.* To grieve; to vex.

YEARNING, (yern'-ing) *n. s.* Act or state of being moved with pity or tenderness.

YEAST. See YEST.

YELK, (yelk) *n. s.* The yellow part of the egg, commonly written *yolk*.

To YELL, (yell) *v. n.* To cry out with horror and agony.

YELL, (yell) *n. s.* A cry of horrour.

YELLOW, (yel'-lȯ) *a.* Being of a bright glaring colour, as gold.

YELLOW, (yel'-lȯ) *n. s.* Yellow colour.

YELLOWHAMMER, (yel'-lȯ-hȧm-mȯr) *n. s.* A bird.

YELLOWISH, (yel'-lȯ-ish) *a.* Approaching to yellow.

YELLOWISHNESS, (yel'-lȯ-ish-nes) *n. s.* The quality of approaching to yellow.

YELLOWNESS, (yel'-lȯ-nes) *n. s.* The quality of being yellow.

YELLOWS, (yel'-lȯze) *n. s.* A disease in horses.

To YELP, (yelp) *v. n.* To bark as a beagle-hound after his prey.

YEOMAN, (yȯ'-mȧn) *n. s.* A man of a small estate in land; a farmer; gentleman farmer; a kind of title given to soldiers; whence we have still *yeomen* of the guard. It was probably a freeholder not advanced to the rank of a gentleman. It seems to have had likewise the notion of a gentleman servant.

YEOMANRY, (yȯ'-mȧn-re) *n. s.* The collective body of yeomen.

To YERK, (yerk, or yȧrk) *v. a.* Probably of the same as *jerk*. To throw out or move with a spring. A leaping horse is said to *yerk*, when he flings and kicks with his whole hind quarters. To lash; to strike; to beat.

To YERK, (yerk, or yȧrk) *v. n.* To move as with jerks.

YERK, (yerk, or yȧrk) *n. s.* A quick motion.

To YERN, (yern) *v. a.* See YEARN.

YES, (yes) *ad.* A term of affirmation; the affirmative particle opposed to *no*. It is a word of enforcement: even so; not only so, but more.

YEST, (yest) *n. s.* The foam, spume, or flower of beer in fermentation; barm; the spume on troubled water; foam; froth.

YESTER, (yes'-ter) *a.* Being next before the

present day. It is not often used but in composition with another word, as *day* or *night*.

YESTERDAY, (yes'-ter-da) *n. s.* The day last past; the day next before to-day.

YESTERDAY, (yes'-ter-da) *ad.* On the day last past.

YESTERNIGHT, (yes'-ter-nite) *n. s.* The night before this night.

YESTERNIGHT, (yes'-ter-nite) *ad.* On the night last past.

YESTY, (yest'-e) *a.* Frothy; spumy; foamy.

YET, (yet) *conj.* Nevertheless; notwithstanding; however.

YET, (yet) *ad.* Beside; over and above; still; the state still remaining the same; once again; at this time; so soon; hitherto; with a negative before it; at least; at all. It denotes continuance and extension, greater or smaller, as a little longer, yet a little longer. In a new degree, as *yet* blacker; even; after all: a kind of emphatical addition to a negative; hitherto, sometimes with *as* before it.

YEW, (yoo) *n. s.* A tree of tough wood, used for bows, and planted in churchyards.

YEWEN, (yoo'-en) *a.* Made of the wood of yew.

To YIELD, (yeeld) *v. a.* To produce; to give in return for cultivation or labour; to produce in general; to afford; to exhibit; to give as claimed of right; to allow; to concede; to permit; to grant; to emit; to expire; to resign; to give up; to surrender.

To YIELD, (yeeld) *v. n.* To give up the contest; to submit; to comply with any person, or motive power; to comply with things required or enforced; to concede; to admit; to allow; not to deny; to give place as inferiour in excellence or any other quality.

YIELDANCE, (yeeld'-anse) *n. s.* Act of producing; act of complying with; concession.

YIELDER, (yeeld'-er) *n. s.* One who yields.

YIELDING, (yeeld'-ing) *n. s.* Act of giving up; submission.

YIELDINGLY, (yeeld'-ing-le) *ad.* With compliance.

YIELDINGNESS, (yeeld'-ing-nes) *n. s.* Disposition to give up any point; quality of yielding.

YOKE, (yoke) *n. s.* The bandage placed on the neck of draught oxen; a mark of servitude; slavery; a chain; a link; a bond; a couple; two; a pair: it is used in the plural with the singular termination.

To YOKE, (yoke) *v. a.* To bind by a yoke to a carriage; to join or couple with another; to enslave; to subdue; to restrain; to confine.

To YOKE, (yoke) *v. n.* To be joined together.

YOKEFELLOW, (yoke'-fel-lo) } *n. s.* Com-
YOKEMATE, (yoke'-mate) } panion in labour; mate; fellow; commonly partner in marriage.

YOLK, (yoke) *n. s.* See YELK. The yellow part of an egg.

YON, (yon) } *a.* Being at a distance
YONDER, (yon'-der) } within view.

YON, (yon) } *ad.* At a distance
YONDER, (yon'-der) } within view: it is used when we direct the eye from another thing to the object.

YORE, or *of Yore*, (yore) *ad.* Long since; of time; long ago.

YOU, (yoo) *pron.* The oblique case of *ye*. It is used in the nominative in common language, when the address is to persons; and though first introduced by corruption, is now established: it is the ceremonial word for the second person singular, and is always used, except in solemn language: it is used indefinitely, as the French *on*; any one; whosoever. *You* is used in the subsequent members of a sentence, as distinguished from *ye*.

YOUNG, (yung) *a.* Being in the first part of life; not old, used of animal life; ignorant; weak; it is sometimes applied to vegetable life, as *young* trees.

YOUNG, (yung) *n. s.* The offspring of animals collectively.

YOUNGISH, (yung'-ish) *a.* Somewhat young.

YOUNGLING, (yung'-ling) *n. s.* Any creature in the first part of life.

YOUNGSTER, (yung'-ster) } *n. s.* A young
YOUNKER, (yungk'-er) } person in contempt.

YOUR, (yoor) *pron.* Belonging to you: it is used properly when we speak to more than one, and ceremoniously and customarily when to only one; *your* is used in an indeterminate sense, as among *your* antiquaries: *yours* is used when the substantive goes before or is understood, as *this is your* book, *this book is yours*.

YOURSELF, (yur-self') *n. s.* You, even you; ye, not others: in the oblique cases it has the sense of reciprocation, or reference to the same subject mentioned before, as you love only *yourself*; you have betrayed *yourselves* by your rashness; it is sometimes reciprocal in the nominative, as be but *yourselves*.

YOUTH, (yooth) *n. s.* The part of life succeeding to childhood and adolescence; the time from fourteen to twenty-eight; a young man; young men collectively.

YOUTHFUL, (yooth'-ful) *a.* Young; suitable to the first part of life; vigorous as in youth.

YOUTHFULLY, (yooth'-ful-e) *ad.* In a youthful manner.

YOUTHLY, (yooth'-le) *a.* Young; early in life.

YULE, (yule) *n. s.* A word adopted, and formerly much in use, for the times of Christmas and Lammas.

YUX, (yux) *n. s.* The hiccough.

Z.

Z is found in the Saxon alphabets, set down by grammarians, but is read in no word originally Teutonick: its sound is uniformly that of an hard S. No word of English original begins with Z.

ZAFFIR, (zăf'-fĭr) *n. s.* A mass made of the calx of cobalt powdered fine, mixed with three times its weight of powdered flints: this from its hardness has been mistaken for a native mineral.

ZANY, (zā'-nē, or zăn'-nē) *n. s.* One employed to raise laughter by his gestures, actions and speeches; a merry Andrew; a buffoon.

ZARNICH, (zăr'-nĭk) *n. s.* A substance in which orpiment is found.

ZEAL, (zēle) *n. s.* Passionate ardour for any person or cause.

ZEALOT, (zĕl'-ŭt) *n. s.* One passionately ardent in any cause: generally used in dispraise.

ZEALOTRY, (zĕl'-lŭt-rē) *n. s.* Behaviour of a zealot.

ZEALOUS, (zĕl'-lŭs) *a.* Ardently; passionate in any cause.

ZEALOUSLY, (zĕl'-ŭs-lē) *ad.* With passionate ardour.

ZEALOUSNESS, (zĕl'-ŭs-nĕs) *n. s.* The quality of being zealous.

ZEBRA, (zē'-brą) *n. s.* An Indian ass, naturally striped.

ZECHIN, (tshē-kēen') *n. s.* A gold coin worth about nine shillings sterling.

ZED, (zĕd) *n. s.* The name of the letter z.

ZENITH, (zēn'-nĭth or zē'-nĭth) *n. s.* The point over head opposite to the nadir.

ZEPHYR, (zĕf'-fĕr) } *n. s.* The west
ZEPHYRUS, (zĕf'-fĕr-ŭs) } wind, and poetically any calm soft wind.

ZEST, (zĕst) *n. s.* The peel of an orange squeezed into wine; a relish; a taste added.

To ZEST, (zĕst) *v. a.* To heighten by an additional relish.

ZETETICK, (zē-tĕt'-ĭk) *a.* Proceeding by enquiry.

ZEUGMA, (zū'-mą) *n. s.* A figure in grammar, when a word agreeing with divers nouns, or an adjective with divers substantives, is referred to one expressly, and to the other by supplement, as lust overcame shame, boldness fear, and madness reason.

ZIG-ZAG, (zĭg'-zăg) *n. s.* A line with sharp and quick turns.

ZIG-ZAG, (zĭg'-zăg) *a.* Having sharp and quick turns.

To ZIG-ZAG, (zĭg'-zăg) *v. a.* To form into sharp and quick turns.

ZINC, (zĭngk) *n. s.* A semi-metal of a brilliant white colour approaching to blue.

ZOCLE, (zō'-kl) *n. s.* In architecture, A small sort of stand or pedestal, being a low square piece or member, serving to support a busto, statue, or the like, that needs to be raised; also a low square member, serving to support a column, instead of a pedestal, base, or plinth.

ZODIACAL, (zō-dī'-ă-kăl) *a.* Relating to the zodiack.

ZODIACK, (zō'-dē-ăk *n. s.* The track of the sun through the twelve signs; a great circle of the sphere, containing the twelve signs; it is used by Milton for a girdle.

ZONE, (zōne) *n. s.* A girdle; a division of the earth; the whole surface of the earth is divided into five *zones*; the first is contained between the two tropicks, and is called the torrid *zone*; there are two temperate *zones*, and two frigid *zones*; the northern temperate *zone* is terminated by the tropick of Cancer and the arctick polar circle: the southern temperate *zone* is contained between the tropick of Capricorn and the polar circle; the frigid *zones* are circumscribed by the polar circles, and the poles are in the centres; circuit; circumference.

ZONED, (zōnd) *a.* Wearing a zone.

ZOOGRAPHER, (zō-ŏg'-grą-fĕr) *n. s.* One who describes the nature, properties, and forms of animals.

ZOOGRAPHY, (zō-ŏg'-grą-fē) *n. s.* A description of the forms, natures, and properties of animals.

ZOOLOGICAL, (zō-ō-lŏd'-jē-kăl) *a.* Describing living creatures.

ZOOLOGIST, (zō-ŏl'-lō-jĭst) *n. s.* One who treats of living creatures.

ZOOLOGY, (zō-ŏl'-lō-jē) *n. s.* A treatise concerning living creatures.

ZOOPHORICK *Column*, (zō-ō-fŏr'-ĭk) *a.* In architecture, A statuary column, or a column which bears or supports the figure of an animal.

ZOOPHORUS, (zō ŏf'-ō-rŭs) *n. s.* A part between the architraves and cornice, so called on account of the ornaments carved on it, among which were the figures of animals.

ZOOPHYTE, (zō'-ō-fīte) *n. s.* Certain vegetables or substances which partake of the nature both of vegetables and animals.

ZOOTOMIST, (zō-ŏt'-tō-mĭst) *n. s.* A dissecter of the bodies of brute beasts.

ZOOTOMY, (zō-ŏt'-tō-mē) *n. s.* Dissection of the bodies of beasts.

nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THIS.

THE END.

THOMAS WHITE, PRINTER, CRANE COURT.